2026

CCPI
Climate Change
Performance Index

Jan Burck
Thea Uhlich
Christoph Bals
Niklas Höhne
Jamie Wong
Maria Jose de Villafranca
Lotta Hambrecht

RESULTS

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

NEW CLIMATE
INSTITUTE

Imprint

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

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

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

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

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

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

With financial support from the Barthel Foundation

Authors:
Jan Burck, Thea Uhlich, Christoph Bals, Niklas Höhne, Jamie Wong, Maria Jose de Villafranca, and Lotta Hambrecht

With support of:
Levi Lempp, Annika Mehl, Ana Tamblyn, Monica Tavares, and Lydia Weinreich

The authors would also like to thank Nicklas Forsell for his great support regarding the LULUCF emissions.

Editing:
Adam Goulston, Nikola Klein

Maps:
Made by 23°

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

Coverphoto: hrui / shutterstock

November 2025

ISBN 978-3-943704-88-4

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

Contents

Foreword

Informing the process to raise climate ambition

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

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

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

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


Jan Burck
(Germanwatch)


Thea Uhlich
(Germanwatch)


Christoph Bals
(Germanwatch)


Niklas Höhne
(NewClimate Institute)


Jamie Wong
(NewClimate Institute)


Maria Jose de Villafranca
(NewClimate Institute)


Lotta Hambrecht
(NewClimate Institute)


Tasneem Essop
(Climate Action Network International)

Authors and acknowledgements

The Index is published by Germanwatch, NewClimate Institute, and the Climate Action Network. The CCPI's unique climate policy section, evaluating countries' national and international climate policy performance, is only possible through the continued support and contributions of around 450 climate and energy experts. We express our gratitude to these experts and greatly appreciate their time, efforts, and knowledge in contributing to this publication.*

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

1. Ten Years into the Paris Agreement

Introduction

The 2015 Paris Conference of the Parties (COP21) marked a decisive turning point in international climate policy. After the setback at COP15 in Copenhagen 6 years earlier, governments reached a landmark compromise laying the foundation for global climate action. The Paris Agreement established three key goals:

- Keep global temperature rise well below 2°C and striving to limit it to 1.5°C
- Strengthen adaptation capacities
- Align financial flows with low-carbon development pathways[1]

The CCPI was first published 20 years ago and, given the milestone's significance, the methodology was adjusted to reflect the Agreement's core principles.

Now, 10 years later, we can draw new insights based on the CCPI's Theory of Change. The CCPI assumes a sequential link between the indicators presented in the index, as effective climate policy drives the deployment of low-carbon technologies and advances structural decarbonisation.

These changes are reflected in the CCPI's Energy Use and Renewable Energy categories; they ultimately lead to declining greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through policy-driven mitigation.

Climate policy performance

Countries across political lines are now, to some degree, committed to addressing the climate crisis. According to the 2025 NDC Synthesis Report, the Paris Agreement has substantially helped curb global emissions levels.[2] National climate targets have has helped to curb emission levels significantly. This is a remarkable contrast to 10 years ago, when emissions projections only pointed upwards.

Despite that finding, current global efforts remain insufficient for meeting the Paris goals. Progress is fragile and exposed to political and economic headwinds. Key challenges include:

- US climate policy rollback following Donald Trump's return to the White House, and the resulting pressure on other countries to slow their own transitions.
- Weak leadership among other major economies, including the EU, where essential instruments such as the Emissions Trading System and Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism face persistent political resistance.

Still, positive examples of ambitious climate action exist.

In this year's CCPI, five countries receive high ratings in the Climate Policy category: Denmark, Brazil, Morocco, the United Kingdom, and China. Some of their policies may inspire others and illustrate different pathways to progress:

- Denmark's rapid deployment of heat pumps[3]
- Morocco's large-scale support for solar photovoltaic (PV) installations[4]
- The UK's **2008 Climate Change Act**[5] and its recent decision to halt new fossil fuel extraction licenses[6]
- China's unmatched manufacturing capacity for green technologies
- Brazil's renewed commitment to multilateral negotiations via the UNFCCC

Renewable energy performance

Renewable energy has emerged as a clear success story for the Paris Agreement. At COP28 in Dubai, 198 Parties committed to **tripling global renewable capacity by 2030**. Achieving this target requires annual growth rates above **16.6%** according to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).[7]

As of the end of 2024, global installed renewable capacity had reached **4,443 GW**; up **582 GW** in that year and representing a **15.1%** growth rate. Though progress remains strong, annual additions must now exceed **1,000 GW** to stay on track for the 2030 goal.

Renewables' share in total primary energy consumption has grown from just under 9% in 2015 to 11.8% in 2023. Declining generation costs have made renewable electricity increasingly competitive, driving electrification in key sectors such as transport and buildings. Of the 64 countries the CCPI assesses, 57 have increased their renewable energy shares, with seven[8] more than doubling them since 2015.

India, for instance, has made substantial progress, achieving a 13.9% share of renewables in its total energy mix from 2015 to 2023, well above the global average. The UK illustrates how coherent policy and investment can transform an energy system, as its renewables share rose from 7.6% in 2015 to 14.6% in 2023. In contrast, Algeria and Saudi Arabia both continue to rely heavily on fossil fuels, with negligible renewables shares well under 1%.

Energy use performance

Efficient energy use remains a key driver of emissions reductions and a prerequisite for achieving net-zero targets.

Per capita energy consumption continues to vary widely between (and within) countries. In **Nigeria**, average consumption is around **13 GJ per capita**, while **United Arab Emirates** is **27× higher**, at **350 GJ**.

Scenario analyses indicate that a global average of **around 60 GJ per capita** aligns with limiting warming to **1.5°C**.

This relation implies that, while some countries still can increase their energy consumption, others must substantially reduce it to stay within the global carbon budget.

In **25 of the 64 CCPI countries**, total primary energy supply (TPES) per capita increased between **2015 and 2023**. Steep growth was recorded in **China (+28.8%)**, **India (+22.7%)**, and **Vietnam (+50.8%)**. However, some of these countries started from comparatively low levels, with parts of their populations still lacking access to reliable energy. These developments should therefore be evaluated not only in terms of climate impact, but also **global equity**.

In contrast, several high-consumption economies have reduced their energy use. **Germany (–23.2%)** recorded the fastest decline among major energy consumers, followed by the **United Kingdom (–22.3%)**.

GHG emissions performance

GHG Emissions per Capita have only grown marginally since 2011, as shown in the graph below. Absolute emissions show a similar pattern. While total GHG emissions have continued to rise since **2005**, the **rate of increase has slowed significantly**. In 2005–2015, global emissions grew by around **18%**, though since the 2015 adoption of the Paris Agreement, the increase was about **10% through 2024**. While GHG emissions are still rising, this is clearly happening at a slower pace since Paris.

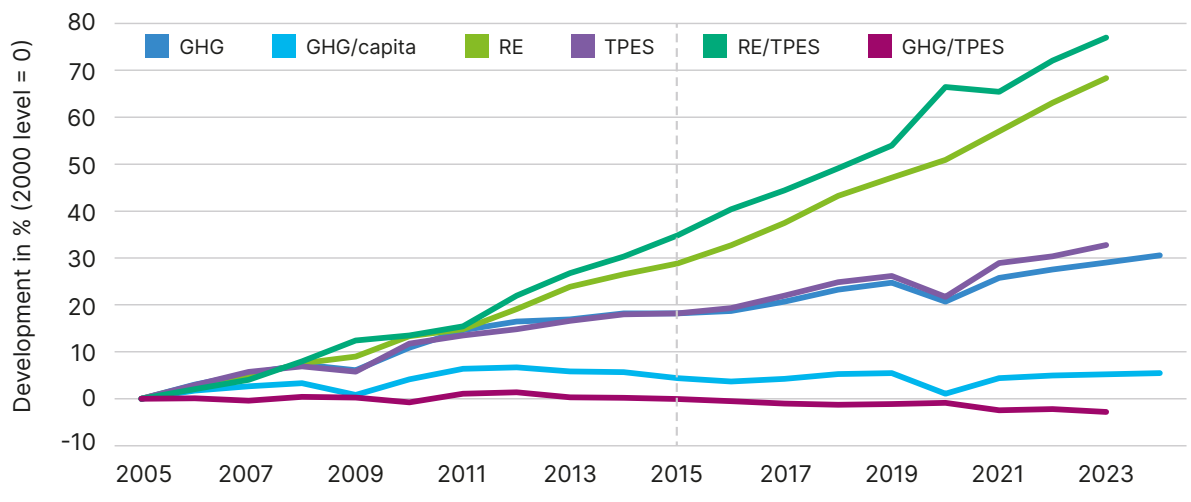
The graph below illustrates how key indicators have evolved relative to 2005. Most notably, the **rate of change** reveals clear dynamics before and after Paris. Globally, **renewable energy (RE)** expanded almost **twice as quickly in 2015–2024** as in the decade before Paris. The **total primary energy supply (TPES)**, however, shows growth only slightly slowing. Yet the **RE/TPES** ratio has risen markedly, indicating that renewable capacity is increasingly **displacing new fossil infrastructure** rather than merely meeting additional demand. This trend is reinforced by the **GHG/TPES** indicator, which has shifted from a positive to a negative rate of change, suggesting the global energy mix has been **gradually decarbonising** since Paris.

This trend should not be misunderstood, despite the progress it indicates. **Emissions are still rising** and every additional tonne of **CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O** brings the world closer to critical tipping points.

So then, where do we really stand today?

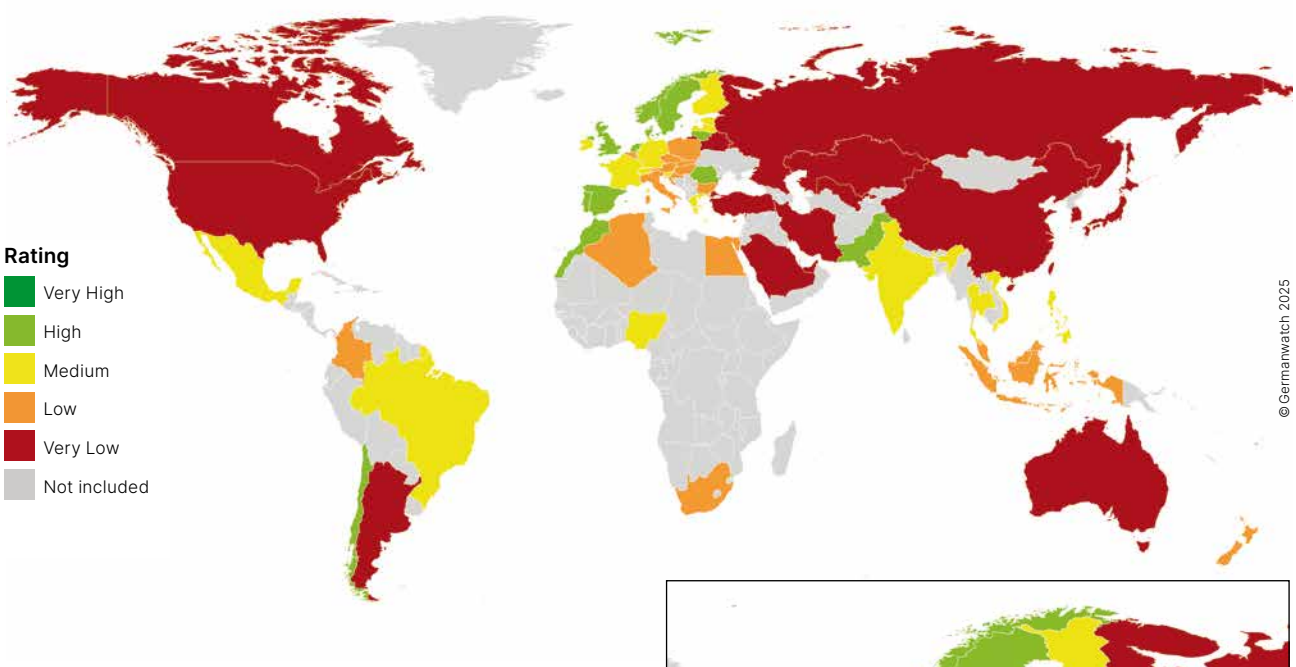
1. Renewable energy's unprecedented expansion now fuels hopes that the renewables sector can gradually replace carbon-intensive electricity generation. This trend, along with the halving of annual GHG emissions growth rates and the recent plateau in per capita emissions, suggests a global turning point may be within reach.
2. Despite the above, major disparities persist. Countries with emissions levels far above the global average must speed up their mitigation efforts to help bend the global curve downward.
3. CCPI data show that transformation is possible. Positive shifts in countries such as the **Netherlands**, **India**, and the **UK** demonstrate that change can occur faster than expected when coherent policies, innovation, and societal commitment align. The technology, expertise, and scientific knowledge are all in place for this.
4. **Decisive and sustained political action** is now required if these opportunities are to become actual and lasting emissions reductions.

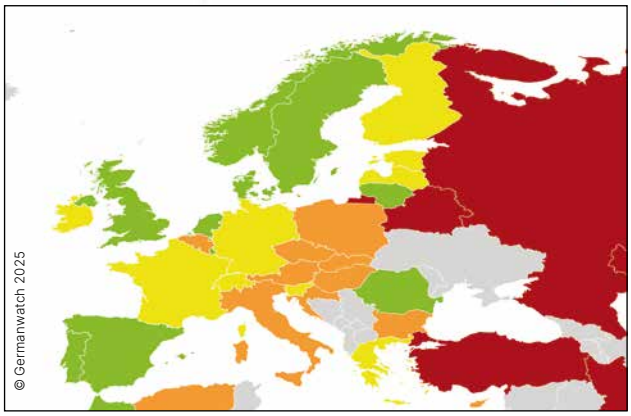
Key Indicators before and after the Paris Agreement



GHG = Greenhouse Gas Emissions, RE = Renewable Energy, TPES = Total Primary Energy Supply; Quellen: IEA (2025), PRIMAP (2025), Worldbank (2025)

2. Overall Results CCPI 2026





Top 3 Again 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 is strong enough in all categories to achieve an overall *very high* rating. Therefore, the top three places continue to be vacant.
- Denmark remains the top-ranked country but falls short of earning an overall *very high* rating.

G20 performance:

- The United Kingdom is the only G20 country among the *high* performers in CCPI 2026. Ten G20 countries receive an overall *very low*. The G20 bears particular responsibility for climate mitigation, as its members account for over 75% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions.
- Russia (64th), the United States (65th), and Saudi Arabia (67th) are still the G20's worst-performing countries, receiving an overall *very low*.

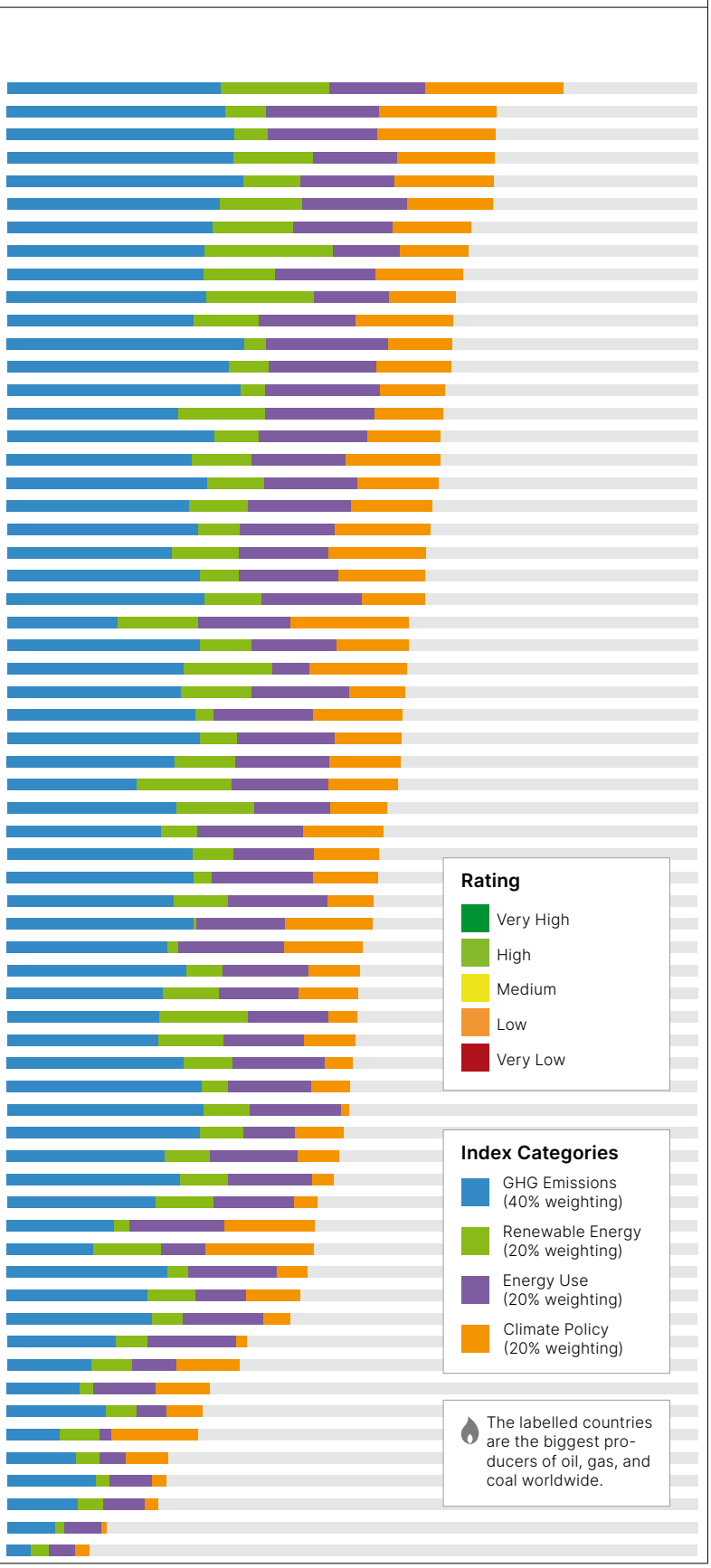
EU performance:

- Overall, the EU falls three spots, to 20th, and has a *medium* overall ranking.
- Eight EU countries are among the *high* performers, with Denmark (4th) and Luxembourg (8th) upfront.
- No EU country receives an overall *very low* rating. Bulgaria, at 51st, is still the worst-performing EU country, as nine other EU countries receive an overall *low* ranking.

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

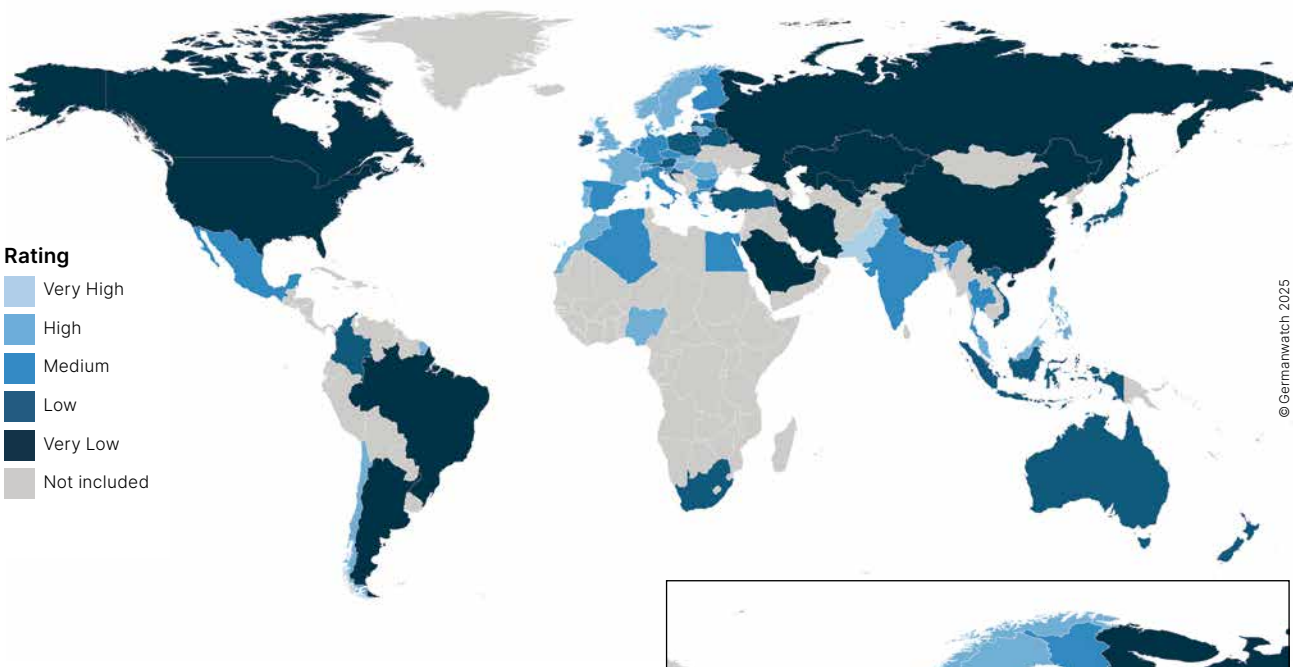
Climate Change Performance Index 2026 – Rating table

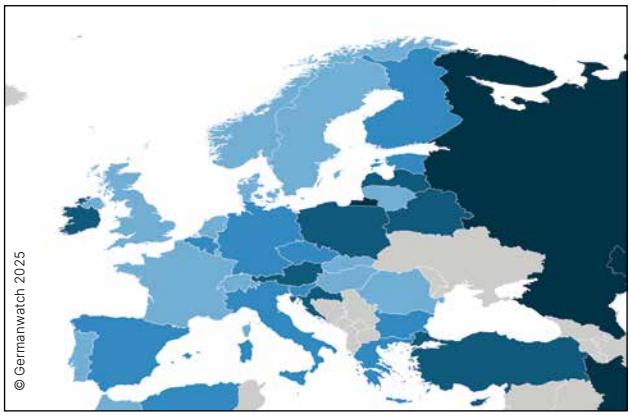
Rank	Rank change	Country	Score**
1.*	–	–	–
2.	–	–	–
3.	–	–	–
4.	0 –	Denmark	80.52
5.	1 ▲	United Kingdom	70.80
6.	2 ▲	Morocco	70.75
7.	5 ▲	Chile	70.63
8.	5 ▲	Luxembourg	70.45
9.	9 ▲	Lithuania	70.30
10.	-5 ▼	Netherlands	67.27
11.	-2 ▼	Norway 🔥	66.83
12.	3 ▲	Portugal	66.05
13.	-2 ▼	Sweden	64.91
14.	5 ▲	Spain	64.62
15.	16 ▲	Pakistan	64.43
16.	16 ▲	Romania	64.33
17.	9 ▲	Nigeria 🔥	63.33
18.	-4 ▼	Estonia	63.08
19.	-12 ▼	Philippines	62.78
20.	-3 ▼	European Union (27)	62.69
21.	4 ▲	France	62.42
22.	-6 ▼	Germany	61.51
23.	-13 ▼	India 🔥	61.31
24.	-3 ▼	Viet Nam	60.65
25.	9 ▲	Malta	60.52
26.	7 ▲	Switzerland	60.44
27.	1 ▲	Brazil 🔥	58.21
28.	2 ▲	Slovenia	58.16
29.	8 ▲	Finland	57.95
30.	-8 ▼	Greece	57.62
31.	8 ▲	Mexico 🔥	57.24
32.	-8 ▼	Thailand	57.04
33.	-4 ▼	Ireland	56.96
34.	2 ▲	Latvia	56.59
35.	-12 ▼	Austria	55.05
36.	-9 ▼	Colombia 🔥	54.45
37.	-2 ▼	Belgium	53.80
38.	-18 ▼	Egypt	53.74
39.	5 ▲	Cyprus	52.99
40.	11 ▲	Algeria 🔥	52.92
41.	-3 ▼	South Africa 🔥	51.44
42.	7 ▲	Czech Republic	51.12
43.	-1 ▼	Indonesia 🔥	50.84
44.	-3 ▼	New Zealand	50.71
45.	-5 ▼	Croatia	50.48
46.	-3 ▼	Italy	50.00
47.	-1 ▼	Slovak Republic	49.62
48.	-3 ▼	Hungary	49.47
49.	-1 ▼	Malaysia	48.73
50.	-3 ▼	Poland	48.07
51.	-1 ▼	Bulgaria	47.26
52.	1 ▲	Turkey	44.96
53.	1 ▲	Uzbekistan	44.49
54.	1 ▲	China 🔥	44.45
55.	1 ▲	Belarus	43.43
56.	-4 ▼	Australia 🔥	42.49
57.	1 ▲	Japan	40.95
58.	1 ▲	Argentina	34.71
59.	1 ▲	Chinese Taipei	33.64
60.	1 ▲	Kazakhstan 🔥	29.38
61.	1 ▲	Canada 🔥	28.30
62.	3 ▲	United Arab Emirates 🔥	27.63
63.	0 –	Korea	23.32
64.	0 –	Russian Federation 🔥	23.09
65.	-8 ▼	United States 🔥	21.84
66.	1 ▲	Islamic Republic of Iran 🔥	14.33
67.	-1 ▼	Saudi Arabia 🔥	11.90



* 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





Cutting Emissions to Curb Global Warming

Key developments:

Cutting emissions rapidly is key to tackling the climate crisis. Globally, emissions are still rising, but early 2025 data from China – the largest emitter – shows a drop in CO_2 emissions.[9] Continuation of this trend would be a hopeful sign for the future.

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.

- Pakistan and Luxembourg are at the top, with Pakistan receiving a *very high* rating and Luxembourg a *high*.
- United Arab Emirates, Iran, and Saudi Arabia are the worst performing countries.

G20 performance:

- Only two G20 countries – the United Kingdom and France – receive an overall *high* rating.
- Eight G20 countries are among the *very low* performers, including China, the United States, and Russia. Most G20 countries receive a *low* or *very low*.
- Saudi Arabia remains the worst-performing G20 country in this category.

EU performance:

- As in previous years, the EU rates *medium* for its overall performance.
- Luxembourg is the best-performing EU country and 10 countries rate *high*.
- No EU receives a *very low* in this category and Latvia remains the worst-performing country.

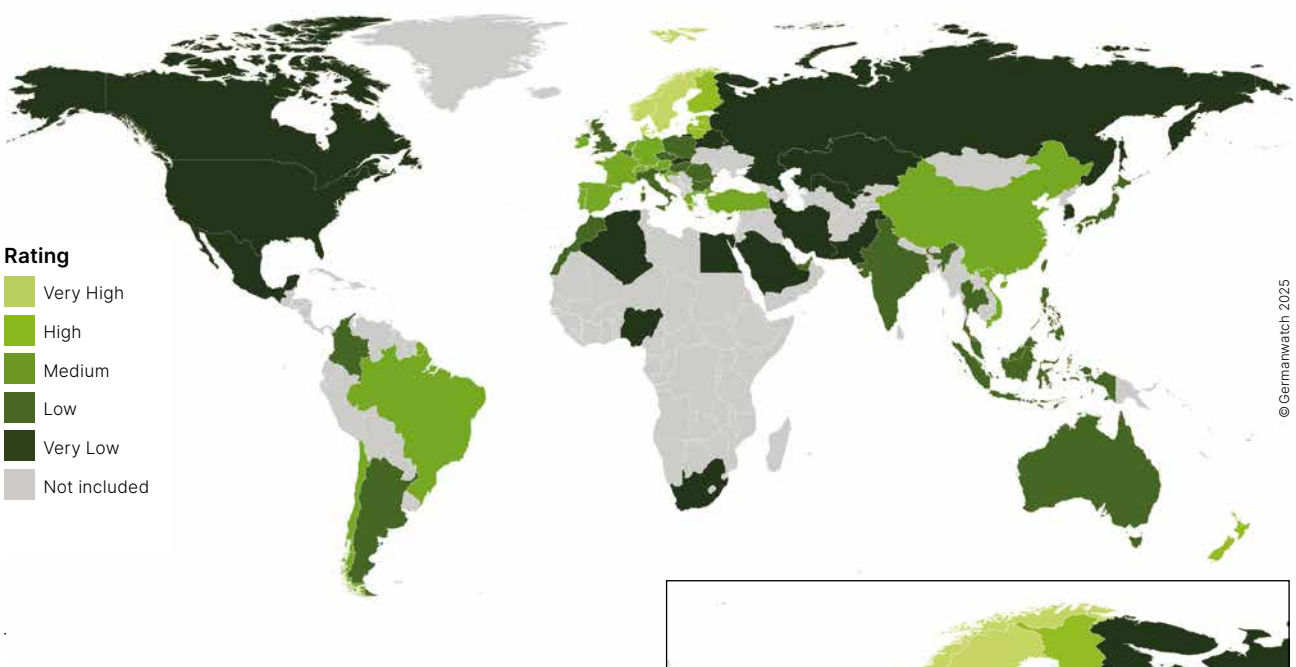
* Greenhouse Gas Emissions

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.	Pakistan	34.32	Very High	Very high	High	Very high	High
4.	Luxembourg	34.21	High	Very Low	Very high	Very high	Very high
5.	Nigeria	33.76	High	Very high	Medium	Very high	Very high
6.	Morocco	32.88	High	High	Medium	Very high	Very high
7.	Chile	32.72	High	Very high	Medium	Very high	High
8.	Romania	32.04	High	High	Medium	High	High
9.	United Kingdom	31.57	High	Medium	High	High	High
10.	Denmark	30.89	High	Medium	High	High	High
11.	Lithuania	30.77	High	High	High	High	Medium
12.	Philippines	29.97	High	Very high	Very Low	Very high	Very high
13.	Netherlands	29.70	High	Low	Very High	Medium	High
14.	France	28.97	High	High	High	Medium	Medium
15.	Sweden	28.84	High	Very high	High	Medium	Medium
16.	Switzerland	28.59	High	High	High	Medium	Medium
17.	Norway	28.52	High	Medium	High	Medium	High
18.	Portugal	28.39	High	High	Very High	Medium	Medium
19.	Hungary	28.37	High	High	High	Medium	Medium
20.	Slovak Republic	28.21	High	High	High	High	Medium
21.	Malaysia	27.91	High	High	Very Low	High	High
22.	Thailand	27.89	Medium	High	Low	High	High
23.	Malta	27.85	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High
24.	Slovenia	27.84	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	High
25.	India	27.61	Medium	Very high	Very Low	Very high	High
26.	Mexico	27.19	Medium	High	Low	High	Medium
27.	Algeria	26.99	Medium	High	Low	High	High
28.	Egypt	26.98	Medium	High	Very Low	High	High
29.	Spain	26.93	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium
30.	Belgium	26.80	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium
31.	European Union (27)	26.72	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
32.	Germany	26.36	Medium	Low	High	Medium	High
33.	Czech Republic	25.87	Medium	Low	Very High	Medium	Low
34.	Italy	25.58	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
35.	Finland	25.53	Medium	Low	Very High	Very Low	Medium
36.	Greece	25.13	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium
37.	Bulgaria	25.07	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Low
38.	Estonia	24.72	Medium	Low	Very High	High	Very Low
39.	Austria	24.47	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Medium
40.	Ireland	24.24	Low	Very Low	High	Low	High
41.	Cyprus	24.08	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	High
42.	Viet Nam	23.82	Low	High	Very Low	High	Low
43.	Belarus	23.21	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Very Low
44.	South Africa	23.18	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
45.	Poland	22.80	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
46.	Indonesia	22.57	Low	Medium	Very Low	High	Medium
47.	Colombia	22.27	Low	Medium	Very Low	Low	Medium
48.	New Zealand	21.95	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Medium
49.	Croatia	21.81	Low	Medium	Very Low	Low	Medium
50.	Turkey	21.44	Low	Medium	Very Low	Medium	Low
51.	Japan	21.02	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low
52.	Australia	20.31	Low	Very Low	High	Medium	Medium
53.	Latvia	18.71	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
54.	Brazil	15.95	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low
55.	Argentina	15.71	Very Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
56.	Uzbekistan	15.52	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Low	Very Low
57.	Canada	14.29	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Low
58.	Russian Federation	12.81	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low
59.	China	12.46	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
60.	Chinese Taipei	12.15	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
61.	Kazakhstan	10.53	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
62.	United States	10.18	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
63.	Korea	9.96	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
64.	United Arab Emirates	7.65	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
65.	Islamic Republic of Iran	6.91	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
66.	Saudi Arabia	3.42	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low

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

2.2 Category Results – Renewable Energy



Unprecedented Growth in Renewables

Key developments:

In 2024, over 580 GW of new renewable energy capacity was added worldwide, with solar accounting for the majority of the growth.[10] While this expansion is accelerating, it remains insufficient for achieving the global target of tripling renewables capacity by 2030.

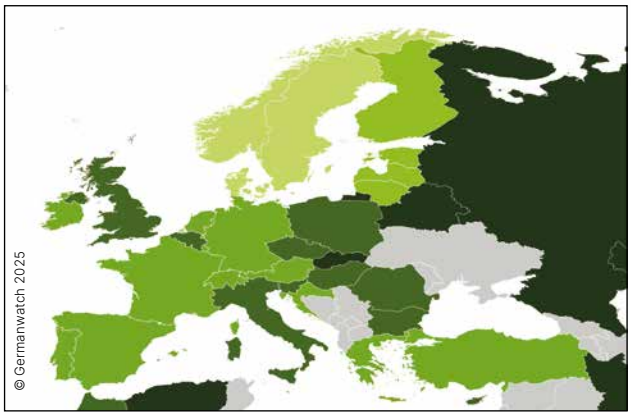
A rapid and complete phase-out of fossil fuels, including ending fossil fuel subsidies and new fossil fuel extraction licenses, is critical.

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. Thus, the results of this rating indicate substantial room for improvement in mitigating emissions by deploying renewable energy more rapidly.

- Norway, Denmark, and Sweden receive a *very high*.
- South Africa, Iran, and Algeria are at the bottom.



G20 performance:

- Thirteen G20 countries rank *low* or *very low*, including Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and Russia.
- No G20 country receives a *high*.
- Brazil and China are the best-performing G20 countries here, with an overall *medium* rating.

EU performance:

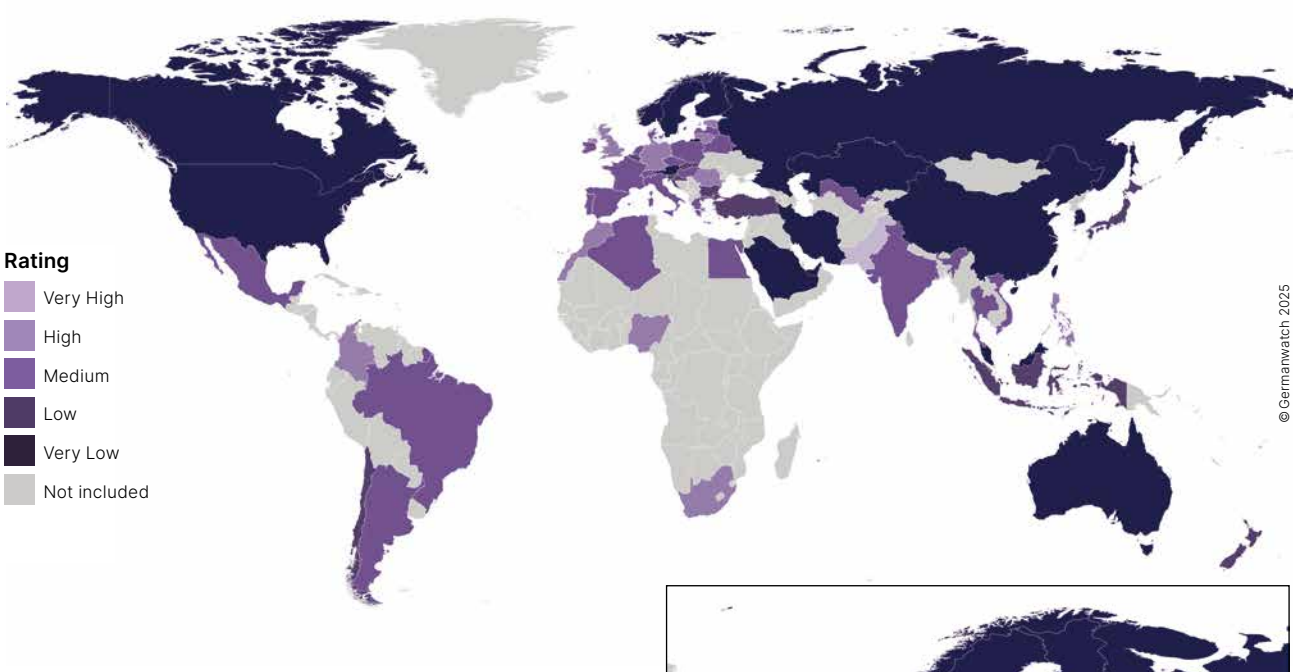
- The EU's performance shows only a minor improvement over last year's CCPI, as it rates *medium*.
- Following Sweden and Denmark's *very high* ratings, Latvia, Finland, and Estonia receive a *high*.
- Slovakia is the only EU country that performs *very low*.

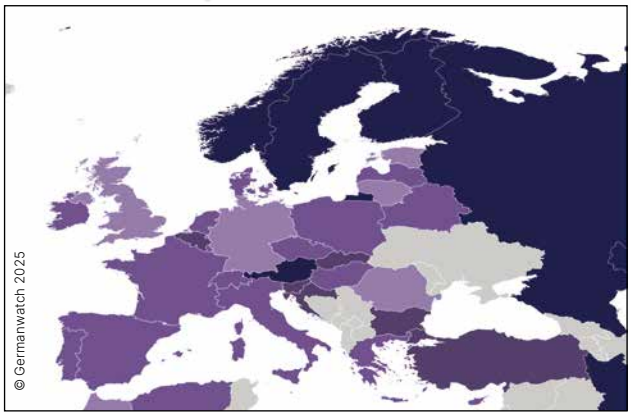
Renewable Energy – Rating table

Rank	Country	Score*	Overall Rating	Share of RE in Energy Use (TPES)** – current level (incl. hydro)	RE current trend (excl. hydro)	Share of RE in Energy Use (TPES) (incl. hydro) – compared to a well-below-2°C benchmark	RE 2030 Target (incl. hydro) – compared to a well-below-2°C benchmark
1.	Norway	18.62	Very High	Very high	Very high	Very High	Very High
2.	Denmark	15.80	Very High	Very high	High	High	Very High
3.	Sweden	15.52	Very High	Very high	Medium	High	Very High
4.	Latvia	13.77	High	Very high	Low	High	Very High
5.	Finland	12.90	High	Very high	Low	Medium	Very High
6.	New Zealand	12.89	High	Very high	Very Low	Medium	High
7.	Estonia	12.58	High	High	High	Medium	Very High
8.	Lithuania	11.96	High	Medium	High	Medium	Very High
9.	Brazil	11.73	Medium	Very high	Medium	Medium	Low
10.	Netherlands	11.68	Medium	Medium	Very high	Low	Medium
11.	Chile	11.63	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High
12.	Austria	11.29	Medium	High	Medium	Low	High
13.	Portugal	10.40	Medium	High	Medium	Low	High
14.	Greece	10.25	Medium	Medium	High	Very Low	Medium
15.	China	9.77	Medium	Low	Very high	Very Low	Low
16.	Viet Nam	9.74	Medium	Medium	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
17.	Spain	9.49	Medium	Medium	High	Very Low	High
18.	Croatia	9.45	Medium	Medium	High	Very Low	Medium
19.	Ireland	8.77	Medium	Low	High	Very Low	High
20.	European Union (27)	8.58	Medium	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Medium
21.	Turkey	8.50	Medium	Medium	High	Very Low	Very Low
22.	Germany	8.49	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium
23.	France	8.24	Medium	Low	High	Very Low	High
24.	Luxembourg	8.23	Medium	Low	High	Very Low	Medium
25.	Switzerland	8.19	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
26.	Indonesia	8.07	Low	Medium	High	Very Low	Very Low
27.	Cyprus	7.87	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Medium
28.	Slovenia	7.52	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Low
29.	Italy	7.04	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Medium
30.	Australia	6.91	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
31.	Bulgaria	6.89	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Medium
32.	Hungary	6.76	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Low
33.	Poland	6.58	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Low
34.	Philippines	6.41	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low	Low
35.	Malaysia	6.27	Low	Very Low	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
36.	India	6.08	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
37.	Chinese Taipei	5.95	Low	Very Low	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
38.	Belgium	5.94	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
39.	Romania	5.89	Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Medium
40.	United Kingdom	5.85	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
41.	Malta	5.71	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Low
42.	United Arab Emirates	5.64	Low	Very Low	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
43.	Thailand	5.39	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
44.	Czech Republic	5.26	Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Low
45.	Colombia	5.18	Low	Medium	High	Very Low	Very Low
46.	Morocco	4.88	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
47.	Argentina	4.59	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
48.	Japan	4.43	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
49.	Canada	4.42	Very Low	Medium	Low	Very Low	Very Low
50.	Slovak Republic	3.79	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low
51.	United States	3.78	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
52.	Nigeria	3.64	Very Low	Medium	Low	Very Low	Very Low
53.	Korea	3.38	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
54.	Pakistan	3.19	Very Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
55.	Belarus	2.90	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
56.	Mexico	2.66	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
57.	Egypt	2.65	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
58.	Saudi Arabia	2.64	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
59.	Uzbekistan	2.19	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
60.	Russian Federation	2.06	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
61.	Kazakhstan	1.95	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
62.	South Africa	1.56	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
63.	Islamic Republic of Iran	1.33	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
64.	Algeria	0.36	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

* weighted and rounded ** Total Primary Energy Supply

2.3 Category Results – Energy Use*





Rising Global Energy Demand

Key developments:

Global energy demand continues its upward trend, largely driven by the power sector. Increased electricity consumption in industry, transportation, and artificial intelligence, as well as higher demand for cooling due to extreme temperatures, are key contributing factors.[11]

Key results:

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

- Only Pakistan receives a *very high*, followed by Nigeria and the United Kingdom.
- South Korea, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates are at the bottom.

G20 performance:

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

EU performance:

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

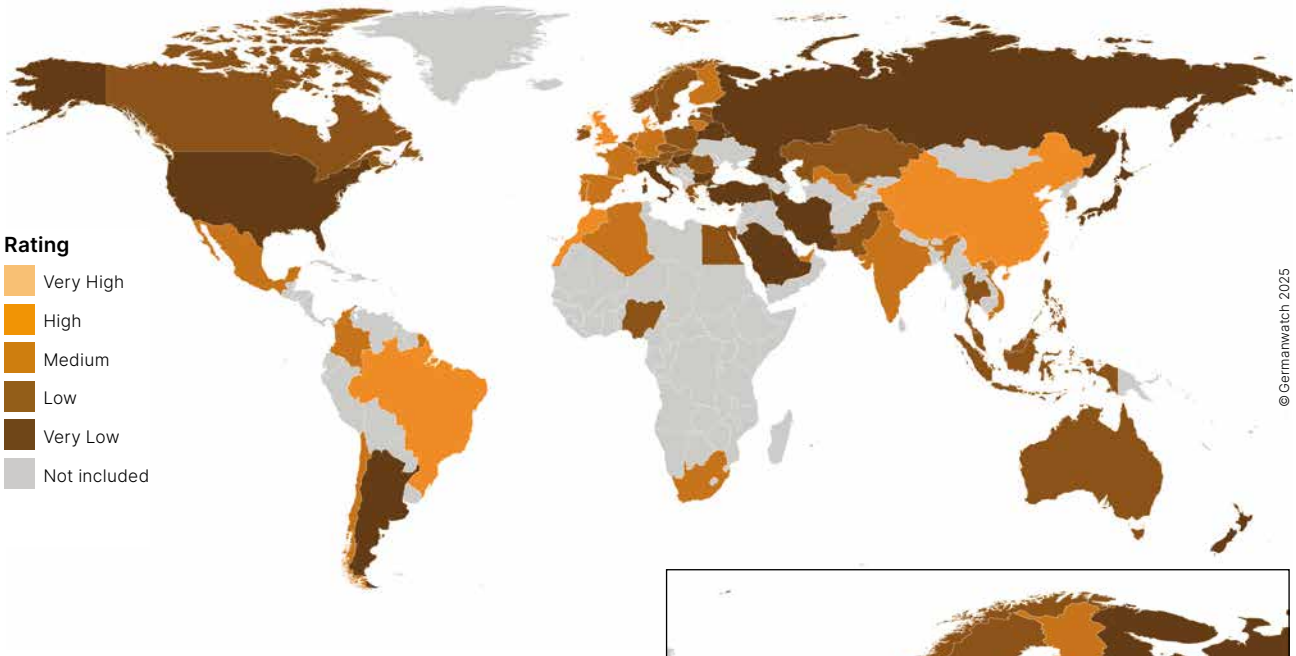
* Increases in energy efficiency are, strictly speaking, complex to measure and would require a sector-by-sector approach. With no comparable data sources across all countries available, the CCPI evaluates a country's per-capita energy use to measure improvements in this category.

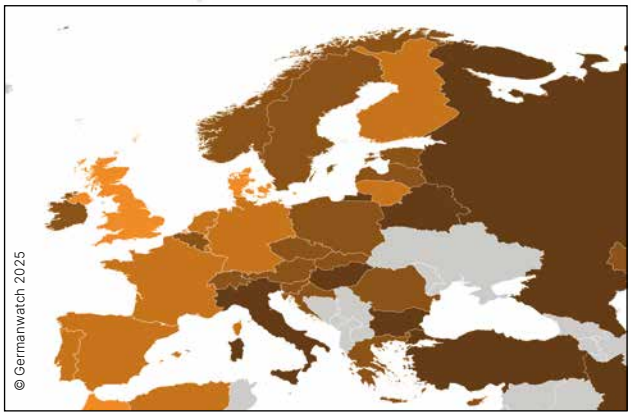
Energy Use – Rating table

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.	Pakistan	17.60	Very High	Very high	Medium	Very High	Very High
4.	Nigeria	16.61	High	Very high	Low	Very High	Very High
5.	United Kingdom	16.42	High	High	Very High	High	High
6.	Estonia	15.93	High	Low	Very High	Very High	Low
7.	Philippines	15.82	High	Very high	Low	Very High	High
8.	Morocco	15.79	High	Very high	Low	High	Very High
9.	Romania	15.46	High	High	Medium	Very High	High
10.	Colombia	15.35	High	Very high	Low	High	High
11.	South Africa	15.32	High	High	High	Medium	Medium
12.	Lithuania	15.14	High	Medium	Medium	Very High	High
13.	Germany	14.92	High	Medium	Very High	Medium	Medium
14.	Egypt	14.61	Medium	Very high	Very Low	High	High
15.	Switzerland	14.59	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
16.	Portugal	14.50	Medium	High	High	Low	Medium
17.	Cyprus	14.43	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
18.	Mexico	14.41	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
19.	Netherlands	14.37	Medium	Medium	Very High	Low	Medium
20.	Malta	14.35	Medium	Very high	Low	High	Medium
21.	Thailand	14.17	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium
22.	Greece	14.12	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Low
23.	Latvia	13.99	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
24.	Spain	13.94	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Low
25.	Denmark	13.83	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Low
26.	India	13.75	Medium	Very high	Very Low	High	High
27.	Uzbekistan	13.70	Medium	Very high	Very Low	Very High	Medium
28.	European Union (27)	13.69	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium
29.	Luxembourg	13.66	Medium	Very Low	Very High	High	Low
30.	Ireland	13.55	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Low
31.	France	13.46	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium
32.	Italy	13.36	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
33.	Brazil	13.30	Medium	Very high	Low	Medium	Medium
34.	Hungary	13.13	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
35.	Belarus	12.94	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	High
36.	Viet Nam	12.93	Medium	Very high	Very Low	Medium	Low
37.	Algeria	12.85	Medium	Very high	Low	Low	Medium
38.	Argentina	12.80	Medium	High	Low	Low	Low
39.	Poland	12.60	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
40.	Czech Republic	12.53	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low
41.	Slovenia	12.27	Low	Medium	High	Very Low	Low
42.	Bulgaria	12.23	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low
43.	Chile	12.11	Low	High	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
44.	Slovak Republic	12.02	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
45.	New Zealand	11.68	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Low
46.	Croatia	11.67	Low	Medium	Very Low	Low	Medium
47.	Belgium	11.66	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
48.	Turkey	11.64	Low	High	Low	Low	Low
49.	Indonesia	11.57	Low	Very high	Very Low	High	Low
50.	Japan	11.56	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
51.	Austria	11.00	Very Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
52.	Sweden	10.96	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
53.	Norway	9.64	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
54.	Kazakhstan	8.95	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
55.	Malaysia	7.52	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
56.	Australia	7.42	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
57.	China	6.43	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
58.	Chinese Taipei	6.37	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
59.	Russian Federation	6.14	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
60.	United States	5.92	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
61.	Islamic Republic of Iran	5.42	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
62.	Finland	5.29	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
63.	Canada	4.31	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
64.	Korea	3.81	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
65.	Saudi Arabia	3.76	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
66.	United Arab Emirates	1.73	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low

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

2.4 Category Results – Climate Policy





After 10 Years of Paris: Visible Progress but Still Insufficient

Key developments:

Despite some visible achievements, current climate targets and their implementation are still not at a sufficient pace to keep global warming below 1.5°C. Most countries now have climate policies in place, though their effectiveness varies. The latest IPCC report highlights that the Paris Agreement has already helped prevent a considerable amount of greenhouse gas emissions.[12]

The Climate Policy indicators in CCPI 2026 assess national emissions policies and targets, but they also assess sectoral policies and targets and their specific implementation.

Key results:

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

- Denmark, Brazil, and Morocco are at the top and receive a *high*.
- The United States, Argentina, Hungary, and Iran are lowest.

G20 performance:

- Six G20 members receive a *medium*.
- Eleven of the G20 countries rate *low* or *very low*, with Saudi Arabia, the United States, and Argentina as the worst performers.

EU performance:

- The EU falls slightly in this category but remains an overall *medium* performer.
- Most EU countries receive a *low* in this rating.
- Only Italy, Bulgaria, and Hungary remain as EU countries with *very low* performance.

Climate Policy – Rating table

Rank	Country	Score*	Overall Rating	National Climate Policy Performance	International Climate Policy Performance
1.	–	–	Very High	–	–
2.	–	–	Very High	–	–
3.	–	–	Very High	–	–
4.	Denmark	20.00	High	High	High
5.	Brazil	17.22	High	Medium	High
6.	Morocco	17.20	High	High	Medium
7.	United Kingdom	16.96	High	Medium	High
8.	China	15.78	High	Medium	High
9.	Luxembourg	14.34	Medium	Medium	Medium
10.	Spain	14.26	Medium	Medium	High
11.	Finland	14.23	Medium	Medium	Medium
12.	Chile	14.17	Medium	Medium	Medium
13.	Viet Nam	14.16	Medium	Medium	Medium
14.	India	13.87	Medium	Medium	Medium
15.	European Union (27)	13.70	Medium	Medium	Medium
16.	Uzbekistan	13.08	Medium	Medium	Medium
17.	Mexico	12.99	Medium	Low	Medium
18.	Portugal	12.75	Medium	Medium	Medium
19.	Algeria	12.71	Medium	Medium	Low
20.	Malta	12.63	Medium	Medium	Medium
21.	United Arab Emirates	12.61	Medium	Low	Medium
22.	Lithuania	12.43	Medium	Medium	Medium
23.	France	11.75	Medium	Medium	Medium
24.	Germany	11.74	Medium	Low	Medium
25.	Colombia	11.64	Medium	Low	Medium
26.	Netherlands	11.52	Medium	Medium	Medium
27.	South Africa	11.38	Medium	Low	Medium
28.	Romania	10.95	Low	Medium	Low
29.	Philippines	10.58	Low	Low	Medium
30.	Slovenia	10.53	Low	Medium	Low
31.	Ireland	10.41	Low	Low	Medium
32.	Latvia	10.12	Low	Low	Medium
33.	Norway	10.06	Low	Low	Medium
34.	Estonia	9.86	Low	Medium	Low
35.	Thailand	9.59	Low	Low	Low
36.	Sweden	9.58	Low	Low	Low
37.	Egypt	9.50	Low	Low	Low
38.	Belgium	9.39	Low	Low	Medium
39.	Pakistan	9.32	Low	Low	Low
40.	Nigeria	9.32	Low	Low	Medium
41.	Chinese Taipei	9.17	Low	Low	Low
42.	Switzerland	9.07	Low	Low	Low
43.	Indonesia	8.64	Low	Low	Low
44.	Austria	8.29	Low	Low	Low
45.	Greece	8.12	Low	Low	Low
46.	Kazakhstan	7.96	Low	Low	Low
47.	Australia	7.84	Low	Low	Low
48.	Croatia	7.54	Low	Low	Low
49.	Czech Republic	7.46	Low	Low	Low
50.	Malaysia	7.03	Low	Low	Low
51.	Cyprus	6.61	Low	Low	Low
52.	Korea	6.16	Low	Very Low	Low
53.	Poland	6.09	Low	Low	Very Low
54.	Slovak Republic	5.60	Low	Low	Very Low
55.	Canada	5.29	Low	Very Low	Low
56.	Belarus	4.38	Very Low	Low	Very Low
57.	New Zealand	4.19	Very Low	Very Low	Low
58.	Italy	4.03	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
59.	Japan	3.93	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
60.	Turkey	3.38	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
61.	Bulgaria	3.07	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
62.	Russian Federation	2.08	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
63.	Saudi Arabia	2.07	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
64.	United States	1.97	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
65.	Argentina	1.61	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
66.	Hungary	1.21	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
67.	Islamic Republic of Iran	0.67	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

* weighted and rounded

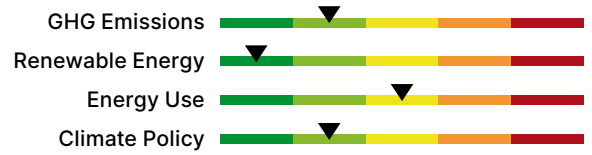
3. Key Country Results

The following overview provides a brief summary on the performance of 16 selected countries and the EU. The coloured boxes indicate a country's rank in this year's CCPI, while the grey boxes refer to its rank last year.

Denmark

4 4

Key Outcomes



- Denmark holds its ranking of 4th in the CCPI and is again the highest-ranked of all countries surveyed
- The country actively engages in international fora and allocates funding to contribute to more constructive and ambitious negotiation on loss and damage and adaptation financing
- Key demands: higher climate targets for 2035 and move beyond EU policies on finance, adaptation, and loss and damage to ensure that plans translate into real emissions reductions rather than delayed or diluted actions

Denmark holds its ranking of 4th in the CCPI and is again the highest-ranked of all countries surveyed. Denmark earns a *very high* rating in Renewable Energy, *high* in GHG Emissions and Climate Policy, and *medium* in Energy Use.

Denmark actively engages in international fora and allocates funding to contribute to more constructive and ambitious negotiation on loss and damage, adaptation financing, and broader climate initiatives, such as membership in the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA). Its national policy is in line with EU policies.

The country's ambition differs at different governmental levels. National debate focuses on how to increase the green transition, whereas municipal-level debate is often unsupportive of these ambitions.

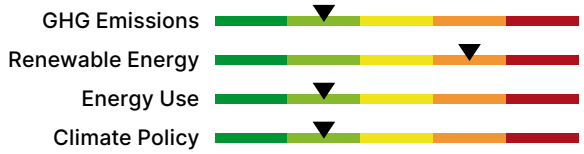
The Danish Climate Council indicates that the country is on track to hit its targeted 70% greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction by 2030 compared with 1990. In the energy sector, Denmark continues to lead in offshore wind, developing infrastructure in the North Sea and Baltic Sea to scale up wind capacity. In the transportation sector, the CCPI country experts favourably mention the increase of private users switching to electric vehicles.

The experts call for the country to set higher climate targets for 2035 and for it to be bolder overall and move beyond EU policies on finance, adaptation, and loss and damage to ensure that plans translate into real emissions reductions rather than delayed or diluted actions.

United Kingdom

5 6

Key Outcomes



- The United Kingdom ranks 5th in this year's CCPI, up one spot and remaining among the high performers
- The country published an enhanced NDC in January 2025
- Key demands: a clear plan for stopping fossil fuel extraction, as well as a decreased electricity-to-gas price ratio to make heat pumps more appealing

The United Kingdom ranks 5th in this year's CCPI, up one spot and remaining among the high performers. The country receives a *high* in GHG Emissions, Energy Use, and Climate Policy, and a *low* in Renewable Energy.

The UK has halved its territorial greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions since 1990 and maintains a legal net-zero target of 2050, with interim carbon budgets in place. At COP29, Prime Minister Keir Starmer announced increased ambition, aiming for an 81% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2035 compared with the 1950 level. In 2024, UK emissions fell to 413.7 MtC02e. However, the latest Carbon Budget Delivery Plan required revision following a legal challenge, with a new plan due in October 2025.

The UK published an enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in January 2025, aligned with the global long-term temperature goal of 1.5°C. The country led the development of the Global Clean Power Alliance with the aim of tripling renewable energy and doubling energy efficiency. The CCPI country experts consider the NDC insufficient for meeting the 1.5°C goal. They indicate that insufficient progress in the building and transport sectors and the lack of a plan to phase out gas and oil hamper the UK's path to net zero.

The experts welcome the phase-out of coal with the closure of the last UK coal plant in 2024, making the UK the first G7 country to do so. The Clean Power 2030 Plan sets a pathway to 95% renewable power generation by 2030, supported by the creation of Great British

Energy in 2025 as a publicly owned investor in clean energy. Although renewables generate more than half of the energy supply, the experts note challenges in grid integration, reliance on unabated gas, and sustainability concerns about biomass imports. Wind power continues to expand, though a major offshore project was cancelled in 2025. Sustainable aviation fuel and biofuel policies are in place, but the experts note that the government has confirmed that oil and gas will continue to be a part of the UK energy mix for a long time.

The experts look favourably on the focus on energy efficiency in buildings and industry. The Zero Emissions Vehicle (ZEV) mandate is ambitious and the investment in electric vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure has increased. The government also confirmed a series of major rail infrastructure investments. Nevertheless, the experts criticise the lack of thought on costs and availability of public charging. They also mention the slow progress of building remodelling due to significant barriers toward meeting the heat pump target.

Tree planting rates are increasing, with a 16.5% woodland coverage target in place for 2050. While peatland restoration is increasing, the experts stress that it is still below the ambitious pledge of 35,000 ha by 2025. Agricultural policy also lacks a clear emissions pathway, as most schemes are incentive-based. The experts recommend binding legislation and targets for peat and forest restoration and sustainability goals for agriculture, as well as clear emissions pathways and long-term strategies.

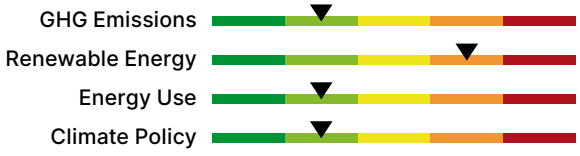
In March 2025, the UK committed to issuing no new oil and gas licenses and has joined the Coalition on Phasing Out Fossil Fuel Incentives Including Subsidies (COFFIS) to signal intent on limiting subsidies. However, it still applies the narrow International Energy Agency (IEA) 'price gap' subsidy, which impedes progress and fossil fuel subsidies remain high, at around £17.5 billion annually. The experts note there has been some backsliding on natural gas, including allowing for new gas plants to be built, issuing new licences for gas extraction, and slowing the phase-out of gas boilers.

Overall, they recommend a clear plan for stopping fossil fuel extraction, as well as a decreased electricity-to-gas price ratio to make heat pumps more appealing.

Morocco

6 8

Key Outcomes



- Morocco rates 6th and is among the highest performers in the CCPI
- The country updated its NDC in October 2025
- Key demands: Morocco should adopt a Paris-aligned fossil transition package, set incentives for citizen involvement, and accelerate its renewable energy expansion

Morocco rates 6th and is among the highest performers in the CCPI. The country receives a *high* rating in GHG Emissions, Energy Use, and Climate Policy, and a *low* in Renewable Energy.

Morocco updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in October 2025, in which 2035 Morocco aims for a 35% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions compared with a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario. The unconditional reduction is set to 21.6% by 2035, while the conditional reduction is 31.4%, with a plan to phase-out coal by 2040, which the CCPI country experts welcome.

The experts mention that Morocco is not heavily involved in fossil fuel extraction, apart from untapped gas reserves. Petroleum subsidies have been in place for several years and the government struggles to remove subsidies on gas, which a great deal of the population uses. The transition planned over the next few years is currently very slow.

A National Adaptation Plan set minimum performance rules for new buildings. The experts criticise the lack of resources for monitoring implementation of these standards. They mention that buildings are not built to standards and, among other things, energy-intensive appliances are still sold on the market.

Major public transport and rail investments in Morocco are supporting a modal shift and long-term low-carbon mobility.

The energy sector is still seeing delays and technology disputes are slowing solar introduction. The experts call for accelerating solar and wind tenders with clear technology choices and upgrading grid flexibility. They would also like to see launching of a sustainable biofuel and biomethane roadmap focused on waste and residues rather than food crops.

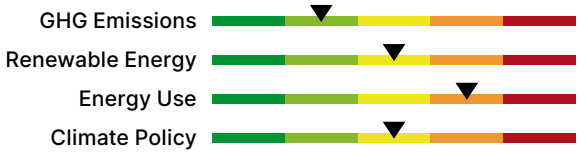
The experts demand greater irrigation efficiency in Morocco by paring drip upgrades with smart solar pumping and moisture sensors, potentially tying subsidies to water-use key performance indicators. They also seek scaling of the Programme National des Déchets Municipaux (PNDM; National Municipal Solid Waste Program), such as in separating organics in big cities and expanding landfill-gas capture and power/flare wastewater methane.

Overall, the experts advise that Morocco should adopt a Paris-aligned fossil transition package, set incentives for citizen involvement, and accelerate its renewable energy expansion.

Chile

7 12

Key Outcomes



- Chile ranks 7th, up five spots in the CCPI and remaining among the high-performing countries
- The country submitted its renewed and slightly more ambitious NDC at the end of September 2025
- Key demands: increased coordination between the different government levels, and putting a greater focus on decarbonisation, restoration of affected areas, and restoration of ecosystems for carbon capture

Chile ranks 7th, up five spots in the CCPI and remaining among the high-performing countries. Chile earns a *high* rating in GHG Emissions, *low* in Energy Use and *medium* in Renewable Energy and Climate Policy.

Chile consolidated its commitment to net zero emissions by 2050 with the publication of its Ley Marco de Cambio Climático (Climate Change Framework Law) in 2022. The law's commitments are legally binding, yet the CCPI country experts see challenges in the implementation processes if goals are to be met at the national and international levels. Chile submitted its renewed and slightly more ambitious Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) at the end of September 2025.

Subnational governments develop their climate action plans in coordination with national and sectoral plans. These are currently being developed and the results will be seen in their implementation. The experts criticise the uneven process due to the different levels of resources, capacities, and commitment of political leaders.

Chile imports 90% of its fossil fuels and has yet to eliminate its diesel subsidy. The closure of coal-fired power plants being part of a voluntary agreement is another area of critique.

For the transport sector, the experts take a positive view of the significant incorporation of electric buses and buses with high-tech standards. Private individuals' use of electric vehicles is still not common, leaving room for improvement on a larger scale.

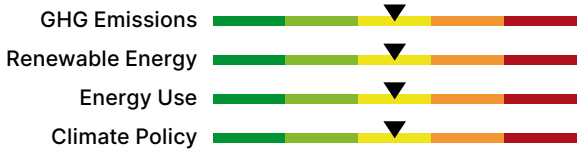
Biomass is the main cause of air pollution in cities in the country's south, and also causes indoor air pollution. The effects are unequal, with poorer populations using residential wood burning for heating, which releases high levels of fine particulate matter. This pollution is concentrated during the winter. The experts advocate for increased restoration and protection of forests, soils, wetlands, peatlands, and coastal areas to ensure the maintenance of carbon reservoirs. They also recommend committing to increasing protected areas and their native reforestation.

The experts recommend increased coordination between the different government levels to ensure implementation and continued processes, and putting a greater focus on decarbonisation, restoration of affected areas, and restoration of ecosystems for carbon capture.

Spain

14 19

Key Outcomes



- Spain ranks 14th in the CCPI, up five spots from last year
- The country continues its path of substantial emissions reductions with EU law integrated into national action plans
- Key demands: continued investment in grid adaptation to new challenges that the increased decentralisation of electricity production poses

Spain ranks 14th in the CCPI, up five spots from last year. The country receives *medium* ratings across the board, in GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Energy Use, and Climate Policy.

Spain received international media attention in 2025, with the country hosting the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD4) in June/July and experiencing a major blackout in April that cut off electricity for millions of people. Overall, the CCPI country experts note that Spain continues its path of substantial emissions reductions with EU law integrated into national action plans. Green taxation policies and progressive incorporation of climate criteria in public procurement are vital in the ongoing transition from fossil fuels. The current administration under Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez has also pledged to double-down on adaptation and resilience to ensure an adequate policy response to the devastating fires, floods, and other weather extremes seen in recent years. The government initiated a State Pact on the Climate Emergency, a process aimed at strengthening collective resilience, involving civil society organizations, regional and local actors, scientists, trade unions, and businesses.

The hosting of FF4D was perceived as a sign of the country's commitment to multilateral negotiations, strengthening the exact fora also relevant for international climate

policy. The government's focus on a just transition and green finance are noted as especially positive aspects of the country's overall international performance. However, the experts stress the need for increased and continued efforts in climate finance. Regarding EU legislation on climate, one expert considers Spain to be a crucial and reliable pillar of ambitious target setting and progressive legislation. However, small- and medium-scale energy community projects based on direct capture, transformation, and consumption of locally generated electricity are not sufficiently supported, according to one expert. The EU Renewable Energy Directive (RED) must be fully implemented to ensure that prosumers justly benefit from their investment.

Generally, the electricity sector has seen vast integration of renewables into the grid, with renewables now collectively accounting for 56% of the country's electricity. Growth rates for solar and wind again reached record levels. In light of lagging electrification efforts in sectors such as transport, however, this transition cannot yet realize its full potential for sustainable emissions reduction. The experts also point out that the April blackout was used to justify a return to gas and nuclear power plants. The role of grid modernisation and resilience is gaining weight in the debate around the energy transition. Therefore, the experts would like to see an even clearer commitment to phasing out fossil fuels so that the definite potential for a further steep decline of emissions in electricity generation can be harnessed.

While the National Energy Efficiency Fund supports the implementation of efficient appliances, the incentives to purchase these appliances remain weak, creating a mixed outlook for energy use.

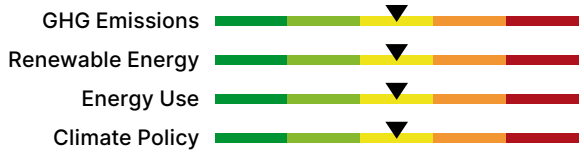
The fully implemented Climate Change and Energy Transition Act from May 2021 is designed to curb the production and demand of fossil fuels, and domestic extraction is decreasing significantly, now only covering 0.2% of demand. The remaining contribution of coal to electricity generation is expected to be terminated by 2025 – a development enabled by the rapid expansion of renewables, as all the experts point out. A Royal Decree adopted in May 2025 opted for new standards for carbon offsetting practices, mandating an external verification process in some cases. One expert group assesses this as seminal legislation for future policies on this topic.

Overall, the experts call for continued investment in grid adaptation to new challenges that the increased decentralisation of electricity production poses. They highlight the need for increased transparency and monitoring throughout the economy to ensure that every sector is sufficiently covered regarding their respective contribution to emissions reduction efforts. Progress in sectors such as transport, tourism, agriculture, and industry has yet to match the pace set by renewables and demands concrete actions and reinforced cooperation with the local level and autonomous regions.

EU

20 17

Key Outcomes



- The European Union (EU) ranks 20th in this year's CCPI, down three spots from last year
- The CCPI experts question the likelihood of member states' full implementation of the revised National Energy and Climate Plans (NECP) regarding the 2030 target published in May 2025
- Key demands: binding fossil fuel phase-out dates (coal by 2030, gas by 2035, oil by 2040), higher targets for energy savings and renewable energy by 2030 and aiming at a fully renewable energy system by 2040

The European Union (EU) ranks 20th in this year's CCPI, down three spots from last year. It receives *medium* ratings across the board in: GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Energy Use, and Climate Policy.

The EU finalised the revision of its 2030 climate policy framework to reach a 55% net emissions reduction by 2030 and climate neutrality by 2050. It submitted an updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in October 2023, which reflects this framework, and the submission of the third NDC is still pending. Integration into the European Climate Law gives it a strong legal standing and many policies are oriented toward it, such as the Renewable Energy Directive (RED III 2023), Emissions Trading Systems (ETS1 and ETS2), and Energy Performance Buildings Directive (EPBD 2024).

However, the CCPI experts question the likelihood of member states' full implementation of the revised National Energy and Climate Plans (NECP) regarding the 2030 target published in May 2025. They also criticise the legal proposal the European Commission put forward in July 2025 for amending the European Climate Law, indicating further flexibility for member states regarding the 2040 target and deviating from a purely domestic target. The experts point out that the EU is lacking intermediate targets and the goals set are not sufficiently ambitious.

RED III provides a policy framework with an overall EU minimum binding target of 42.5% and an aspirational 45% target by 2030 for the renewable energy share in gross final energy consumption, although the experts criticise the lack of national binding targets and weak enforcement. They stress that a 1.5°C-compatible pathway would require at least a 50% renewable energy share. Implementation remains a major gap, with the European

Commission having launched infringement procedures against 26 member states for non-compliance.

Regarding energy use, the EPBD introduced positive elements, such as the fossil fuel boiler subsidy stopping by 2025 and an innovative solar mandate for non-residential buildings. The experts see potential in its focus on the worst-performing buildings and its social aspects. However, they criticise the flexibility in residential sector requirements and the lack of binding national targets. The 2040 boiler phase-out does not exclude polluting fuels such as wood logs or pellets, and policies for transport electrification remain insufficient, with a modal shift nearly absent in EU policies.

The experts also note the shortcomings in other sectors. The Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) takes up a major part of the EU budget, yet it provides minimal incentives for decarbonisation. There is also weak action on forest protection and on agricultural and land use emissions.

At the international level, the experts welcome the EU's supportive role in the Energy Transition Forum and technical support for the Sevilla Platform for Action on premium flyers contribution, and the efforts to increase the overall level of ambition in the mitigation file. Nevertheless, the experts note that the EU refuses to acknowledge the unfair trajectory of implementing the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), which prices carbon emissions embedded in certain imported goods, and they criticise that the impacted countries may have contributed the least to climate change. The experts criticise the EU for having a weak stance on international climate finance, debt, private finance, and tax at the 4th UN Financing for Development Conference. They recommend reversing the decline in public finance, focusing on adaptation and a just transition, and halting external gas investments.

They recommend that the EU develop a coherent policy framework and negotiation strategy based on the alignment of domestic actions and European positions. They also stress that the EU should substantially raise its ambition to achieve net zero emissions. And they call for binding fossil fuel phase-out dates (coal by 2030, gas by 2035, oil by 2040), higher targets for energy savings and renewable energy by 2030, of at least 45% and 50% and aiming at a fully renewable energy system by 2040.

Germany

22 16

Key Outcomes

- Germany drops six places to 22nd in this year's CCPI
- Planned gas power capacity risks a fossil fuel lock-in
- Key demands: tightening implementation across all sectors, especially buildings and transport, increasing climate finance ambition, and strengthening transparency, monitoring, and policy continuity

Germany drops six places to 22nd in this year's CCPI. The country ranks *high* in Energy Use and *medium* in GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, and Climate Policy.

Germany's new government has been in place since May 2025, maintaining the fundamental climate policy architecture but showing no additional ambition. The overall ranking decline can be attributed to its announcements to weaken existing climate legislation and unnecessarily expand gas power plants. Germany retains an extensive framework with clear reduction targets in the Climate Protection Act, as well as EU-anchored efficiency standards and carbon pricing. The EU Emissions Trading System 1 (ETS1) is in place for large industrial plants, power stations, and air traffic, and ETS2 is being prepared for transport and buildings. The renewables build-out has accelerated thanks to action the previous government's actions, and coal phase-out is enshrined in law to be completed by no later than 2038. Support frameworks for industry and a clearer heat transition perspective have been developed. The CCPI country experts judge that measures remain insufficient to meet sectoral targets, especially in transport and buildings and warn of a possible policy weakening and unresolved responsibility.

In the power sector, the experts positively mention legislated renewable energy (RE) deployment paths, designated RE areas, and improving permitting procedures. However, development of the systemic features required for an electricity system increasingly dominated by renewables is lagging, such as in the expansion and digitalisation of grids, as well as incentives for demand flexibility. Hydrogen ramp-up and the development of a capacity market, for when RE does not generate sufficient power, are also moving too slowly. Offshore and onshore wind expansion remain below what is needed. The experts also warn that the planned gas power capacity risks a fossil fuel lock-in, while parts of the policy debate question elements such as the Buildings Energy Act and the 2035 clean-vehicle trajectory. The experts recommend that electricity be made reliably cheaper than fossil fuels by reducing the electricity tax to a European minimum and adjusting grid fees. Grid expansion costs also should be reduced, wind power tender design improved, and ETS2 implemented with a robust minimum price and a concrete plan for phasing out fossil fuel subsidies.

Fossil extraction is limited, as extraction of hard coal ended and a lignite phase-out is decided. LNG infrastructure is increasing and gas networks persist. The experts criti-

cise the oversized fossil infrastructure and the lack of an overarching infrastructure vision. Concerning gas, the experts advise halting gas network expansions, where alternatives exist, and planning early decommissioning, which municipal heat planning enables. Overall, they recommend developing a gas phase-out strategy.

The experts welcome the ambitious energy efficiency standards, many of which are based on EU regulations, along with subsidy programs for heat pumps, building renovations, and electricity price reductions for electric vehicles and heat pumps. However, while these measures are seen as steps in the right direction, the experts criticise the lack of implementation. They point to the German railway system's shortcomings, inadequate and overpriced charging infrastructure for trucks, and continued subsidies for fossil fuels in the industrial sector as key areas for improvement.

Germany has programmes for forest conservation, peatland rewetting, and Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) eco-schemes, but lacks binding targets for reforestation and deforestation reduction. Meanwhile, agricultural subsidies remain largely area-based. The experts call for integrating reforestation and agroforestry targets into the CAP and the overall reform of CAP toward a public welfare premium from 2028 onward, with clear sustainability criteria.

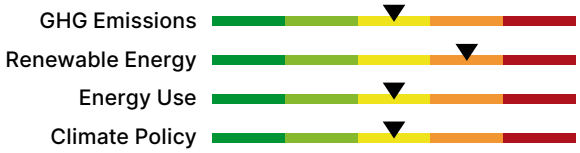
Internationally, Germany shows a broad commitment to multilateral initiatives and its climate financing is at a record level. However, the experts indicate that Germany's recent budget cuts in official development assistance for climate affect the USD 6 billion climate finance target. They also mention negative signals emerging from debates on weakening EU targets.

The experts' main demands are: tightening implementation across all sectors, especially buildings and transport, to accelerate grid build-out and modernisation of power grids in line with renewables development; increasing climate finance ambition; and strengthening transparency, monitoring, and policy continuity.

India

23 10

Key Outcomes



- India ranks 23rd, going from a high performer to a medium one in this year's CCPI
- There is no national coal exit timeline and new coal blocks continue to be auctioned
- Key demands: time-bound coal phase-down and eventually a phase-out and redirecting fossil subsidies toward decentralised, community-owned renewable energy

India ranks 23rd and is among the medium-performing countries in this year's CCPI. The country earns a *medium* in GHG Emissions, Climate Policy, and Energy Use, and a *low* in Renewable Energy.

India is signalling its long-term intent on climate action, with a formal strategy and ambitious renewable energy targets, alongside established efficiency programmes, such as Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) appliance labelling since 2006 and the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) mechanism for industry since 2012. The country has accelerated renewable energy deployment through auctions and fiscal tools, and the CCPI country experts note record auction participation and continuously falling tariffs. In 2025, India reported reaching 50% of installed power capacity from non-fossil sources ahead of the 2030 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target. The experts make favourable mention of the work on green finance taxonomy and a national carbon market framework.

At the same time, the national pathway is still anchored in coal. There is no national coal exit timeline and new coal blocks continue to be auctioned. Fossil subsidies and infrastructure lock-ins persist. The country is among the 10 countries with the largest developed coal reserves, and it currently plans to increase its production. The experts also criticise the uneven and weak carbon price signals. As of September 2025, India's total solar rooftop capacity was 20.8 GW with nearly 9 GW added in the last year, and made up around 17% of total solar installations. However, the experts criticise that large grid-scale renewable projects have triggered land conflicts, displacement, and water stress, reflecting top-down, non-inclusive siting. Several reported incidents involve human rights violations and ecosystem degradation.

India's updated NDC commits to 50% non-fossil capacity by 2030 and a 45% emissions-intensity cut compared with 2005, but the experts note that the 2070 net-zero goal is not aligned with 1.5°C pathways. They also highlight the missing interim milestones for 2035 and 2040, respectively, sectoral trajectories and state-level accountability, and limited, non-inclusive consultation with civil society and communities affected.

Internationally, India defends equity with Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) and leads multilateral initiatives such as the International Solar Alliance (ISA), but the experts point out that domestic fossil fuel expansion undermines credibility.

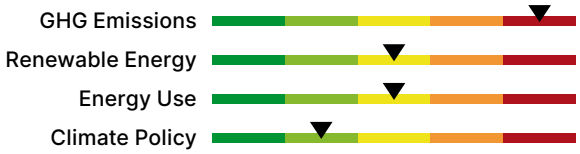
The experts recommend a time-bound coal phase-down and eventually a phase-out – these include setting a no-new-coal date and a peak coal year. They also recommend redirecting fossil subsidies toward decentralised, community-owned renewable energy. They advise strengthening the social and environmental safeguards for renewable energy siting. They also mention the need for more coherent biomass accounting and constraining woody biomass by strict sustainability criteria. They advise establishing

binding roadmaps for fossil phase-out in sectors such as transport, buildings, and industrial, with interim sectoral and state-level milestones for 2035 and 2040. They also mention the importance of a just transition and the co-design with affected regions as a priority. And they stress the importance of expanding risk-buffer tools and prioritising smallholders, women, and vulnerable communities regarding access to finance and resilience support.

Brazil

27 28

Key Outcomes



- Brazil ranks 27th in the CCPI, up one spot and staying among the medium-performing countries.
- Since President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva took office in January 2023, Brazil's overall climate policy has improved
- Key demands: strategy for the phase-out of fossil fuels and their subsidies, including a financial plan for securing 100% renewables by 2050

Brazil ranks 27th in the CCPI, up one spot and staying among the medium-performing countries. As in previous years, Brazil shows a mixed performance across the main CCPI categories. It earns a *high* rating for Climate Policy, a *medium* for Renewable Energy and Energy Use, and a very *low* for GHG Emissions.

Since President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva took office in January 2023, Brazil's overall climate policy has improved. The CCPI country experts recognise Lula's progressive diplomacy on climate. Brazil has taken up the large task of hosting G20 and setting up the G20 Climate Task Force (TF-CLIMA), as well as hosting the BRICS summit and now the 2025 UN Climate Change Conference (COP30) in Belém. Despite internal contradictions, Brazil has sought to occupy a climate leadership position. The country has seen an overall deforestation reduction and increase in renewable electricity. However, the political decision to open an oil exploration front at the mouth of the Amazon is a negative.

The new NDC submitted in November 2024 is more ambitious, calling for a 67% greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction by 2035 vs 2005 levels, which is not in line with Brazil's fair share of mitigation for a 1.5°C world. It also reaffirms the national commitment to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. The experts criticise the gap the absence of a Long-Term Strategy (LTS) creates, weakening the submitted NDC's credibility.

Brazil is also advancing the Tropical Forests Forever Facility (TFFF), an investment-based climate finance mechanism for rewarding conservation of tropical forests and supporting indigenous peoples. The experts consider it promising as a new source of funds, yet it remains under design and has drawn criticism from some socio-environmental groups.

The experts mention the resumption of the successful Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm), affecting the country's GHG emissions. In 2024, deforestation in the Amazon fell by 28% and in the Cerrado by 25%. Deforestation alerts were below 2024 levels in both biomes, putting Brazil on track to meet its 2025 NDC target. Despite this progress, the experts criticise the NDC revision because of its lack of transparency and stakeholder participation. They also mention uncertainty regarding the proposed measures' effectiveness and the capacity for enforcement.

The experts view growth in renewables favourably, as over the past 2 years, solar and wind increased by 70% – from 51 GW to 86.8 GW, mostly owing to small-scale generation. However, they say that the grid system remains inadequate and is approaching its current technical limit for variable renewable integration. They also mention the National Energy Transition Policy (PNTE), which lacks a timeline and budget and has no regulations for energy storage systems. Meanwhile, wind projects in the northeast were questioned in court for human rights violations because of their unfair effect on local communities.

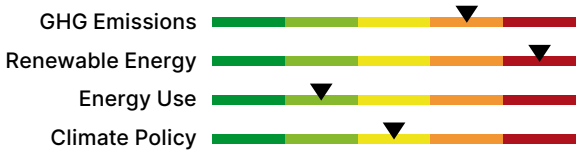
Despite renewable energy gains, Brazil's reliance on fossil fuels remains the main contradiction to its climate policy. No political will exists at the national or sub-national level for reducing fossil fuel extraction. The government continues to push for opening new oil and gas frontiers in the Equatorial Margin, including the oil expansion at the mouth of the Amazon. Fossil fuel subsidies amount to USD 15.1 billion annually, while the coal subsidy package originally set to expire in 2040 was extended to 2050. Petrobras has also confirmed plans to remain one of the world's largest producers and new oil licensing has been accelerated through fast-track procedures. The country is among the 10 countries with the largest developed oil reserves, and it currently plans to increase its gas and oil production.

The experts advocate for comprehensive sustainable development plans for the Amazon region and other biomes to ensure the end of deforestation. They also seek a strategy for the phase-out of fossil fuels and their subsidies, including a financial plan for securing 100% renewables by 2050. And they want to see a commitment to halting new exploration projects incompatible with a 1.5°C pathway.

South Africa

41 38

Key Outcomes



- South Africa ranks 41st in the CCPI, as a low climate performer
- The country has shown its desire to reduce emissions and expand renewable energy, but many policies remain in draft form
- Key demands: need to finalise and operationalise draft policies, strengthen monitoring and enforcement, update the transport strategy, and provide clear timelines for the coal phase-out

South Africa ranks 41st in the CCPI, as a low climate performer. The country receives a *low* rating in GHG Emissions, *very low* in Renewable Energy, *high* in Energy Use, and *medium* in Climate Policy.

South Africa has shown its desire to reduce emissions and expand renewable energy, but many policies remain in draft form, according to the CCPI country experts. The latest Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) and Eskom's coal phase-out commitments are delayed amid frequent setbacks and missed deadlines. While the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) continues and market liberalisation is speeding up deployment, technical and regulatory constraints are hampering implementation.

Coal still dominates South Africa's power sector and power plants are old and unreliable. Meanwhile, part of the government is promoting oil and gas exploration. The country is among the 10 countries with the largest developed coal reserves. The experts recognise there is a tax and energy efficiency standard for appliances and buildings, but low rates and weak monitoring limit the impacts. The Green Transport Strategy from 2018 is outdated and unambitious, with vehicle electrification progressing only at a slow rate. Biomass remains important for low-income households and it is often linked to health impacts associated with indoor air pollution and gender-based injustices.

The experts favourably mention the relatively well-protected natural forests and peatlands, though invasive tree clearing is sometimes registered as deforestation. Tree planting and sustainable farming policies exist, but no comprehensive national framework exists for land-based emissions reduction.

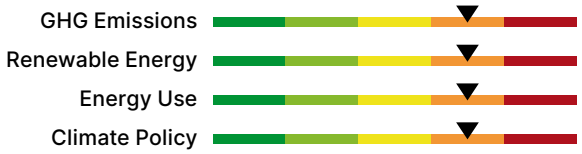
Internationally, South Africa positions itself as a strong voice for climate justice, equity, and development, reinforcing the principles in the UNFCCC and G20f fora. However, at the national level, the will for decarbonisation is weak. Economic challenges, especially high unemployment, constrain climate ambition, with demand reductions often coming as the result of economic decline rather than efficiency gains.

The experts indicate the need to finalise and operationalise draft policies, strengthen monitoring and enforcement, update the transport strategy, and provide clear timelines for the coal phase-out. The Just Transition Partnership (JETP), REIPPPP, and existing efficiency standards provide valuable entry points, but the lack of implementation and political leadership remain as decisive gaps.

Indonesia

43 42

Key Outcomes



- Indonesia, ranked 43rd in the CCPI, is an overall low performer
- There are considerable challenges in modifying the local electricity and energy market to accommodate renewable energy integration
- Key demands: come up with a clear pathway to net zero, improve implementation in mitigation efforts, and plan a coal phase-out

Indonesia, ranked 43rd in the CCPI, is an overall low performer. The country receives a *low* rating in all CCPI categories: GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Climate Policy, and Energy Use.

Indonesia has not published a plan to phase out coal plants. There are also considerable challenges in modifying the local electricity and energy market to accommodate renewable energy integration. However, internationally, President Prabowo Subianto has committed to phasing out coal power and achieving 100% renewables by 2040. The CCPI country experts indicate that the carbon tax in place has not been sufficiently implemented, so it currently does not adequately encourage mitigation projects.

The experts add that deforestation and the impact of bioenergy are not effectively mitigated in Indonesia. Efforts are also lacking in public transport, especially outside

Jakarta, and electric vehicle policy is inconsistent. The climate experts demand that the country pick up the pace in these areas.

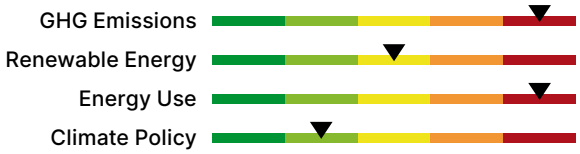
An updated NDC is planned, and will likely show slight improvements and signals for a just transition. However, the experts note that the goals are still not aligned with the 1.5°C commitment. The country is among the 10 countries with the largest developed coal reserves, and it currently plans to increase its gas and coal production. Internationally, the experts welcome Indonesia signing the Global Methane Pledge. They criticise the lack of plans and regulations for improving methane levels. They also demand that the country push for loss and damage policies and greater climate justice at the international level.

Overall, the experts expect Indonesia to come up with a clear pathway to net zero, improve implementation in mitigation efforts, and plan a coal phase-out.

China

54 55

Key Outcomes



- China ranks 54th in this year's CCPI and is still among the very low performing countries
- In contrast with the expanding renewable energy, China is also heavily increasing its fossil fuel energy production
- Key demands: present a plan for a coal phase-out and raise the annual clean energy build well above 200 GW

China ranks 54th in this year's CCPI and is still among the very low performing countries. It receives a *very low* rating in GHG Emissions and Energy Use, *medium* in Renewable Energy, and *high* in Climate Policy.

China's new Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) aims to reduce net GHG emissions by 7–10% economy-wide from peak levels by 2035, with efforts to exceed this goal. The plan targets a non-fossil fuel share of over 30% in total energy consumption, expanded wind and solar capacity to over six times 2020 levels (~3,600 GW), and an increase in forest stock volume beyond 24 billion m3. It also seeks to ensure that new energy vehicles dominate new sales, extend the national carbon market to major high-emission sectors, and build a climate-resilient society.

In the first quarter of 2025, China's CO_2 emissions decreased by 1.6%, and by ~1% over the previous 12 months (until May 2025). Unlike with past declines, which were caused by weaker economic activity, the CCPI country experts note that this reduction reflects a structural shift: renewable and nuclear energy is expanding faster than electricity demand, and displacing coal in the power mix.

China exceeded its 2030 wind and solar target of 1,200 GW, set out in its NDC from 2021, by reaching 1,280 GW by October 2024. Wind and solar electricity generation thereby rose by 25% in 2024 from the previous year. The most important policy for expanding renewable energy is the Energy Law of 2024, the country's first energy law, which came into effect on 1 January 2025. The Chinese National Energy Administration (NEA) also set a new target in January 2025 to add 200 GW clean energy annually from 2025 to 2027. However, the CCPI national experts criticise this as insufficient for keeping up with the 2024 renewable expansion rate.

In contrast with the expanding renewable energy, China is also heavily increasing its fossil fuel energy production. In 2024, coal production reached a new record with more new construction starts than the rest of the world. The country is among the 10 countries with the largest developed oil, coal and gas reserves, and it currently plans to increase its gas production. The experts caution that ongoing approvals and extensions to the life of coal plants risk locking in emissions. They also criticise the lack of a clear plan for phasing out fossil fuel subsidies.

China has strengthened its policy frameworks for buildings, transport, and industry. The national building plan mandates green-building standards for all new urban construction from 2025 onward. China, producing 70% of the world's electric vehicles (EVs), continues to dominate this industry. Industry, China's largest energy-consuming sector, is now included in the planned expansion of the national emissions trading system (ETS) announced in March 2025, through covering the cement, steel, and aluminium industries. Currently, the ETS only covers the power sector.

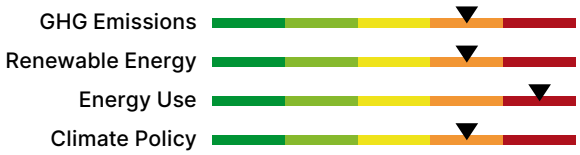
In international climate policy, China has played an active role in recent years, supporting the Global Stocktake energy package at COP28 and re-engaging in US–China climate diplomacy through the Sunnylands statement, which includes a focus on non-CO_2 gases. In 2021, it also pledged to halt financing for new overseas coal projects, but the CCPI experts criticise that implementation has been inconsistent, with some captive projects still advancing. Therefore, they recommend stricter enforcement of this commitment and extending it to oil and gas infrastructure.

The experts want China to translate the economy-wide absolute cap and decline path in its 15th five-year plan that will be in force from 2026. China also should present a plan for a coal phase-out and raise the annual clean energy build well above 200 GW.

Australia

56 52

Key Outcomes



- Australia drops four ranks in the CCPI, to 56th, and is among the very low-performing countries
- In September 2025, Australia updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), committing to reducing emissions by 62–70% below 2005 levels by 2035
- Key demands: managing the phase-out of coal and gas extraction, and an end to fossil fuel subsidies as well as faster transmission, storage, and renewable energy development

Australia drops four ranks in the CCPI, to 56th, and is among the very low-performing countries. It receives a *low* rating in GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy and Climate Policy, and a *very low* in Energy Use.

In September 2025, Australia updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), committing to reducing emissions by 62–70% below 2005 levels by 2035. The country still plans to achieve net zero by 2050. The CCPI country experts note that the new NDC further lacks quantifiable commitments, such as sectoral carbon budgets and interim milestones. Government planning documents and modelling accompanying it also indicated an aim at the lower end of the range (62–65%). There are no plans or measures to help develop decarbonisation pathways to the range's upper end. This shortcoming is a major concern for the experts, as it suggests that the 70% upper end is for creating the perception of greater ambition than what is actually planned.

Australia continues to maintain subsidies for the fuel export sector and support the expansion of infrastructure for fossil fuel extraction, thereby providing financial, legal and political support for expanding fossil fuel extraction. Just days before the government committed to the updated NDC, Australia approved the largest gas export terminal expansion in its history: the North West Shelf Extension to 2070. This plan paves the way for further fossil fuel dependency. The country is among the 10 countries with the largest developed coal and gas reserves, and it currently plans to increase its production.

In the renewable energy sector, Australia's aims to achieve an installed capacity of 110 GW and generate 82% of electricity from renewable sources by 2030. This target is unchanged in the updated NDC. To achieve the mark, the government is expanding the Capacity Investment Scheme (CIS) by 25%, raising its target from 32 GW to 40 GW. The CIS is one of the government's initiatives for boosting the investment appeal of Australian renewable energy assets and supporting rapid deployment of large-scale renewables. The scheme provides revenue safety nets for renewable energy generation and energy storage projects. The experts emphasise that expanding the CIS is not designed to support achievement of Australia's 2035 targets, other than by supporting achievement of the 2030 climate target. The CIS will conclude in 2027 and it is unclear what government mechanism will follow from 2027 onward to drive continued renewables penetration from 2030 onward.

The 2023 reforms to the Safeguard Mechanism, originally introduced in 2016, established stricter emissions baselines for large industrial facilities and set a carbon price signal. The experts assess that the emissions trading scheme is convoluted and insufficient. It allows emissions-intensive industries (especially those using fossil fuels) to use questionable offsets rather than reduce emissions. In 2025, the first public data for the reformed Mechanism was released, demonstrating that emissions baselines are, especially regarding major gas facilities, more permissive than expected, generating credits for those facilities above what was anticipated. The experts call for the Mechanism to be strengthened by tightening baselines after 2025 and limiting offsets where on-site abatement is feasible, to secure deeper industrial cuts during this decade.

At the international level, the experts lament that Australia's economic interests in maintaining ecosystems for the trade of fossil fuels continually undermine its ambitions. They also report that the country's failure to reduce domestic methane emissions, despite signing the Global Methane Pledge in 2022, undermines its credibility in international climate diplomacy. They advise Australia to join the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance to demonstrate its commitment to managing fossil fuel reduction.

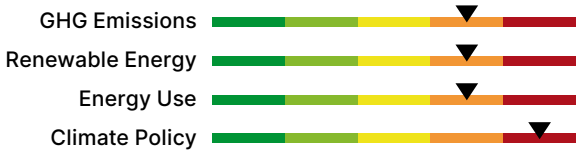
While the experts welcome Australia's recognition of Pacific island nations' acute vulnerability and its prioritising financial aid for the nations, they advise the country to demonstrate stronger leadership in loss and damage finance for Pacific partners. Australia still also must scale up its climate finance contributions overall, as these remain well below its fair share relative to GDP.

The experts call for a commitment to managing the phase-out of coal and gas extraction, and an end to fossil fuel subsidies. While welcoming the CIS expansion, they urge faster transmission, storage, and renewable energy development to ensure that 82% of energy comes from renewable sources by 2030.

Japan

57 58

Key Outcomes



- Japan ranks 57th in this year's CCPI, as a very low performing country
- Japan submitted its third NDC in February 2025, aiming for a 60% reduction GHG emissions compared with 2013
- Key demands: revise the reduction targets set in the third NDC, and create and disclose a concrete roadmap and measures for emissions reduction, a targeted phase-out of inefficient coal-fired power plants by 2030, and transition to 100% renewable energy sources

Japan ranks 57th in this year's CCPI, as a very low performing country. The country receives a *low* rating in GHG Emissions, Energy Use, and Renewable Energy and a *very low* in Climate Policy.

Japan submitted its third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in February 2025, aiming for a 60% reduction greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions compared with 2013. These ambitions are not aligned with the Paris Agreement. The CCPI country experts criticise the proposal for being like the one made by Keidanren (Japanese Business Federation), which is the largest industry group hindering ambitious climate policies in Japanese politics. They also note the lack of participation of civil society groups and groups affected.

For the first time, a compulsory Emission Trading System (ETS) as a part of government's Green Transformation (GX) strategy is decided to be implemented in 2026, with an auction system for the utilities sector starting from 2033. However, the experts assume the carbon price will be very low compared with IEA recommendations and the ETS may have several faults. Processes in the coming years will show how effective it is.

Japan has no just transition roadmap with a fossil fuel phase-out plan. The experts criticise the policies and measures in place for protecting vested interests around carbon-intense industries such as steel and fossil-fired power generation. The experts also critique Japan's continually using not wanting to rely on nuclear power as an excuse for burn fossil fuels. The experts point out that in the Government of Japan's total climate and energy budget in 2025, fossil fuels increased from 2024, accounting for 38% of the total.

The Act on the Improvement of Energy Consumption Performance of Buildings has established insulation standards for residential buildings, to be applied in 2025. The experts welcome insulation standards but criticise them as too low.

Overall, there has been progress in renewable energy diffusion, especially with solar photovoltaics. Japan has recently introduced policies to promote offshore wind. The 7th Strategic Energy Plan positions renewable energy as a main energy source and aims to increase the share of renewable energy in domestic systems from the current 20% to 40–50% by 2040. The experts criticise that there has been output curtailment of renewable energy, which hinders the expansion. They also have concerns that some political parties unfairly overemphasise the cost of renewables and their adverse effects, such as destruction of nature due to large-scale solar projects. The renewables budget is very small, at only about 4% of the total federal budget. The renewable energy business sector is disadvantaged in market competition because of the governmental support for fossils and nuclear.

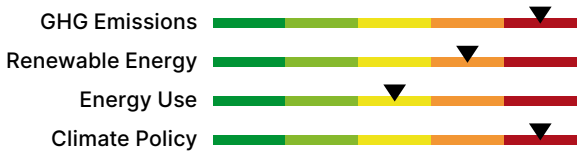
The capacity of biomass power generation in total electricity generation in Japan was 5.9% in 2024. Most biofuels and woody biomass are imported from countries such as Canada, where human rights violations and mass destruction of forests have been reported. Wood pellet imports increased 10% in the last year, totalling 6,381,000 tonnes.

The experts recommend that Japan revise the reduction targets set in the third NDC, and create and disclose a concrete roadmap and measures for emissions reduction, a targeted phase-out of inefficient coal-fired power plants by 2030, and transition to 100% renewable energy sources. The experts also call for a greater focus on establishing a comprehensive long-term strategy to address multiple crises. And they seek greater transparency when developing climate policies and allowing civil society, subnational governments, and other stakeholders to participate in policy development.

Argentina

58 59

Key Outcomes



- Argentina ranks 58th in the CCPI – among the very low performing countries
- The government under President Javier Milei, in power since December 2023, denies human-made climate change. Consequently, all related institutions and programs have been dismantled
- Key demands: that the government take climate change seriously and act to ensure a just energy transition

Argentina ranks 58th in the CCPI – among the very low performing countries. The country receives a *very low* rating in GHG Emissions and Climate Policy, a *medium* in Energy Use and a *low* in Renewables.

The government under President Javier Milei, in power since December 2023, denies human-made climate change. Consequently, all related institutions and programs have been dismantled. The CCPI country experts note no progress compared with last year. The government is prioritising the expansion of oil and gas infrastructure and production for export. The few existing climate-related initiatives are driven by local governments, such as sustainable mobility projects in Buenos Aires. Internationally, Argentina opposes stronger climate policy ambitions, including actions under the 2030 Agenda. The country plans to present its next Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) at the UN climate conference (COP30).

While the government's free-market approach allows private investment in renewable energy, no active policy support is promoting it. Instead, oil and gas are being advanced as key export sectors, with gas increasingly used as a substitute for oil.

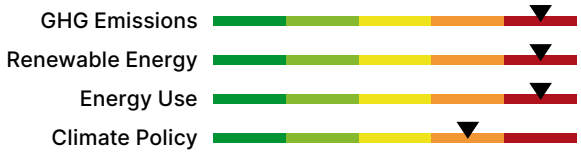
The experts point out that some biodiversity and sustainable agriculture targets exist but remain isolated and contradictory to the government's stance. Meanwhile, uncontrolled deforestation and wildfires are rising. Argentina remains a major producer of soy, maize, and other crops, with considerable potential for biofuel production.

The experts demand that the government take climate change seriously and act to ensure a just energy transition.

Canada

61 62

Key Outcomes



- Canada ranks 61st in this year's CCPI and remains among the very low performers
- Climate policy in Canada strongly depends on the federal states' priorities
- Key demands: clear targets for reducing emissions in the near term and cap oil and gas industry emissions

Canada ranks 61st in this year's CCPI and remains among the very low performers. Canada continues to receive a *very low* rating in the GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, and Energy Use categories, and a *low* in Climate Policy.

Canada's Emissions Reduction Plan, published in March 2022, targets a 40% reduction from 2005 levels by 2030 and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. However, Prime Minister Mark Carney, the former UN Special Envoy on Climate Action and Finance, and Environment Minister Julie Dabrusin, have declined to commit to Canada's climate goals under the Paris Agreement by 2030. This comes as the government faces criticism over its emissions reduction plans amid evolving global and economic circumstances under the Trump administration.

The Output-Based Pricing System, introduced by the former Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, aims to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from industrial emitters. As of 1 April 2024, the fuel charge was CAD 80 per tonne of petrol. Although the Canadian Climate Institute projects Canada's carbon pricing system for heavy industrial emitters as the most effective national policy for reducing GHG emissions by 2030, these policies are now under attack.

Canada has already abandoned its consumer carbon price and has not yet increased the fuel charge for industrial emitters, which is set to rise to CAD 170 per tonne by 2030. The new approach follows Carney's 'climate competitiveness' strategy, which the government planned to unveil in October 2025. This will be an attempt to reframe the Trudeau-era focus on emissions-reduction targets by shifting toward identifying economic advantages during the global energy transition.

The Clean Electricity Regulations finalised in December 2024 will enable substantive reductions in GHG emissions, ensuring a net-zero electricity grid by 2050. The regulations also reduce air pollution by accelerating the uptake of low- and non-emitting electricity generation. The CCPI experts see the new regulations as a step in the right direction. Canada, which is committed to a phase-out of unabated coal-fired electricity by 2030, is progressing with this phase-out. The country has been a member of the Powering Past Coal Alliance since 2017. The country is among the 10 countries with the largest developed oil and gas reserves, and it currently plans to increase its production.

However, Canada's provinces have considerable power over energy production and processing, including electricity production and transmission. Some provinces – such as Alberta, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia – currently generate power from coal while having clean energy policies in place, while others – such as Alberta – severely restrict the development of renewable energy while providing extensive support for oil and gas expansion well into the future. Notably, climate policy in Canada strongly depends on the federal states' priorities.

The experts indicate that the focus is shifting from climate mitigation to the threat to Canada's sovereignty under the Trump administration. In response to Trump's tariffs, there is a renewed enthusiasm for expanding trade beyond the United States and building major fossil infrastructure. The

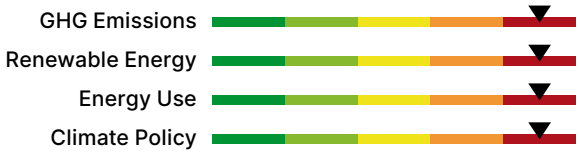
government is approving new oil and LNG facilities and providing ongoing subsidies for fossil fuels.

The experts call for the stagnating carbon pricing system to be fixed and strengthened. They also demand that the government set out clear targets for reducing emissions in the near term and honour its promise to cap oil and gas industry emissions.

United States

65 57

Key Outcomes



- The United States falls eight spots to 65th and remains a very low performing country
- Key policies supporting renewable energy build-up and GHG emissions reduction have been revoked alongside promotion of fossil fuel expansion
- Key demands: Continued renewable expansion, preservation of efficiency gains, and strong state-level governance are essential until national climate leadership can be restored

The United States falls eight spots to 65th and remains a very low performing country in the CCPI, now near the bottom of ranking. The US receives *very low* ratings across the board, for GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Climate Policy, and Energy Use.

With the second Donald Trump presidency, there has been a large-scale rollback of climate policies at the national and international levels, as Trump denies human-made climate change. Nationally, key policies supporting renewable energy build-up and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction have been revoked alongside promotion of fossil fuel expansion. Key support schemes from the Inflation Reduction Act, such as the Environmental Protection Agency's Solar for All program and clean energy tax credits, have been rescinded or weakened. Trump also has rolled back energy efficiency standards for appliances, the Energy Star program, and Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) vehicle standards. He has also withdrawn from the Paris agreement, blocking climate policy internationally and openly opposing global climate initiatives.

Despite these setbacks, the CCPI country experts see a positive in the continued growth of renewable energy, largely driven by market forces and state-level policies. In 2024, renewable power generation exceeded 756 GWh, making up 17% of total US electricity generation. Biomass accounted for ~2% of renewable electricity, with 5 GW of installed capacity, while the US remained a net exporter of wood pellets. The experts differentiate between the efforts of the federal government and state governments. Some states with Democratic party-led governments, such as New York and California, still have policies in place to combat climate change and legislators strive to protect these from national-level policies and decrees through the U.S. Climate Alliance.

The country is among the 10 countries with the largest developed oil, coal and gas reserves, and it currently plans to increase its gas and oil production.

In the non-energy sector, progress depends heavily on state initiatives. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has supported tree planting and natural regeneration, and some peatland restoration efforts exist in states such as North Carolina and Minnesota. However, the experts criticise the rescinded national funding streams for sustainable farming and land restoration provided under the IRA. There is no clear federal strategy for agriculture, forestry, and peatlands. The efforts are fragmented at the state level.

The experts stress that state-level action and private investment remain crucial for maintaining momentum and mitigating the damaging effects of federal rollbacks. Continued renewable expansion, preservation of efficiency gains, and strong state-level governance are essential until national climate leadership can be restored.

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

4. Data Information & Disclaimer

Comparability to previous CCPI editions

The CCPI 2026 (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 2025.

Disclaimer on data

Due to data availability, past CCPI editions until 2022 were calculated using data recorded two years prior. With the help of PRIMAP, we have been able to use GHG emissions data with only a one-year delay since the CCPI 2023 edition. This means that for the CCPI 2026 we use GHG data from 2024 (relying on numerical methods and linear extrapolation). The Renewable Energy and Energy Use categories are calculated with data recorded in 2023, as this is the most recent data available.

Data changes since the last edition

As in previous years, data has been changed according to newest scientific findings, measurement methods, and extrapolation. The CCPI's data sources report and disclose the reasons for retroactive data changes.

- For retroactive data changes in the IEA data (countries affected e.g.: Pakistan, India, Colombia, Malaysia) please refer to the World Energy Statistics documentation.
- For retroactive data change in the GHG data (countries affected e.g.: Pakistan, Colombia, Philippines, Romania, Nigeria, Mexico, Malaysia, UAE, Chile, Morocco) please refer to the database documentation of from PRIMAP
- For general information on LULUCF (Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry) emissions please check our Background and Methodology brochure. We annually review data on LULUCF with the help of Nicklas Forsell. Countries affected from retroactive chang in data e.g. are: Nigeria, Australia, Indonesia, Iran, Brazil, Chile, Germany and Malaysia.

Disclaimer on Ukraine

In this year's CCPI, Ukraine's climate performance was for the fourth 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; (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.

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.

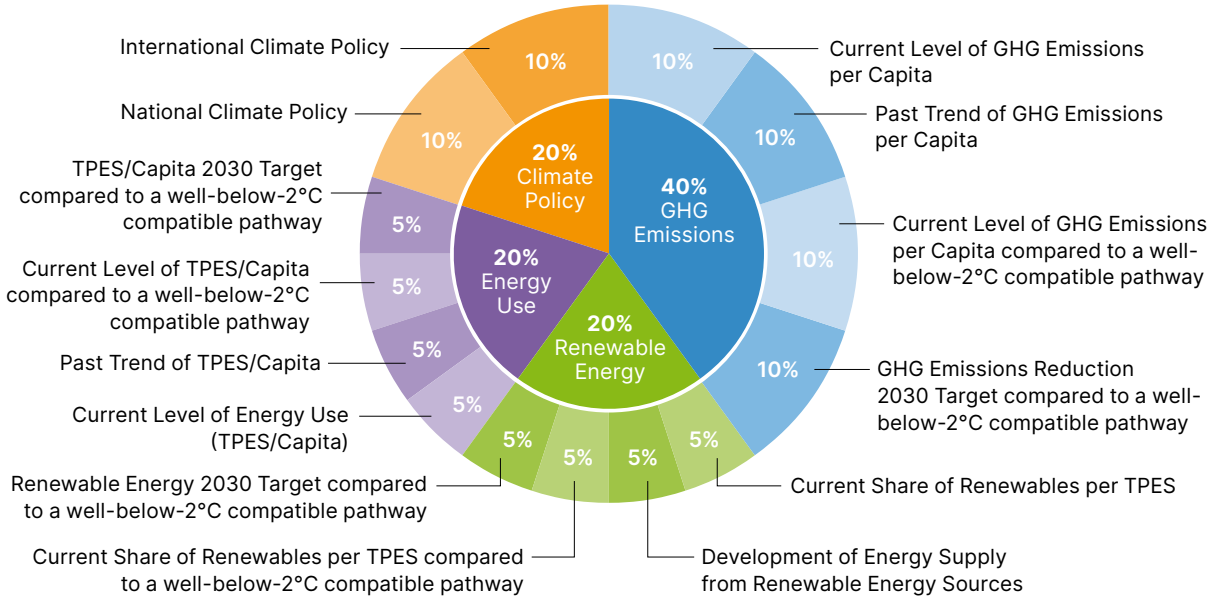
Interpretation of results

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

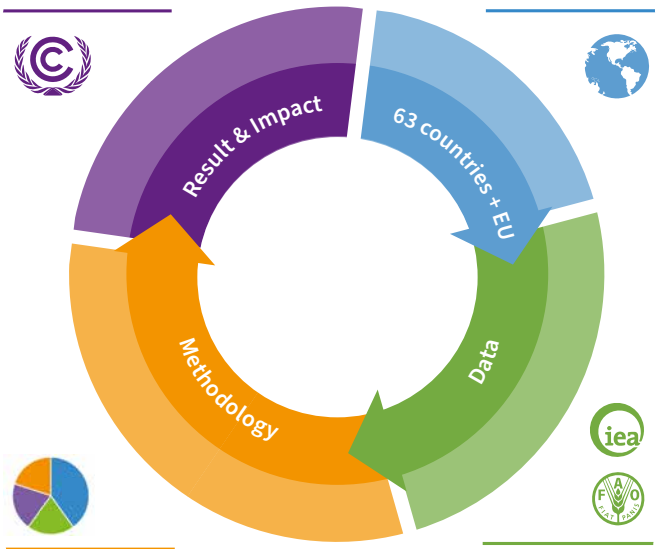
Cycle of the season: How the CCPI is built

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 UNFCCC, 2015, Paris Agreement, Art. 2.

2 UNFCCC, 2025, NDC Synthesis Report.

3 Volt, J. et al., 2024, Heat Pump Market: Country Fiches.

4 IEA PVPS, 2025, Country Updates 2024, p. 60.

5 Carbon Brief, 2025, Factcheck: What the Climate Change Act does and does not mean for the UK.

6 Climate Change Performance Index, 2025, United Kingdom.

7 IRENA, 2025, Delivering on the UAE Consensus.

8 Algeria, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE started from a very low level. The other four, especially Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Estonia have made substantial progress and doubled despite their high shares.

9 Carbon Brief, 2025, Analysis: Record solar growth keeps China's CO_2 falling in first half of 2025.

10 See note 7.

11 IEA, 2025. Growth in global energy demand surged in 2024 to almost twice its recent average.

12 IPCC, 2022, Climate Change 2022. Mitigation of Climate Change.

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
Argentina	Gabriel Blanco	Centro de Tecnologías Ambientales y Energía (CTAE), Universidad Nacional del Centro
	Roque Pedace	foroba
	Carlos Tanides	Fundacion Vida Silvestre Argentina
	Daniel Bouille	Fundacion Bariloche
Australia	Gavan McFadzean & Annika Reynold	Australian Conservation Foundation
	Rod Campbell	The Australia Institute
		Business Council for Sustainable Development Australia
Austria	Johannes Wahlmüller	GLOBAL 2000
	Jasmin Duregger, Marc Dengler & Noah Nockher	Greenpeace in Zentral- und Osteuropa
Belarus	Iryna Ponedelnik	
	Ivan Filiutsich	
Belgium	Nadia Cornejo	Greenpeace Belgium / Climate coalition belgium
Brazil	Ricardo Baitelo , Claudio Angelo, David Tsai & Stela Herschmann	Observatório do Clima / Instituto de Energia e Meio Ambiente
		Instituto Talanoa
	Dr. William Wills	Brazilian Climate Center
	Carlos Rittl	University of Ceara/Brazil and FUNCEME
Bulgaria	Radostina Slavkova	Za Zemiata - Friends of the Earth Bulgaria
Canada	Emilia Belliveau	Environmental Defence Canada
	Guy Dauncey	
Chile	Cecilia Ibarra	Académica de la Facultad de Gobierno
Chinese Taipei	Dr. Ying-Shih Hsieh	Environmental Quality Protection Foundation
	Gloria K.- J. HSU	Mom Loves Taiwan Association
	Robin Winkler	Wild at Heart Legal Defense Association Taiwan
Columbia		Asociacion Ambiente y Sociedad
Croatia		Society for Sustainable Development Design (DOOR)
Cyprus		Terra Cypria - The Cyprus Conservation Foundation
Czech Republic	Martin Abel	AMO – Asociace pro mezinárodní otázky
EU	Wendel Trio	
		Germanwatch
Finland	Kirsi Vuorinen & Salla Neuman	Third Rock Finland Oy
Germany		Germanwatch

Country	Name	Organisation
Greece	Costas Kaloudis	Greenpeace Greece
	Ioanna Souka & Nikos Mantzaris	The Green Tank
	Konstantinos Chasapis-Tassinis, Anna Vafeiadou, George Chasiotis, Andriana Delegkou & Theodota Nantsou	WWF Greece
Hungary	András Lukács	Clean Air Action Group
India	Myron Mendes	Indian Network on Ethics and Climate Change (INECC)
	Ranjan Panda	Combat Climate Change
	D.Raghunandan	All India Peoples Science Network
	Nakul Sharma	
Indonesia	Dody Setiawan	Ember
	Ahmad Ashov Birry	Trend Asia
Italy	Mauro Albrizio	Legambiente
	Gianni Silvestrini	Kyoto Club
		Italian Climate Network
Japan		Kiko Network
	Masayoshi Iyoda	350.org Japan
Kazakhstan	Dr. Tatiana Lanshina	Agora Energiewende
Korea	Jieon Lee	KlimaNexus
Latvia	Maksis Apinis	Green Liberty
	Jānis Brizga	Zaļā brīvība
Malaysia	Tan Kee Huat	Centre for Environment, Technology & Development (CETDEM)
Mexico	Dr. José María Valenzuela	University of Oxford
	Jorge Villarreal Padilla, Mariana Gutiérrez Grados, Carlos Lozano, Karla Alejandra Corsino Zavaleta, Lisbeth Camacho Téllez, July Puentes & José Morales	Iniciativa Climática de México (ICM)
Morocco	Dr. Mohammed Saddik	
	Mohammed Ajrinija	High Atlas Foundation
	Prof. Touria Barradi	
Netherlands	Lisanne Boersma	WISE Nederland
	Kornelis Blok	Delft University of Technology
	Sible Schöne	
New Zealand	Dr Kayla Kingdon-Bebb	WWF-New Zealand
	Adam Currie	350 Aotearoa
	David Tong	Oil Change International
	Scott Burnett	Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society of New Zealand
	Nick Henry	Oxfam Aotearoa
	Amanda Larsson	Greenpeace Aotearoa
		Lawyers for Climate Action NZ
Nigeria	Smith Nwokocha	Quest For Growth and Development Foundation
		Women Environmental Programme

Country	Name	Organisation
Norway	Anette Bruer Stepanoski & Helga Lerkelund	The Norwegian society for Nature Conservation / Naturvernforbundet
	Johan Hermstad Reinertsen	Future in our hands
Pakistan	Aisha Khan	Civil Society Coalition for Climate Change
	Zia Ur Rehman & Mahnoor Khan	Pakistan Development Alliance / Pakistan Development Alliance
Philippines	John Leo Algo	Aksyon Klima Pilipinas
	Jameela Joy Reyes & Tony La Vina	Manila Observatory
Poland	Andrzej Kassenberg	Institute for Sustainable Development Foundation
	Marta Anczewska & Aleksander Åšniegocki	Reform Institute
		WWF Poland Foundation
Portugal	Pedro Nunes	ZERO – Association for the Earth System Sustainability
Romania	Laura Nazare	
Russian Federation	Angelina Davydova	Institute for Global Reconstitution
	Ekaterina Bliznetskaya	MGIMO University
Slovenia		Umanotera
		Focus Association for Sustainable Development
Spain	Josep (Pep) Puig i Boix	Grup de Científics i Tècnics per un Futur No Nuclear
	Philippine Ménager	ECODES
Switzerland	Georg Klingler	Greenpeace Switzerland
	Delia Berner	Alliance Sud
	Patrick Hofstetter	WWF Switzerland
	Bettina Duerr	Fastenaktion
Thailand	Boonrod Yaowapruek	Creagy
	Tara Buakamsri	Climate Connectors
Turkey	Dr. Umit Sahin	Sabanci Istanbul Policy Center
	Ozgur Gurbuz	Ekosfer Association
	Onder Algedik	
United Kingdom	Anthony Collins	Coal Action Network
		CF Energy Research & Consulting UG
		WWF-UK
United States		CF Energy Research & Consulting UG
Uzbekistan	Natalia Idrisova	
	Alisher Khudoyberdiev	Hydrometeorological Research Institute
		GIZ
Vietnam	Pham Thi Anh	
		Centre for Supporting Green Development (GreenHub)

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 an independent non-profit organisation that develops solutions to tackle climate change and drives their implementation worldwide. Through research, policy advice and knowledge sharing, we aim to raise the ambition for climate action and support sustainable development.

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

Barthel Stiftung

The Gertrud and Hellmut Barthel Foundation is a non-profit, corporate foundation of the Halbzellstoff-Industrie Unternehmensgruppe (HZI). It was founded in 1991 by the entrepreneur Hellmut Barthel. The foundation's work focuses on three sectors: education, environment and culture.

www.barthel-stiftung.com

CAN CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK

GERMANWATCH

NEW CLIMATE INSTITUTE