

THE CLIMATE CHANGE PERFORMANCE INDEX

RESULTS 2011

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PERFORMANCE

index
2011

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PERFORMANCE

index

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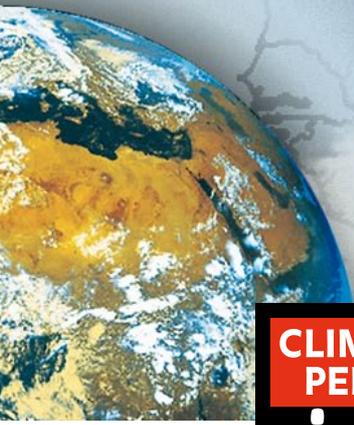
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FOREWORD

Dear Reader,

The Climate Change Performance Index aims to enhance transparency on national and international efforts to avoid dangerous climate change. On the one hand, this tool quickly shows who is doing what regarding climate change. On the other hand, it provides more information about the strengths and weaknesses of the different countries in the various sectors.



The following publication is issued by Germanwatch and CAN Europe. However, none of this could have been possible without the help of the 190 energy and climate policy experts from around the world. Each of these experts has greatly assisted us by taking their time to provide us with invaluable reviews of their national climate and energy policy. These experts are working hard in their own countries to fight for the climate policy that we desperately need.

Best regards,

Jan Burck

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1. CONCLUSION

POST COPENHAGEN – WHERE DO WE STAND?

Last year's climate negotiations in Copenhagen failed to produce an international binding agreement to lower global CO₂ emissions. It is unclear what the two summits in Mexico (Cancún) and South Africa will deliver. Generally, the index shows a shift in the rankings compared to last year. Previously, national climate policy scores have been poorer than international scores. Now, the opposite is true: national actions are currently more dynamic than international negotiations. However, there are signs of a new international strategy on how to move forward this year and in the future. The Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) has the unique ability to document these developments through its strong review of national and international trends and policy assessments.

Brazil is, same as last year, the leading country in the index. In all three categories (energy and emissions level, emissions trend and policy ranking) Brazil is among the top 15 countries. Moreover, its policy ranking has further improved since the previous year. This is partially due to the advancements in diplomatic efforts on climate issues in preparation for the Rio-plus-20 summit in 2012. Furthermore, Brazil has decreased its deforestation rate, which constitutes a majority of its emissions. Although deforestation is a strong contributing factor to expert's judgement of policy, one of the limitations of this index is that it doesn't take deforestation and land-use emissions into account due to lack of international data availability.

Also like last year, no country has performed well enough to place into the first three ranks. These are reserved for countries which have reduced per capita emissions enough to meet the requirements to keep the increase in global temperature below to 2°C.

One contributing factor to this years' index is the financial crisis of 2008, which, as a positive side effect, had a favourable influence on emissions trends and, consequently, this years' rankings. The loss in industrial production has caused some countries to even exceed national emissions reduction targets. Subsequently, the resulting stimulus packages also provided several countries with a new setting for enhanced climate financing and a push for new projects.¹

China's climate performance is full of contradictions. While China remains the world's largest CO₂ emitter (with a growing gap between itself and all other countries), the focus on national emissions reduction policy is rapidly intensifying through nationally binding energy intensity reduction targets and a three percent renewable energy portfolio requirement. By now, China is installing about half of the global renewable energy capacity.

In Germany, for the first time, there is a national plan to reduce greenhouse gases by 80 to 95 percent compared to 1990 levels, as well as an emissions reduction roadmap. However, Germany did not improve in the ranking. The new energy concept has not won favour with NGO experts owing to its inclusion of a lifetime extension of nuclear power plants, which strongly discourages investments in renewable energy, impairing its growth. The NGO experts in Germany further criticize the gap between the ambitious targets for greenhouse gas reduction, energy efficiency and renewable energy and the necessary policy instruments to reach them.

Thanks to President Barack Obama, the US has experienced a boost in climate protection policy in contrast to during the George W. Bush administration. Over ten percent of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act has been allocated towards

¹ see Phillips (2009)



renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. Also, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) can now use its use authority to regulate greenhouse gases. However, the US hasn't agreed on a comprehensive climate and energy bill and, due to this, the US is incapable of reaching the weak pledges of the Copenhagen Accord and is not able to take the lead in the UN negotiations. As a result, the US lost one rank in this year's ranking. The US policy must be improved considerably. However, especially owing to the recent split in Congress, it will be profoundly difficult to move forward on a comprehensive energy and climate agenda.

Another distinct change within the index is Denmark's large drop by 16 ranks (from rank 17 to 33) mainly due to its low scores for international climate policy. This shift is largely a result of the tragedy of the UN Climate Conference in Copenhagen (COP15), where many observers saw the COP presidency of the Danish Prime Minister Rasmussen as the worst performance in leadership delivered by a COP presidency. In contrast, former Danish Environmental Minister Connie Hedegaard's preparation for the COP15 received very good rankings last year.

2. INTRODUCTION

CLIMATE PROTECTION: WHO IS DOING WHAT?

The Climate Change Performance Index is an innovative instrument that enhances transparency in international climate politics. On the basis of standardised criteria, the index evaluates and compares the climate protection performance of 57 countries that are together responsible for more than 90 percent of global energy-related CO₂ emissions.

Eighty percent of the evaluation is based on objective indicators of emissions trend and emissions level.² Twenty percent results from national and international climate policy assessments by 190 experts from the respective countries. The aim of the index is to encourage political and social pressure on those countries which have, heretofore, failed to take the initiative on climate protection or which still neglect the importance of this issue.

The overall results (table 1) clearly show which countries have the longest way to go in order to catch up with those leading. Nevertheless, even 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 engaged as the current "fore-runners", efforts would still be insufficient to prevent dangerous climate change³. Hence, again this year, no country was awarded the first three rankings.

The poor performance of most of the ten largest CO₂ emitters (table 2) is particularly alarming. These countries account for more than 60 percent of global CO₂ emissions. Therefore, their future willingness and ability to pursue a sustainable climate policy is a requirement to avoid a highly dangerous level of climate change.

² Regarding the emissions trends, the CCPI compares the time period between 2003 and 2008. For the emissions level, data from the last three available years (2006 to 2008) is taken into account.

³ The most serious consequences of global warming (dangerous climate change) might be avoided if global average temperatures will not exceed 2 °C above pre-industrial levels. To ensure this, global GHG emissions must be reduced by 80 percent by 2050.

3. OVERALL RESULTS

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Table 1:

Rank Tendency	Country	Score**	Partial Score		
			Trend	Level	Policy
1*	-	-			
2*	-	-			
3*	-	-			
4	→ Brazil	70.5			
5	→ Sweden	69.9			
6	↗ Norway	67.0			
7	→ Germany	67.0			
8	↘ United Kingdom	65.9			
9	↘ France	64.6			
10	↘ India	64.1			
11	→ Mexico	64.0			
12	↗ Malta	63.8			
13	→ Switzerland	63.6			
14	↘ Portugal	63.4			
15	↘ Latvia	61.9			
16	↗ Hungary	61.8			
17	↘ Belgium	61.5			
18	↗ Slovakia	60.5			
19	↗ Thailand	59.8			
20	↗ Ireland	59.8			

↳ comparison with previous year ** rounded © Germanwatch 2010

Rank Tendency	Country	Score**	Partial Score		
			Trend	Level	Policy
21	↗ Indonesia	59.7			
22	↘ Lithuania	59.5			
23	↗ Morocco	59.4			
24	↘ Iceland	58.7			
25	↗ Belarus	57.6			
26	↘ Algeria	57.5			
27	↘ Czech Republic	57.5			
28	↗ Romania	57.0			
29	→ South Africa	56.6			
30	↘ Netherlands	56.4			
31	↗ Finland	55.1			
32	↗ Singapore	55.0			
33	↓ Denmark	54.6			
34	↗ Korea, Rep.	54.5			
35	↘ Spain	54.4			
36	↗ Ukraine	54.1			
37	↑ New Zealand	53.7			
39	↘ Japan	53.1			
39	↑ Cyprus	53.0			
40	↗ Austria	52.9			

↳ comparison with previous year ** rounded © Germanwatch 2010

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

Rank Tendency	Country	Score**	Partial Score		
			Trend	Level	Policy
41 ↗	Italy	52.7			
42 ↘	Estonia	52.7			
43 ↑	Greece	52.4			
44 ↓	Argentina	52.4			
45 ↘	Slovenia	51.4			
46 ↗	Croatia	50.2			
47 →	Chinese Taipei	50.2			
48 ↘	Russia	49.8			
49 ↘	Bulgaria	49.6			
50 ↓	Turkey	49.0			
51 ↗	Luxembourg	48.3			
52 ↓	Iran	47.2			
53 ↘	Malaysia	47.1			
54 ↘	USA	46.5			
55 ↘	Poland	46.3			
56 ↘	China	44.9			
57 ↗	Canada	43.9			
58 ↘	Australia	42.9			
59 ↘	Kazakhstan	42.5			
60 →	Saudi Arabia	25.8			

↗ comparison with previous year ** rounded © Germanwatch 2010

Table 2:
Index ranking of the 10 largest CO₂ Emitters

Country	Share of Global CO ₂ Emissions*	CCPI Rank	
		2011	(2010)
Germany	2.74 %	7	(7)
United Kingdom	1.74 %	8	(6)
India	4.86 %	10	(9)
Korea, Rep.	1.71 %	34	(41)
Japan	3.92 %	38	(35)
Russia	5.42 %	48	(45)
Iran	1.72 %	52	(38)
USA	19.05 %	54	(53)
China	22.29 %	56	(52)
Canada	1.88 %	57	(59)

* energy related © Germanwatch 2010

Index Categories

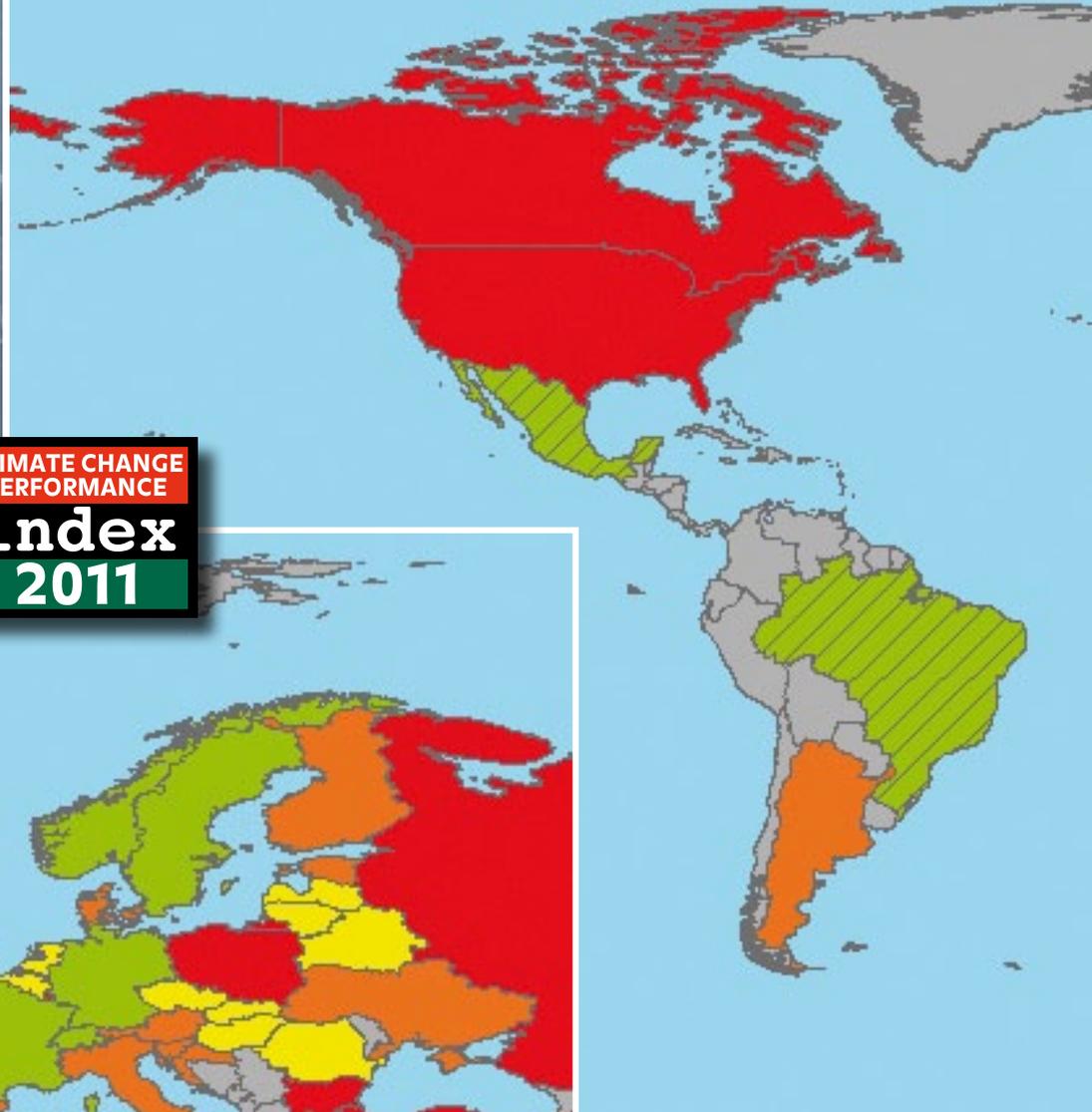
- Emissions Trend (50% weighting)
- Emissions Level (30% weighting)
- Climate Policy (20% weighting)

Rating

- Very good
- Good
- Moderate
- Poor
- Very poor

3. OVERALL RESULTS • CCPI WORLD MAP

Map 1a



Map 1b



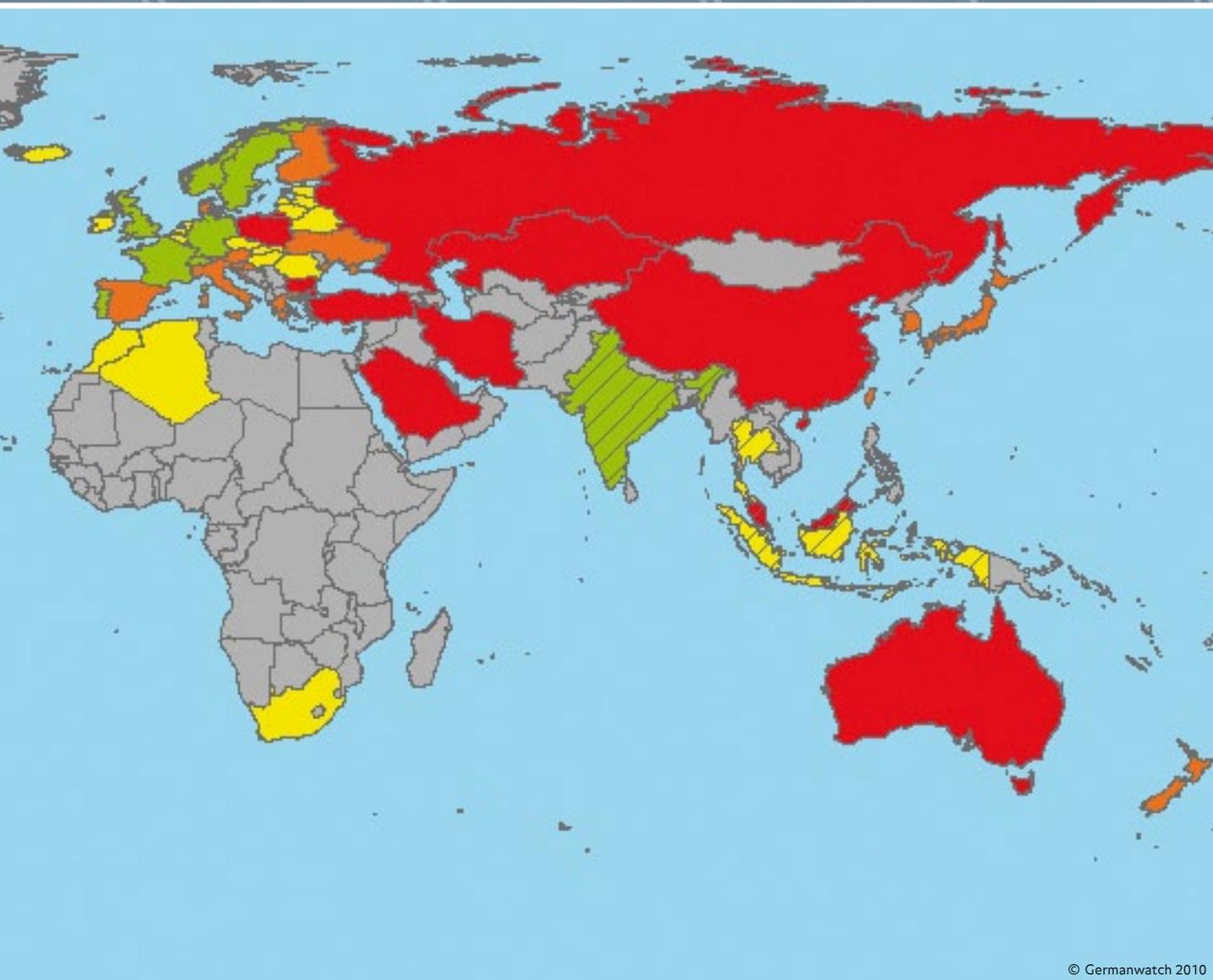
As portrayed in the world map, the highest rankings (apart from the three top placements) are awarded to newly industrialised countries, namely Brazil, India and Mexico, as well as to EU countries. These nations are listed as relative global leaders in climate change performance. Due to the lack of reliable data on issues such as deforestation and land use, making up around 20 percent of global greenhouse gases (GHGs), the index only focuses on energy-related emissions, making up roughly 60 percent of GHGs.

Especially in countries such as Brazil and Indonesia, where emissions from deforestation amount to 80 and 45 percent of total emissions respectively,

efforts to reduce forest emissions must increase and financial support from the international community must be provided. It is encouraging that Brazil was able to cut its deforestation rate by at least 50 percent during the last few years. But it is necessary to have a closer look if this process is likely to continue.

Overall, mostly due to discouraging emissions levels and trends, the three lowest-ranking countries are Saudi Arabia, Kazakhstan and Australia, despite Australia's relatively satisfactory policy evaluations.

Contrastingly, within the top ten countries, Norway improved its performance the most. This can be at-



tributed to its improved emissions trend and overall improvement of national and international climate policy.

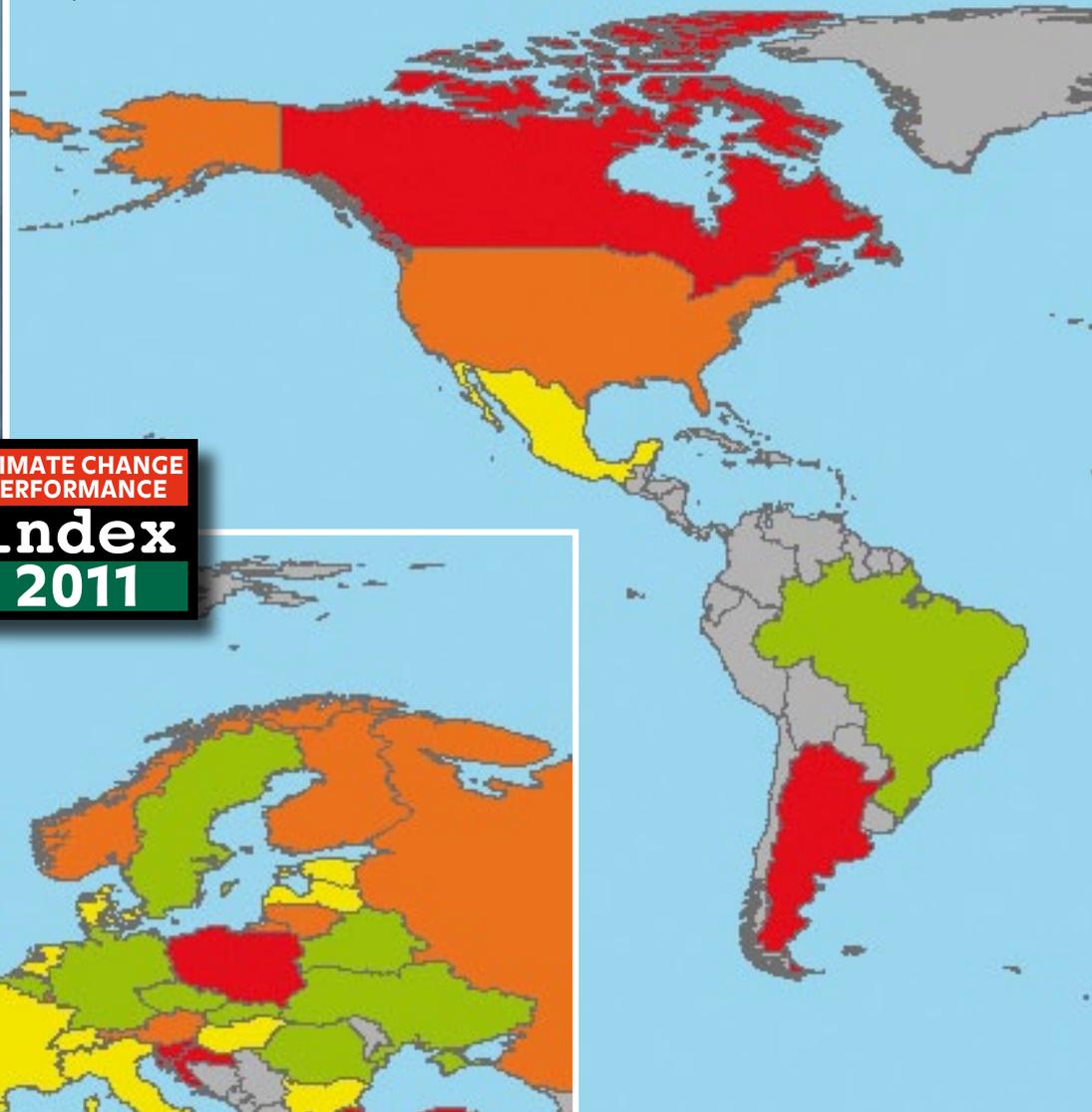
As seen in the EU-focused map, climate change performance varies widely across the continent. The European Union has some leading countries, namely Sweden, Norway, Germany, France and UK. Here, performance rankings are either increasing or remaining the same, but are overall relatively good. However, within Europe, countries such as Poland, Italy and Turkey hold some of the lowest positions in the overall ranking. This is partly due to their policy evaluations. Poland was, together with Italy, the leader of those EU states which blocked the 30 percent reduction target (until 2020) in the EU. Poland was also active in blocking EU climate funding decisions.

Performance

- Very good**
- Good**
- Moderate**
- Poor**
- Very poor**
- Not included in assessment**
- More than 10% of total emissions from land use changes. They are not included in the index calculations.**

4.1 PARTIAL RESULTS • EMISSIONS TREND

Map 2a



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Map 2b



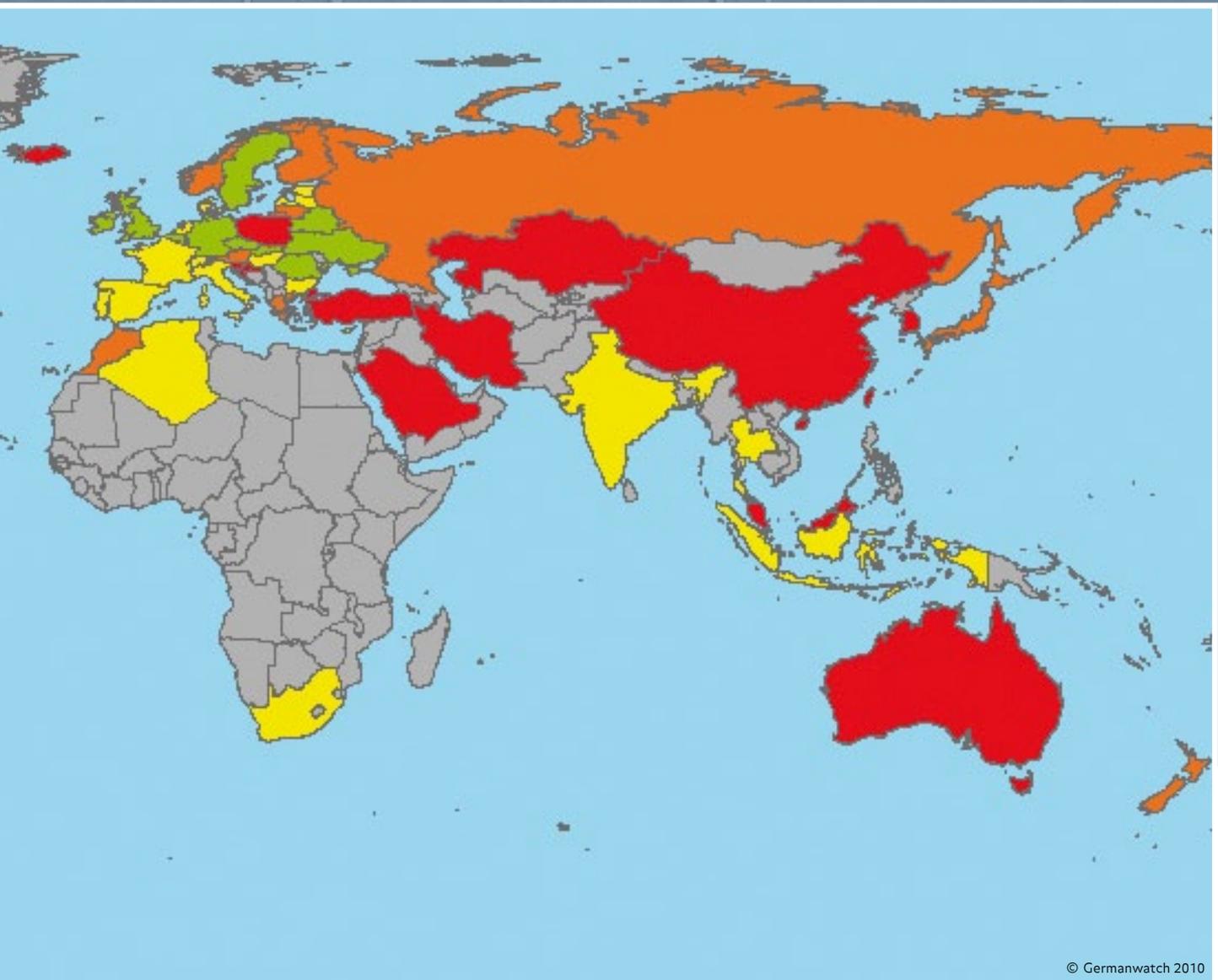
The emissions trend is an important indicator within the CCPI, as it composes 50 percent of the ranking's weight.

Therefore, if countries wish to improve their ranking, it is vital to lower their emissions trend; yet, while policy decisions largely contribute to the trend, it takes time until they have an effect. This can be seen through the examples of China and Korea. They are strongly improving their climate policy; however, this is not mirrored in the emissions trend. Therefore, China has the highest emis-

sions trend by far. It will be interesting to see trend results for these countries in the coming years.

The best trends this year are in countries such as Germany, the UK and Ukraine, but even these countries are not on track to prevent dangerous climate change.

Conversely, Saudi Arabia, Australia and Iran have the worst emissions trends measured over the last five years.



© Germanwatch 2010

Performance

- Very good
- Good
- Moderate
- Poor
- Very poor
- Not included in assessment

4.2 PARTIAL RESULTS • EMISSIONS LEVEL

Map 3a



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Map 3b



Regarding emissions levels, results are poor across the board and by far inadequate to meet the 2°C limit set by the IPCC. Due to the negligible increases in energy efficiency, primary energy use is still increasing, along with the reliance on coal. Global emissions levels are too high to prevent dangerous climate change.

The countries with the highest relative emissions levels are Australia, Kazakhstan and Saudi Arabia. Canada has also fallen eight ranks with respect to emissions levels as a result of its high emissions trend.

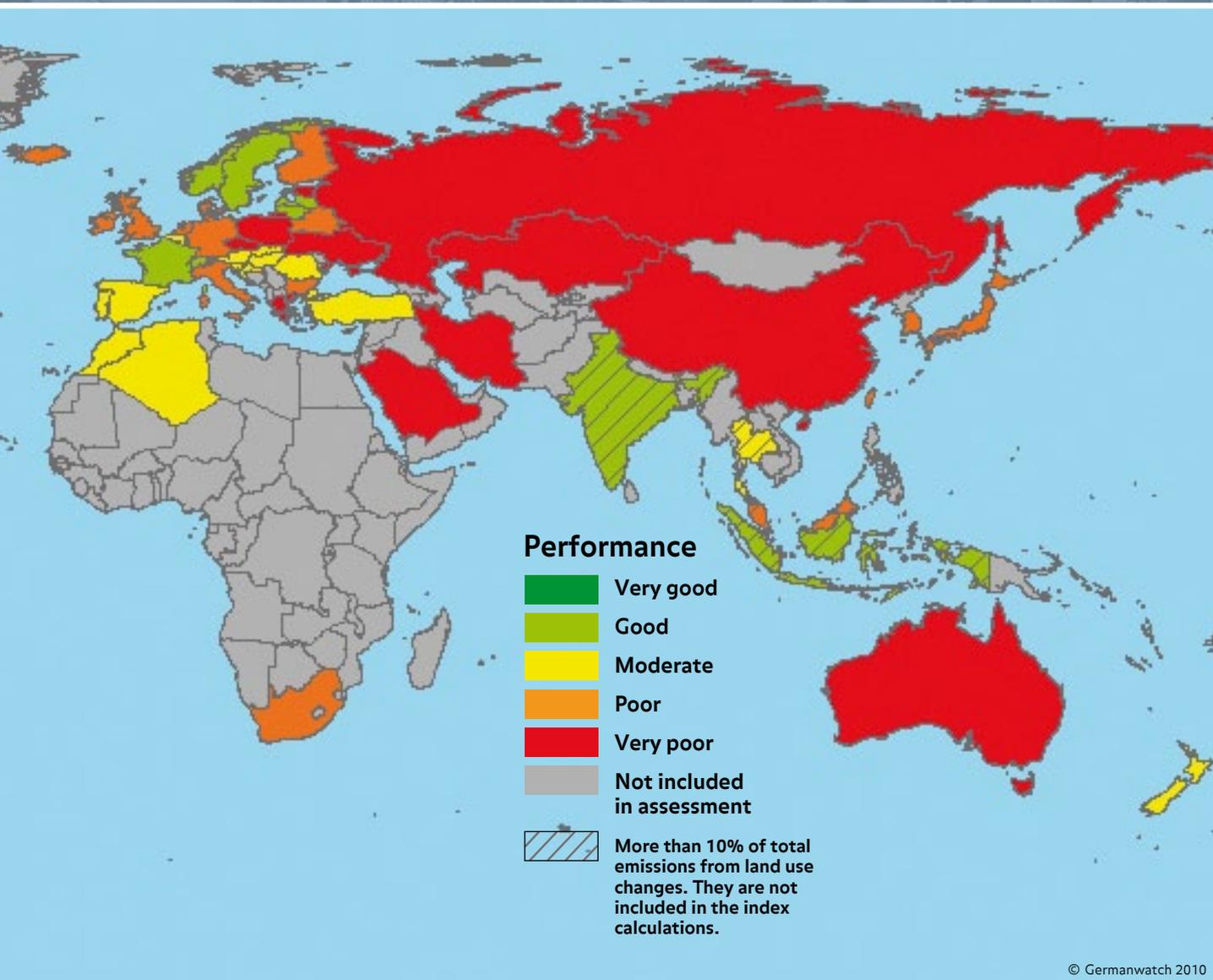


Table 3: Key Data for the 10 Largest CO₂ Emitters

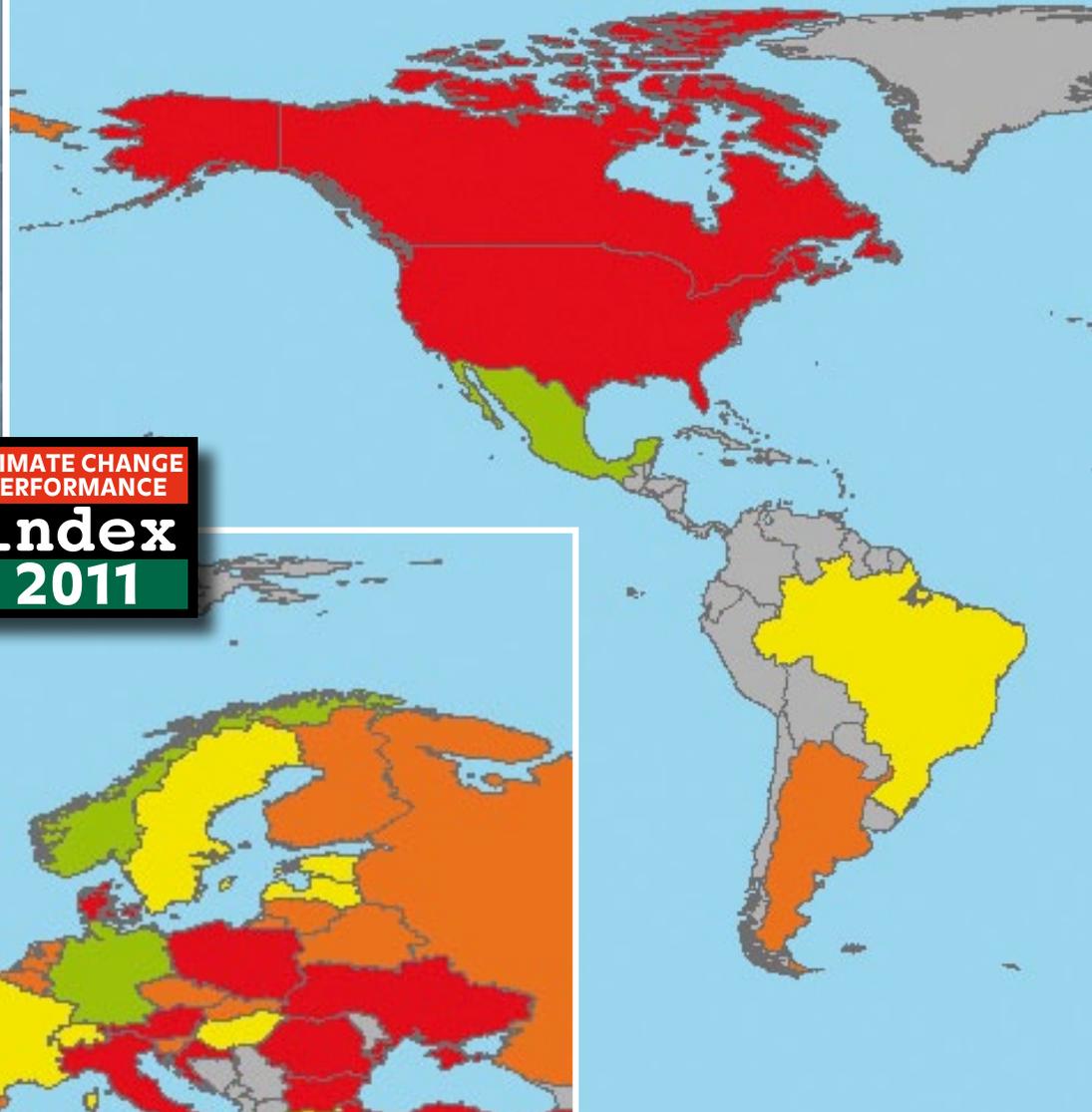
Country	CCPI Rank 2011	(2010)	Share of Global CO ₂ Emissions*	Share of Global Primary Energy Supply	Share of Global GDP	Share of Global Population
Germany	7	(7)	2.74 %	2.73 %	3.68 %	1.23 %
United Kingdom	8	(6)	1.74 %	1.70 %	2.88 %	0.92 %
India	10	(9)	4.86 %	5.06 %	6.75 %	17.05 %
Korea, Rep.	34	(41)	1.71 %	1.85 %	1.78 %	0.73 %
Japan	38	(35)	3.92 %	4.04 %	5.63 %	1.91 %
Russia	48	(45)	5.42 %	5.60 %	2.59 %	2.12 %
Iran	52	(38)	1.72 %	1.65 %	0.92 %	1.08 %
USA	54	(53)	19.05 %	18.62 %	18.39 %	4.55 %
China	56	(52)	22.29 %	17.37 %	17.31 %	19.93 %
Canada	57	(59)	1.88 %	2.17 %	1.64 %	0.50 %
Total			65.33 %	60.79 %	61.57 %	50.02 %

*energy related

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4.3 PARTIAL RESULTS • CLIMATE POLICY

Map 4a



Map 4b

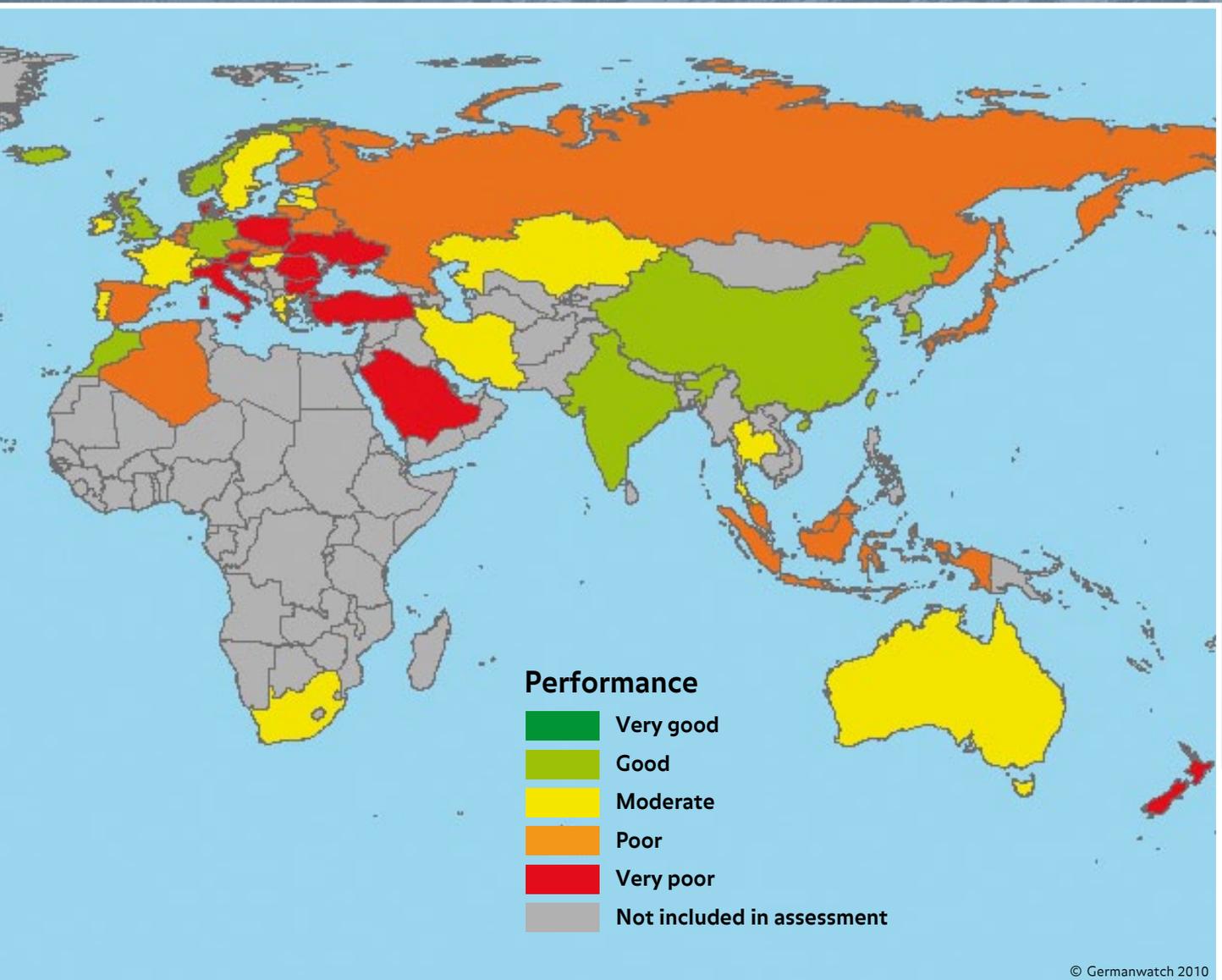


More than 190 NGO experts contributed to the preparation of the index and rated their countries' national and international climate policies. The results are illustrated on map 4. Generally, the index shows a shift in the rankings compared to last year: where national climate policy was poorer than international policy, national policy scores have now widely overtaken international scores after a discouraging Copenhagen conference.

For the first time, the CCPI looks at the question of countries performance regarding climate finance, specifically concerning fast start finance, a new initiative within the Copenhagen Accord. This finance plan is designed for developed countries to provide developing countries with funding of almost USD

30 billion between 2010 and 2012. Its goal is to enhance action on mitigation, adaptation and technology development, transfer and capacity building. Providing additional funding will support developing countries' implementation of the Convention. It will also restore confidence in international negotiations by proving that developed countries are willing to fulfil their commitments⁴. In order for this funding to be effective, it is important that the amount is not only satisfactory, but that it is also "new and additional" to original official development aid (ODA) and that it begins now. Until now, there are no objective criteria defining "new and additional". Therefore, the expert evaluations are only subjective until this is defined.

⁴ For further information about fast start finance see http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/finance_en.htm



Overall, the analysis of fast start finance shows relatively poor grades. Experts criticize that countries are not contributing enough money and the majority of the contributions are not “new and additional”. Therefore, an improvement in fast start finance is vital, since, as stated by Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, “Fast start finance is a central key to unlock the door to success in Cancún”⁵.

An encouraging example of climate policy rankings this year is that of Korea. Through its recent concentration on green growth and ambitious national emissions reduction targets, NGO experts awarded the country with high national policy ratings, placing it in fifth rank.

Germany’s national policy, especially the recent release of its Energy Concept, has received predominantly negative feedback from NGO experts,

causing the country to drop five ranks in the policy ranking since last year. Despite the fact that the concept aims to greatly reduce greenhouse gases and to increase energy efficiency and the share of renewable energies, the lack of relevant policies to fulfil these targets is noteworthy. Moreover, the concept’s lifetime extension of nuclear plants, which provides a strong disincentive for renewable energy investments and a subsidy for traditional energy utilities, has left policy experts dissatisfied.

The lowest rank in climate policy is held by Saudi Arabia. Through its vast financial resources and capability for solar and hydrogen-based energy, it has the opportunity to be a large part of the solution to climate change. However, as evident by its extremely high emissions levels and trends and lack of positive policy approaches, Saudi Arabia remains a considerable part of the problem.

⁵ ibid.

5. COUNTRY COMPARISON: USA AND CHINA

Table 4: USA

Indicator		Score*	Rank**	Weight	Rank**	
Emissions Levels		CO ₂ per Primary Energy Unit	28.6	41	15.0 %	54
		Primary Energy per GDP Unit	75.4	43	7.5 %	
		Primary Energy per Capita	24.3	57	7.5 %	
Sectoral Emissions Trends	Energy	Electricity	80.2	18	8.0 %	42
		Renewables	20.1	29	8.0 %	
	Transport	International Aviation	73.2	24	4.0 %	
		Road Traffic	87.6	11	4.0 %	
	Residential	Private Households	47.6	19	4.0 %	
	Industry	Manufacturing and Construction	80.0	22	7.0 %	
Target-Performance Comparison since 1990		35.6	54	15.0 %		
Climate Policies		International	22.5	55	10.0 %	53
		National	49.1	38	10.0 %	
Total		46.5		100 %	54	

*Minimum: 0, maximum: 100 ** (4-60) None of the countries achieved positions one to three.

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The following country comparison provides an example of a differentiated analysis of the 12 indicators used in the index.

The weighted sum of each country's scores for the separate indicators makes up the country's overall score, determining its position in the index. However, the ranking does not state how much and in which regard a country's performance differs from others. To see how much the individual country results differ, one must examine the scores of the various indicators. This year's comparison of China and the US provides a closer look at the world's top two emitters, both ranking among the index's ten lowest countries. In comparison to last year, the two countries have decreased their overall ranking, with China dropping four ranks and the US dropping one. However, despite these similarities, both countries' rankings differ fundamentally in some of the indicators.

The following analysis looks at the background of these individual indicators:

With regard to the sub-indicators CO₂ per primary energy unit and primary energy per gross domestic product (GDP) unit, China and the US both rank poorly. One reason for this is their heavy reliance on fossil fuels. For CO₂ per energy unit, China's poor ranking of 55 is explained by its heavy coal dependence, only slightly exceeding that of the US, which ranked 41.

Another sub-indicator shows a major difference. China's results are much better (rank 10) than the US (rank 57) regarding the primary energy use per cap-

ita. This contrast highlights the different actual and historic responsibilities of both countries, which is a common issue of contention during international negotiations. China and other countries emphasize the necessity that nations with high per capita emissions act first. Moreover, for an industrialized country, the US has very inefficient energy use. To increase climate and energy security, it is an imperative to increase energy efficiency.

Regarding **emissions trends**, the comparative scores for sub-indicators vary greatly between the USA and China, yet, in the end, they result in a similar overall ranking. China's ranking is relatively lower than the US's in terms of emissions trends of energy, transport, industrial and residential emissions; however, the US has poorer scores concerning its target performance comparison. This means the gap between the necessary climate policy and that which has been implemented is bigger in the US. The sector in which China ranks the worst is manufacturing and construction, receiving the poorest ranking of all countries in the index. On one hand, this is explained by China's role as an export-based country, relying heavily on its production of the goods used by many other countries, such as the US. On the other hand, China invested heavily in infrastructure projects over the last few years, which are energy and CO₂ intensive.

Concerning emissions trends in the road traffic sector, the US moved up by two ranks compared to last year, placing the US as the 11th within the CCPI. In this regard, China again holds one of the worst rankings. During the analysed time frame (2003-2008), the US again has reduced its per capita emissions in the electricity sector and has improved its relative

Table 5: China

Indicator		Score*	Rank**	Weight	Rank**	
Emissions Levels		CO ₂ per Primary Energy Unit	7.2	55	15.0 %	48
		Primary Energy per GDP Unit	75.5	42	7.5 %	
		Primary Energy per Capita	89.0	10	7.5 %	
Sectoral Emissions Trends	Energy	Electricity	10.4	59	8.0 %	60
		Renewables	11.5	42	8.0 %	
	Transport	International Aviation	43.5	51	4.0 %	
		Road Traffic	2.5	59	4.0 %	
	Residential	Private Households	20.0	51	4.0 %	
	Industry	Manufacturing and Construction	0.0	60	7.0 %	
Target-Performance Comparison since 1990		65.5	25	15.0 %		
Climate Policies		International	72.7	11	10.0 %	6
		National	100.0	4	10.0 %	
Total		44.9		100 %	56	

*Minimum: 0, maximum: 100

** (4-60) None of the countries achieved positions one to three.

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score for renewable energy. However, there is still much room for improvement.

The target-performance comparison, a heavily-weighted indicator in the emissions trend category, has had a strong impact on the overall rankings for the US in comparison to China. In order to stay within the 2°C limit, countries must lower their emissions to 1.5 tons of CO₂ per capita by 2050. However, both the US and China are off track to meet this goal. As the required emissions trend trajectory for the US is extremely steep, it has to work harder than most countries to get on track. For the target-performance comparison, the US receives a ranking of 54, reflecting its distance from the necessary emissions trend. Similarly, although China's trajectory provides the availability to further increase GHG emissions, the country is also exceeding the emissions trend necessary to prevent dangerous levels of climate change. As the gap between the necessary and real trajectories is smaller in China than the same gap in the US, it receives a relative ranking of 25.

China and the US differ greatly in terms of **national climate policy**. President Obama has improved climate change policy in comparison to during the Bush administration. However, the process to pass a national climate change bill has collapsed, leaving the EPA and the individual states to form their own initiatives. Nevertheless, the US climate and energy experts that commented on the US noticed that, during the last twelve months, policies improved in some fields. These policies include, for example, those which support alternative energy by means of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, or those which increase residential energy efficiency.

However, most policies are limited in value and lack larger policy frameworks to ensure long-term effectiveness. Therefore, the US national climate policy is ranked worse than last year with 38.

Contrastingly, China is now one of the leading countries with respect to national policy. It received good grades from resident NGO climate experts, resulting in a high relative ranking of 4. China's encouraging policies include a national, binding energy intensity reduction target, stricter fuel efficiency standards and extremely supportive policies for renewable energy development. If these encouraging national policies are successful and will be further strengthened through the decision on the next five-year plan in March 2011, China's rank within the CCPI will be improved in the future.

In terms of **international climate policy**, during the Copenhagen conference, both the US and China created large obstacles to agreement on a global emissions reduction target. While the US wasn't able to lead without backing from Congress, China was unwilling to take the first step without the US. This ended not only in discouragement in international policymaking, but also in the lack of a binding agreement. On account of the split in Congress after the mid-term elections, it is clear that the US will not ratify a legally binding agreement in the next years. As a result, the international policy ranking for the US is 55, the same rank as last year. Alternatively, China, which ranked 11, placed much better than the US, but worse than last year. Overall, experts agree that China, together with the European Union, should and can take the lead in international negotiations.

6. CLIMATE CHANGE PERFORMANCE INDEX BY COUNTRY GROUP

The following tables show countries categorised by groups which enables a comparison of emitters with more or less similar basic conditions.

Table 6: Climate Change Performance Index for OECD Member Countries

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
5	Sweden	69.88	18	Slovak Republic	60.48	38	Japan	53.09
6	Norway	67.01	20	Ireland	59.78	40	Austria	52.86
7	Germany	66.98	24	Iceland	58.73	41	Italy	52.70
8	United Kingdom	65.92	27	Czech Republic	57.48	43	Greece	52.43
9	France	64.64	30	Netherlands	56.43	50	Turkey	49.02
11	Mexico	63.95	31	Finland	55.11	51	Luxembourg	48.25
13	Switzerland	63.63	33	Denmark	54.64	54	USA	46.49
14	Portugal	63.38	34	Korea, Rep.	54.54	55	Poland	46.33
16	Hungary	61.79	35	Spain	54.41	57	Canada	43.86
17	Belgium	61.49	37	New Zealand	53.73	58	Australia	42.86

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Table 7: Climate Change Performance Index for EU Member Countries

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
5	Sweden	69.88	18	Slovak Republic	60.48	39	Cyprus	53.00
7	Germany	66.98	20	Ireland	59.78	40	Austria	52.86
8	United Kingdom	65.92	22	Lithuania	59.47	41	Italy	52.70
9	France	64.64	27	Czech Republic	57.48	42	Estonia	52.68
12	Malta	63.79	28	Romania	56.98	43	Greece	52.43
14	Portugal	63.38	30	Netherlands	56.43	45	Slovenia	51.41
15	Latvia	61.94	31	Finland	55.11	49	Bulgaria	49.60
16	Hungary	61.79	33	Denmark	54.64	51	Luxembourg	48.25
17	Belgium	61.49	35	Spain	54.41	55	Poland	46.33

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Table 8: Climate Change Performance Index for Countries in Transition

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
15	Latvia	61.94	27	Czech Republic	57.48	46	Croatia	50.19
16	Hungary	61.79	28	Romania	56.98	48	Russia	49.83
18	Slovak Republic	60.48	36	Ukraine	54.10	49	Bulgaria	49.60
22	Lithuania	59.47	42	Estonia	52.68	55	Poland	46.33
25	Belarus	57.55	45	Slovenia	51.41	59	Kazakhstan	42.48

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Table 9: Climate Change Performance Index for Newly Industrialised Countries

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
4	Brazil	70.45	23	Morocco	59.42	47	Chinese Taipei	50.15
10	India	64.11	26	Algeria	57.49	50	Turkey	49.02
11	Mexico	63.95	29	South Africa	56.60	53	Malaysia	47.10
19	Thailand	59.83	32	Singapore	54.97	56	China	44.90
21	Indonesia	59.73	44	Argentina	52.38			

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Table 10: Climate Change Performance Index for ASEAN Member Countries plus India, China, Japan and Korean Republic

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
10	India	64.11	32	Singapore	54.97	47	Chinese Taipei	50.15
19	Thailand	59.83	34	Korea, Rep.	54.54	53	Malaysia	47.10
21	Indonesia	59.73	38	Japan	53.09	56	China	44.90

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GERMANWATCH

Following the motto “Observing, Analysing, Acting”, Germanwatch has been actively promoting global equity and the preservation of livelihoods since 1991. In doing so, we focus on the politics and economics of the North with their worldwide consequences. The situation of marginalised people in the South is the starting point of our work. Together with our members and supporters as well as with other actors in civil society we intend to represent a strong lobby for sustainable development. We endeavour to approach our aims by advocating the prevention of dangerous climate change, fair trade relations, responsible financial markets and compliance with human rights.

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The Climate Action Network (CAN) is a worldwide network of over 365 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working to promote government, private sector and individual action to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels.

The vision of CAN is a world striving actively towards and achieving the protection of the global climate in a manner that promotes equity and social justice between peoples, sustainable development of all communities, and protection of the global environment. CAN unites to work towards this vision.

CAN’s mission is to support and empower civil society organisations to influence the design and development of an effective global strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure its implementation at international, national and local levels in the promotion of equity and sustainable development.

