2027

CCPI
Climate Change
Performance Index

Embargoed until 11 November 5.00 AM (UTC)

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RESULTS

Monitoring Climate Mitigation Efforts of 64 Countries plus the EU – covering more than 90% of the Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions



GERMANWATCH

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

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Coverphoto: American Public Power Association / Unsplash

November 2026

ISBN 978-3-943704-91-4

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

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Foreword

Informing the process to raise climate ambition

The Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) is an independent monitoring tool for the climate mitigation performance of 64 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 500 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.


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Authors and acknowledgements

The Index is published by Germanwatch and NewClimate Institute. 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 500 climate and energy experts, including many from across the Climate Action Network (CAN). 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. From CCPI laggards to climate leaders?

Introduction

Countries receiving *very low* ratings in the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) face very different opportunities for rapidly decarbonising. In several such countries, high greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita make climate action especially urgent, while the low share of renewables in total energy supply (TPES) indicates a pressing need to speed up fundamental transformation of their energy systems.

However, relatively high levels of electrification offer a possible starting point for accelerating the transition away from fossil fuels (TAFF). Through replacing fossil generation with renewable power, their existing electricity use could provide a foundation for substantial emissions reductions across all sectors. This movement would bring higher rankings in future CCPI editions. Existing electrification can indeed accelerate progress, but all countries can and must rapidly expand renewable energy to reduce their emissions.

Why existing electrification can accelerate change

Renewable power can lower the emissions associated with electric motors or cooling systems without replacing that equipment. Countries that still use fossil fuels directly also must convert end-use technologies or switch to low-carbon fuels, such as renewable hydrogen or e-methanol. Wind and solar are among the cheapest sources of new electricity generation and incur no fuel costs.[1] Solar power, even when paired with battery storage, can be cheaper than new coal- or gas-fired generation, as seen in a cost analysis for Germany.2

The power sector is generally easier to decarbonise than transport, buildings, and industry.[3,4,5] Countries already using electricity extensively can build on this advantage. Replacing fossil generation with renewable power can reduce emissions associated with the electrical equipment they already use.

Yet these gains won't happen without adequate grids, storage, and flexibility. Expanding renewable generation and connecting it to existing demand must proceed together. Meanwhile, further electrification reduces direct fossil fuel use in transport, buildings, and industry.

Where renewable electrification could unlock rapid progress

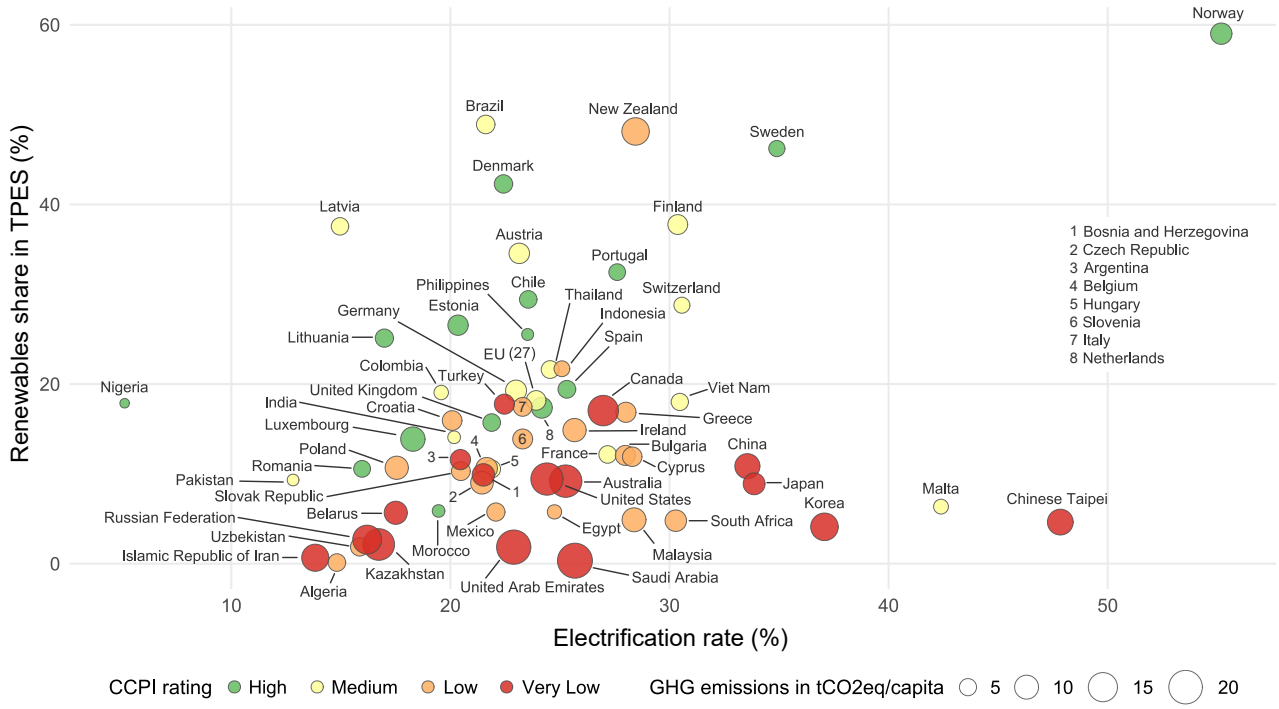
Several country examples show both the potential for renewable electrification (Figure 1) and existing policies and initiatives to help realise it:

- Chinese Taipei clearly illustrates the opportunity: Electricity supplies around 47.8% of final energy consumption, while renewables contribute only about 4.6% of TPES. Its electrification plans span transport, buildings, and industry, including a target for a fully electric city bus fleet by 2030.[6]
- China, Japan, and Korea already have around 34–37% electrification rates. China's plans cover transport, buildings, and industry.[7] One focus is electrifying industrial heat, with plans promoting electric furnaces and kilns supplied by wind and solar power.[8] China has also rapidly expanded renewables. Its share of non-hydro renewables in its TPES more than doubled from 2019 to 2024, rising about 112% (CCPI 2027). Japan subsidises heat-pump water heaters, including systems designed to use daytime solar electricity.[9] Korea has expanded purchase subsidies for electric vehicles (EVs), including incentives for switching to EVs from combustion-engine vehicles.[10]
- Malaysia and South Africa have electrification rates of around 28.4% and 30.3%, respectively, with renewable shares of only about 5% of TPES and a low CCPI 2027 rating. Malaysia's electrification targets focus primarily on transport, including a target for electric and hybrid vehicles accounting for 20% of new car sales by 2030, 50% by 2040, and 80% by 2050.[11] In South Africa, removing the licensing threshold for self-generation and reviving renewable power procurement have helped unlock private investment in wind and solar projects.[12]
- Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have electrification rates of around 25.7% and 22.9%, respectively, while renewables supply less than 0.5% and around 1.8% of TPES. Both countries are starting to invest in renewables and energy efficiency.[1314] Their abundant solar resources provide a further foundation for expanding renewable electricity.

Where electrification fits into the global climate agenda

International initiatives could help realize the potential for swift decarbonization through renewable electrification and accelerate the transition away from fossil fuels. Building on the TAFF commitment at the 28th UN Climate Change Conference (COP28), the conference in Santa Marta, Colombia, brought together 57 countries in April 2026 to advance implementation.[15] In June, Türkiye's incoming COP31 Presidency announced its '35 by 35' target at the climate talks in Bonn, Germany. Electricity should supply 35% of global final energy demand by 2035.[16] TAFF and electrification must advance together. Expanding electricity use should go hand in hand with renewable power deployment and fossil fuel replacement.[17]

However, governments aren't equally supportive. Korea helped launch the international Electrify Now platform in



Sources: IEA (electrification rate and renewables share in TPES); PRIMAP (GHG emissions). Renewables and GHG emissions data are also used in the CCPI calculation.
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June 2026[18], while the Saudi-led Arab Group opposed including a fossil-fuel roadmap in the COP30 outcome.[19]

What stands in the way of faster progress?

To turn electrification into substantial emissions reductions, countries need to overcome several barriers:

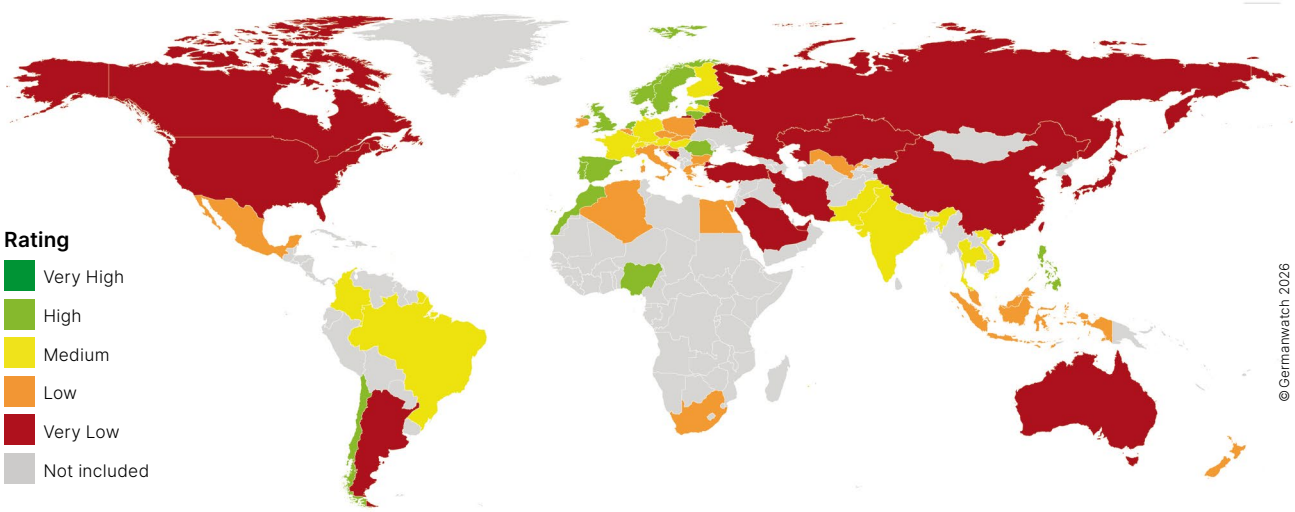
- **Grids and system flexibility:** In China, Japan, and Korea, grid bottlenecks and insufficient system flexibility constrain renewable integration. South Africa faces limited transmission capacity for connecting new wind and solar projects. Malaysia needs stronger grids and faster renewable deployment to support growing electricity use.[20]
- **Further electrification brings additional challenges**. In Malaysia, charging infrastructure has lagged behind national targets. In Chinese Taipei, technical and cost barriers complicate the electrification of high-temperature industrial processes and heavy transport. Charging coverage and permitting procedures also need improvement. In South Africa, affordability and limited support for retrofitting existing buildings are further obstacles to electrification.[21]
- **Energy security and fossil fuel-related jobs:** Fossil fuel dependence also has political and economic roots. In China, concerns about electricity security continue to support investment in coal.[22] In South Africa, plant closures are socially and politically sensitive because of dependence on coal-related jobs and the link with local economic activity.[23]
- **Economic dependence on oil and gas:** Saudi Arabia and the UAE illustrate another tension. These countries are investing in renewables while remaining committed to oil and gas production. Oil export revenues remain central to Saudi Arabia's economy, while the UAE continues planning substantial fossil fuel expansion. These strategies show why renewable deployment also needs explicit plans for reducing fossil fuel dependence.
- **Integrated planning and clear targets:** In Japan, Malaysia, and South Africa, gaps remain in economy-wide electrification planning. Sectoral targets need clear links to renewable power expansion, grids, and storage, along with clear responsibilities, funding, and regular progress monitoring.[24]

What nations could become tomorrow's climate leaders?

Some countries that have repeatedly ranked near the bottom of the CCPI could move up markedly within just a few years. Where electrification is already advanced, replacing fossil power with renewables offers a route to rapid emissions reductions across already operative technologies. Investment in grids, storage, and further electrification can unlock this potential.

Governments also need transition plans that, through economic diversification, safeguard energy security, support affected workers and regions, and reduce dependence on fossil fuel revenues. If governments make the most of this advantage and act decisively, future CCPI editions could look very different. Some of tomorrow's frontrunners in renewable electrification and TAFF may emerge from among today's laggards.

2. Overall Results CCPI 2027



Top 3 Empty Once Again as Countries Must Speed Up Implementation

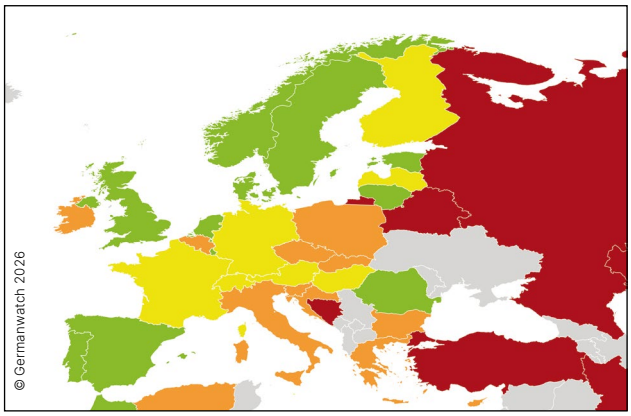
Key results:

The world map shows the aggregated results and overall performance for countries the CCPI evaluated. The table shows the overall ranking and 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 remain vacant.
- Denmark is still the top-ranked country but it falls short of earning an overall *very high* rating.

G20 performance:

- In CCPI 2027, the United Kingdom is again the only G20 country among the *high* performers. Meanwhile, 10 G20 countries receive an overall *very low* rating. The G20 bears particular responsibility for climate mitigation, as its members account for over 75% of the world's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- Saudi Arabia (65th), Russia (66th), and the United States (67th) are still the G20's worst-performing countries, with each receiving an overall *very low* rating.



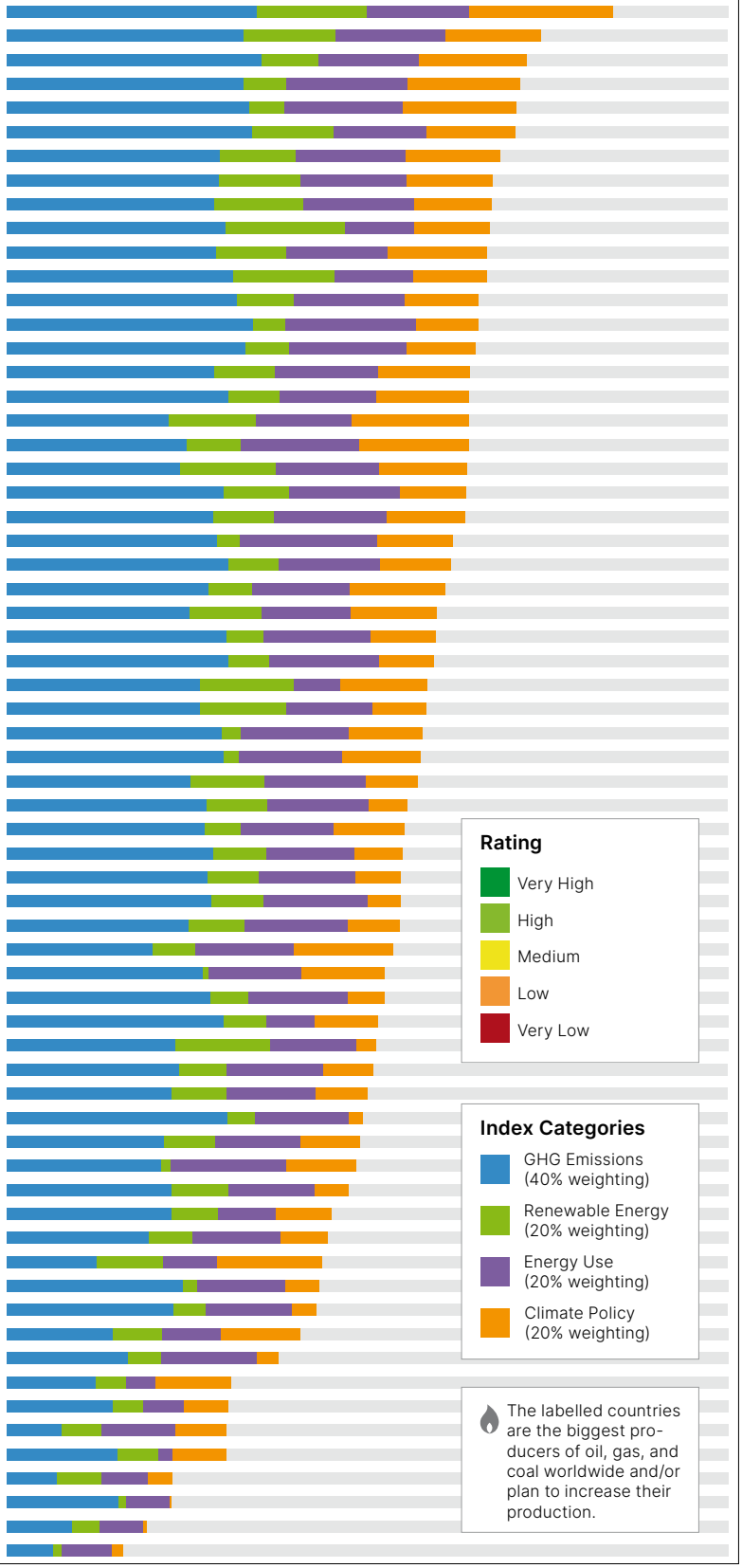
EU performance:

- The EU climbs one spot, to 19th, and has a *medium* overall rating.
- Nine EU countries are among the *high* performers, with Denmark (4th), Lithuania (5th), and Luxembourg (6th) leading.
- No EU country receives an overall *very low* rating. The Slovak Republic, at 50th, is the worst performer in the EU, while 10 other countries receive an overall *low* rating.

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 2027 – Rating table

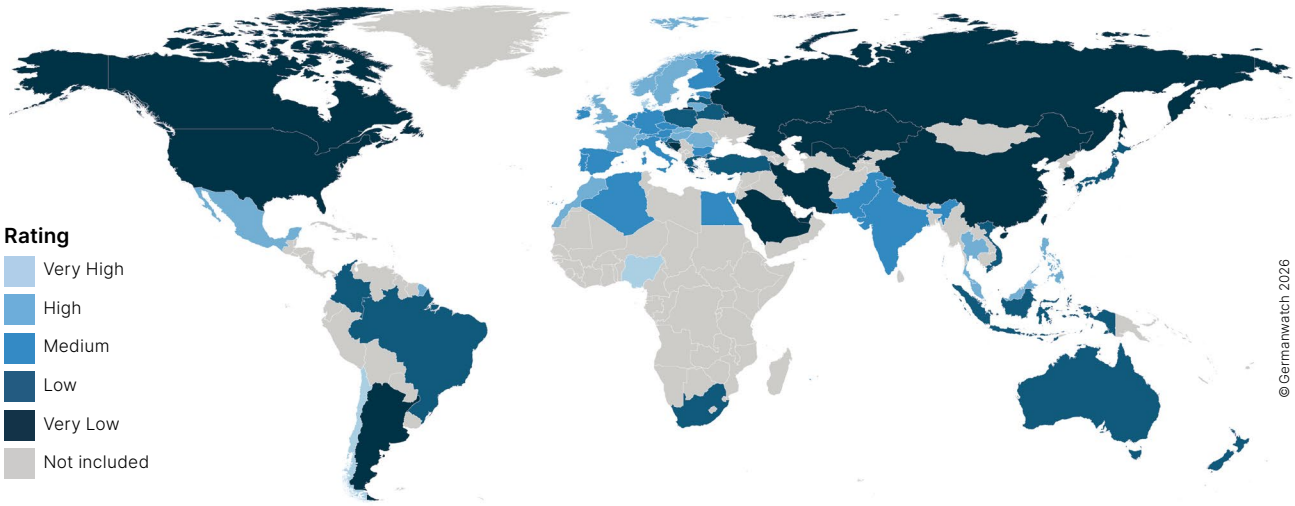
Rank	Rank change	Country	Score**
1.*	–	–	–
2.	–	–	–
3.	–	–	–
4.	0 –	Denmark	84.05
5.	4 ▲	Lithuania	74.03
6.	2 ▲	Luxembourg	72.03
7.	-2 ▼	United Kingdom	71.16
8.	-2 ▼	Morocco	70.61
9.	-2 ▼	Chile	70.54
10.	0 –	Netherlands	68.34
11.	1 ▲	Portugal	67.34
12.	6 ▲	Estonia	67.19
13.	-2 ▼	Norway 🔥	66.94
14.	0 –	Spain	66.61
15.	-2 ▼	Sweden	66.61
16.	3 ▲	Philippines	65.36
17.	0 –	Nigeria 🔥	65.31
18.	-2 ▼	Romania	65.01
19.	1 ▲	European Union (27)	64.18
20.	1 ▲	France	64.08
21.	6 ▲	Brazil 🔥	64.02
22.	14 ▲	Colombia 🔥	63.98
23.	11 ▲	Latvia	63.88
24.	2 ▲	Switzerland	63.68
25.	-3 ▼	Germany 🔥	63.58
26.	-11 ▼	Pakistan	61.83
27.	21 ▲	Hungary	61.55
28.	-5 ▼	India 🔥	60.85
29.	-5 ▼	Viet Nam	59.63
30.	2 ▲	Thailand	59.37
31.	-6 ▼	Malta	59.24
32.	-3 ▼	Finland	58.20
33.	2 ▲	Austria	58.16
34.	4 ▲	Egypt	57.61
35.	-4 ▼	Mexico 🔥	57.36
36.	-6 ▼	Greece	56.92
37.	-4 ▼	Ireland	55.49
38.	-1 ▼	Belgium	55.11
39.	-11 ▼	Slovenia	54.86
40.	11 ▲	Bulgaria	54.61
41.	5 ▲	Italy	54.60
42.	-3 ▼	Cyprus	54.42
43.	10 ▲	Uzbekistan	53.48
44.	-4 ▼	Algeria 🔥	52.36
45.	-3 ▼	Czech Republic	52.31
46.	3 ▲	Malaysia	51.47
47.	-3 ▼	New Zealand	51.20
48.	2 ▲	Poland	50.76
49.	-4 ▼	Croatia	49.98
50.	-3 ▼	Slovak Republic	49.31
51.	-8 ▼	Indonesia 🔥	48.95
52.	-11 ▼	South Africa 🔥	48.35
53.	-1 ▼	Türkiye	47.37
54.	2 ▲	Australia 🔥	44.99
55.	new	Bosnia and Herzegovina	44.50
56.	-2 ▼	China 🔥	43.67
57.	-2 ▼	Belarus	43.34
58.	-1 ▼	Japan	42.88
59.	0 –	Chinese Taipei	40.67
60.	-2 ▼	Argentina	37.64
61.	2 ▲	Korea	31.07
62.	-1 ▼	Canada 🔥	30.71
63.	-3 ▼	Kazakhstan 🔥	30.49
64.	-2 ▼	United Arab Emirates 🔥	30.42
65.	2 ▲	Saudi Arabia 🔥	22.89
66.	-2 ▼	Russian Federation 🔥	22.81
67.	-2 ▼	United States 🔥	19.45
68.	-2 ▼	Islamic Republic of Iran 🔥	16.13



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

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2.1 Category Results – GHG* Emissions



Geopolitical Developments Influence Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Key developments:

In 2026, global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are likely to decrease for the first time since the COVID-19 pandemic. This time, the Strait of Hormuz crisis and the resulting revised outlook for oil demand are driving the decline. It remains to be seen whether this is the beginning of an enduring decrease in global GHG emissions.[25]

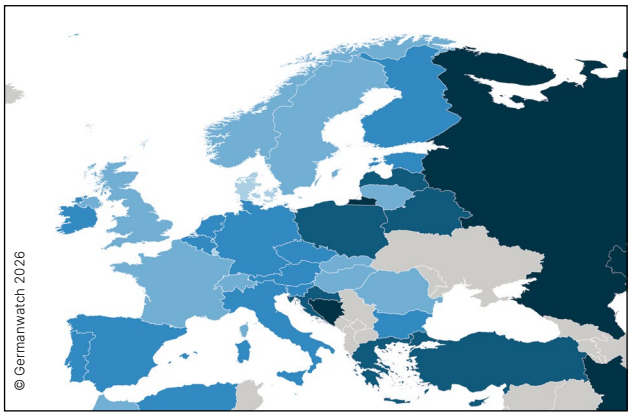
Key results:

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

- Four countries receive a *very high* rating in this category for the first time – Luxembourg, Denmark, Nigeria, and Chile.
- Kazakhstan, Saudi Arabia, and Iran have the worst performance.

G20 performance:

- Only three G20 countries – the United Kingdom, France, and Mexico – receive an overall *high* rating.
- Seven countries are among the *very low* performers, including China, Korea, and the United States.



EU performance:

- As in previous years, the EU receives a *medium* rating for its overall performance.
- Alongside Luxembourg and Denmark with their *very high* ratings, seven countries receive an overall *high* rating.
- No EU country receives a *very low* rating in this category and Croatia is the worst performer here.

* Greenhouse Gas

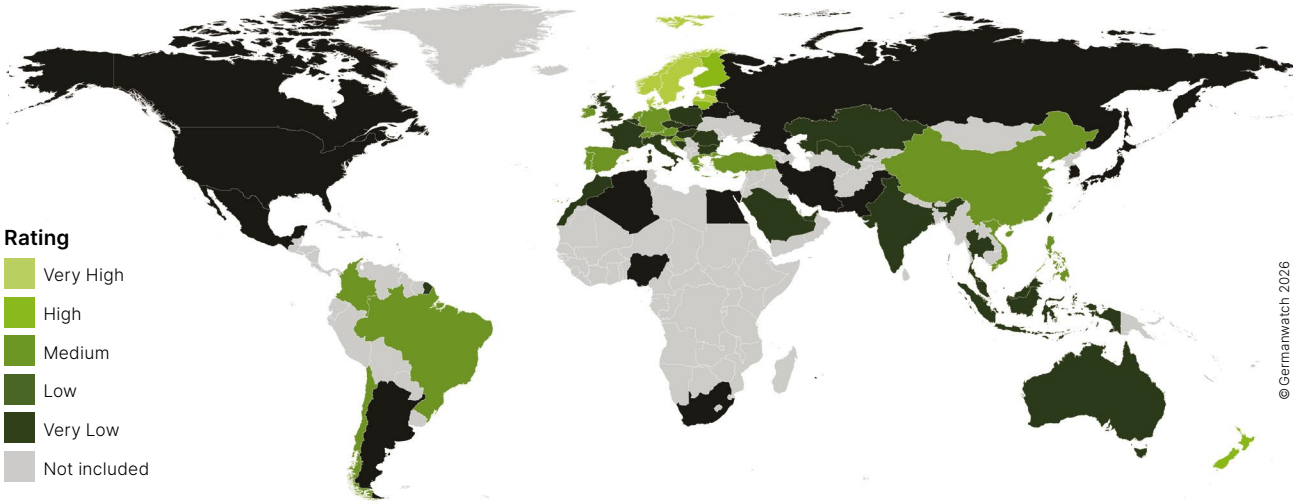
Greenhouse Gas Emissions – Rating table

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 2035 Target – compared to a well-below-2°C benchmark
1.	Luxembourg	35.22	Very High	Low	Very High	Very High	Very High
2.	Denmark	34.59	Very High	Medium	Very High	High	High
3.	Nigeria	34.12	Very High	Very High	Low	Very High	Very High
4.	Chile	33.92	Very High	Very High	Medium	Very High	High
5.	Morocco	33.59	High	High	Medium	Very High	High
6.	Romania	32.99	High	High	Medium	High	High
7.	United Kingdom	32.82	High	Medium	High	High	High
8.	Lithuania	32.79	High	High	High	High	Medium
9.	Philippines	31.84	High	Very High	Very Low	Very High	Very High
10.	Sweden	31.36	High	Very High	Medium	High	High
11.	Malta	30.72	High	High	Medium	Medium	High
12.	Hungary	30.63	High	High	High	Medium	Medium
13.	France	30.61	High	High	High	Medium	High
14.	Slovak Republic	30.54	High	Medium	High	High	Medium
15.	Thailand	30.47	High	High	Very Low	High	Very High
16.	Norway	30.33	High	Medium	High	Medium	High
17.	Malaysia	30.04	High	High	Low	High	High
18.	Switzerland	30.03	High	High	High	Medium	Medium
19.	Mexico	30.02	High	High	Low	High	High
20.	Egypt	29.74	Medium	High	Very Low	High	High
21.	Netherlands	29.53	Medium	Low	Very High	Medium	High
22.	Portugal	29.37	Medium	High	High	Low	Medium
23.	Pakistan	29.13	Medium	Very High	Very Low	Very High	Medium
24.	Spain	28.94	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High
25.	Estonia	28.66	Medium	Low	Very High	High	Low
26.	European Union (27)	28.65	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
27.	Slovenia	28.61	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
28.	Germany	28.61	Medium	Low	High	Medium	High
29.	Italy	28.29	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
30.	Czech Republic	28.20	Medium	Low	Very High	Medium	Medium
31.	India	27.94	Medium	Very High	Very Low	Very High	High
32.	Bulgaria	27.81	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
33.	Ireland	27.67	Medium	Low	High	Low	High
34.	Belgium	27.34	Medium	Low	High	Low	High
35.	Algeria	27.13	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Medium
36.	Austria	26.78	Medium	Low	High	Low	High
37.	Finland	26.78	Medium	Low	Very High	Very Low	High
38.	Greece	25.43	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
39.	Viet Nam	25.31	Low	High	Very Low	High	Low
40.	Cyprus	25.21	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	High
41.	Colombia	24.86	Low	High	Very Low	Low	Medium
42.	Belarus	24.31	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Very Low
43.	Latvia	23.97	Low	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Medium
44.	Poland	23.86	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium
45.	New Zealand	23.26	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Medium
46.	Japan	23.08	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low
47.	Türkiye	22.82	Low	Medium	Very Low	Medium	Low
48.	Croatia	22.81	Low	Medium	Very Low	Low	Medium
49.	Australia	22.77	Low	Very Low	High	Medium	High
50.	Brazil	22.46	Low	Medium	Very Low	Low	Medium
51.	Indonesia	21.78	Low	Medium	Very Low	Medium	Medium
52.	South Africa	21.37	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low
53.	Uzbekistan	20.21	Very Low	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low
54.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	19.58	Very Low	Medium	Low	Low	Very Low
55.	Argentina	16.81	Very Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
56.	Russian Federation	15.43	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low
57.	United Arab Emirates	15.35	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Medium
58.	Canada	14.66	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Low
59.	Chinese Taipei	14.59	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
60.	China	12.41	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
61.	Korea	12.26	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
62.	United States	8.98	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
63.	Kazakhstan	7.50	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
64.	Saudi Arabia	6.90	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
65.	Islamic Republic of Iran	6.39	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

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

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2.2 Category Results – Renewable Energy



Renewables Are an Ongoing Success Story

Key developments:

In 2025, solar photovoltaics (PV) met the largest share of global energy demand growth for the first time ever.[26] The International Energy Agency expects global renewable power capacity to double by 2030, marking an increase of 4,600 gigawatts.[27] Additionally, battery storage was the fastest-growing power technology, a development crucial for the energy transition.

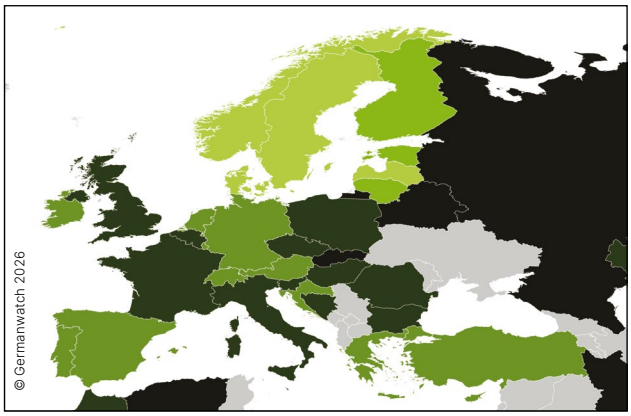
A rapid and complete phase-out of fossil fuels, including an end to fossil fuel subsidies and new fossil fuel extraction licences, is critical.

Key results:

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

The energy sector contributes greatly to a country's GHG emissions. Thus, these ratings indicate substantial room to reduce emissions through faster deployment of renewable energy.

- Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Latvia receive a *very high* rating.
- Iran, Russia, and Algeria are at the bottom.



G20 performance:

- Among G20 countries, 15 receive *low* or *very low* ratings, including Mexico, South Africa, and Russia.
- No G20 country receives a *high* rating.
- Brazil and China are the best-performing G20 countries here, with an overall *medium* rating.

EU performance:

- The EU's performance again shows only a minor improvement over the previous year's CCPI, as it receives a *medium* rating.
- Denmark, Sweden, and Latvia earn *very high* ratings, then Finland, Lithuania, and Estonia receive a *high*.
- The Slovak Republic is the only EU country that receives a *very low*.

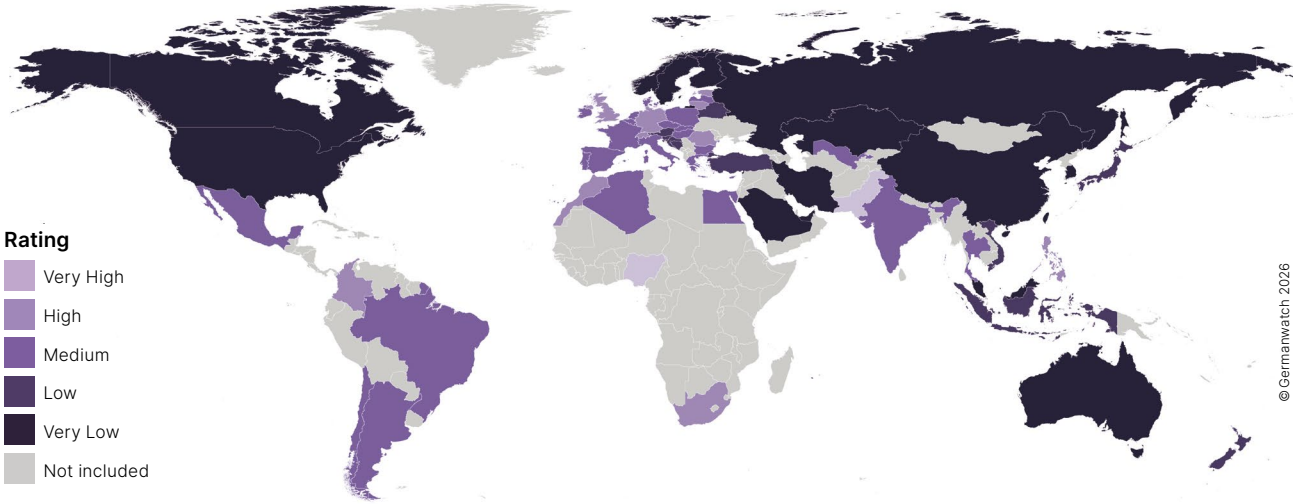
Renewable Energy – Rating table

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	16.42	Very High	Very high	High	High	High
2.	Denmark	15.28	Very High	Very high	Medium	High	Very High
3.	Sweden	13.99	Very High	Very high	Low	Medium	Very High
4.	Latvia	13.31	Very High	Very high	Low	High	Very High
5.	New Zealand	13.14	High	Very high	Low	Medium	High
6.	Finland	12.95	High	Very high	Low	Medium	Very High
7.	Lithuania	12.68	High	High	High	Medium	Very High
8.	Estonia	12.42	High	High	High	Medium	Very High
9.	Brazil	11.97	Medium	Very high	Medium	Medium	Low
10.	Austria	11.93	Medium	High	Medium	Low	High
11.	Chile	11.40	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High
12.	Portugal	11.29	Medium	High	Medium	Low	High
13.	Netherlands	10.51	Medium	Medium	High	Very Low	Medium
14.	Greece	10.32	Medium	Medium	High	Very Low	Medium
15.	Viet Nam	9.98	Medium	Medium	Very high	Very Low	Low
16.	Spain	9.77	Medium	Medium	High	Very Low	High
17.	China	9.29	Medium	Low	Very high	Very Low	Low
18.	Switzerland	9.08	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Low
19.	European Union (27)	8.49	Medium	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Medium
20.	Ireland	8.46	Medium	Low	Medium	Very Low	High
21.	Germany	8.34	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low	Medium
22.	Philippines	7.96	Medium	High	Low	Very Low	High
23.	Luxembourg	7.92	Medium	Low	Medium	Very Low	Medium
24.	Türkiye	7.87	Medium	Medium	High	Very Low	Very Low
25.	Croatia	7.64	Medium	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Medium
26.	Cyprus	7.62	Medium	Low	High	Very Low	Medium
27.	Colombia	7.49	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low	Medium
28.	Slovenia	7.25	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Low
29.	Italy	7.23	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Medium
30.	France	7.11	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Medium
31.	Indonesia	7.06	Low	Medium	High	Very Low	Very Low
32.	Bulgaria	7.01	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Medium
33.	Hungary	6.98	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Low
34.	Chinese Taipei	6.95	Low	Very Low	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
35.	Poland	6.54	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Low
36.	Australia	6.47	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
37.	Saudi Arabia	6.18	Low	Very Low	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
38.	Romania	6.17	Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Medium
39.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.10	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Medium
40.	India	6.05	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
41.	United Kingdom	5.90	Low	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
42.	Malaysia	5.88	Low	Very Low	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
43.	Uzbekistan	5.82	Low	Very Low	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
44.	United Arab Emirates	5.65	Low	Very Low	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
45.	Malta	5.56	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Low
46.	Kazakhstan	5.52	Low	Very Low	Very high	Very Low	Very Low
47.	Czech Republic	5.29	Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Low
48.	Belgium	5.02	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
49.	Thailand	5.00	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
50.	Morocco	4.78	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
51.	Argentina	4.54	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
52.	Nigeria	4.46	Very Low	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
53.	Japan	4.39	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
54.	Canada	4.26	Very Low	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
55.	Korea	4.24	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
56.	United States	3.93	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
57.	Slovak Republic	3.87	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Low
58.	Pakistan	3.13	Very Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
59.	Egypt	2.64	Very Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
60.	Mexico	2.15	Very Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
61.	Belarus	2.07	Very Low	Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
62.	South Africa	1.28	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
63.	Islamic Republic of Iran	1.21	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
64.	Russian Federation	1.12	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
65.	Algeria	0.75	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

* weighted and rounded ** Total Primary Energy Supply

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2.3 Category Results – Energy Use*



Global Energy Demand Is Rising

Key developments:

Although growth slowed, energy demand continued to rise worldwide in 2025. The slowdown mainly reflects slower economic growth and not necessarily more efficient energy use.[28] Industry and transportation account for most energy use.[29]

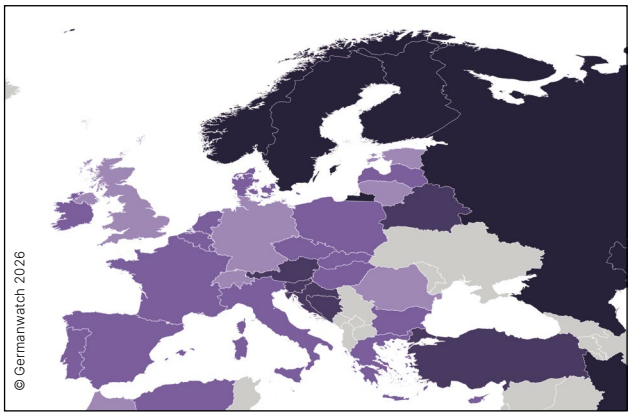
Key results:

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

- Only Pakistan and Nigeria receive a *very high* rating, followed by the United Kingdom and Colombia.
- Canada, South Korea, and the United Arab Emirates are at the bottom.

G20 performance:

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



EU performance:

- As in previous years, the EU earns a *medium* rating.
- Five EU countries receive *high* ratings, with Romania, Estonia, and Lithuania among them, while Sweden and Finland receive a *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.

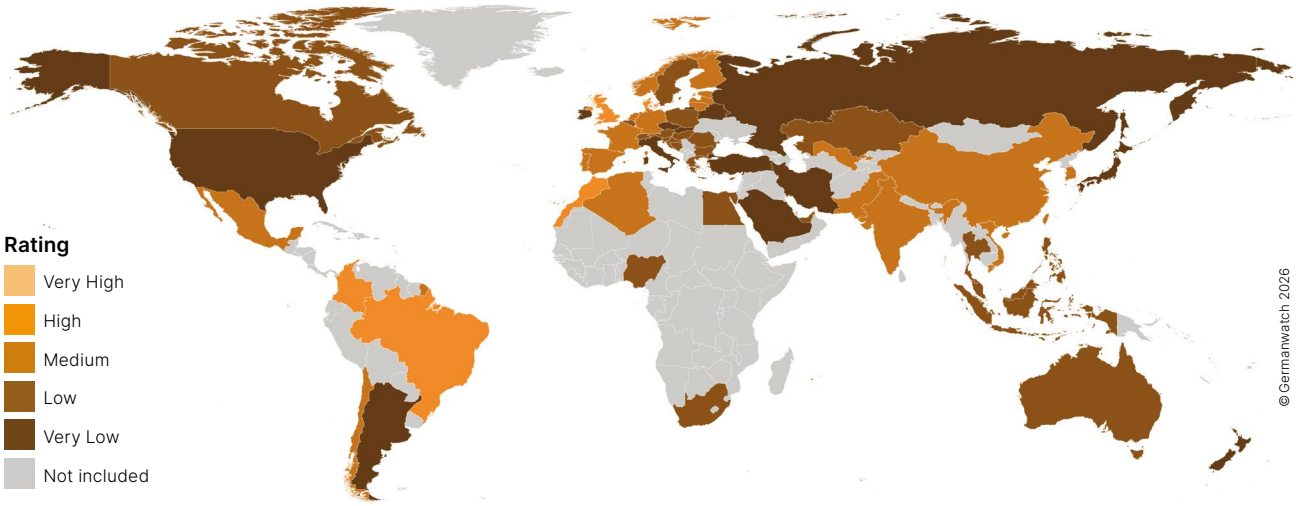
Energy Use – Rating table

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.	Pakistan	19.05	Very High	Very high	High	Very High	Very High
3.	Nigeria	18.14	Very High	Very high	Medium	Very High	Very High
4.	United Kingdom	16.80	High	High	High	High	High
5.	Colombia	16.50	High	Very high	Medium	High	High
6.	Morocco	16.48	High	Very high	Low	High	High
7.	Romania	16.28	High	High	Medium	Very High	High
8.	South Africa	16.08	High	High	Very High	Medium	Medium
9.	Germany	15.74	High	Medium	Very High	Medium	Medium
10.	Estonia	15.38	High	Low	High	Very High	Low
11.	Lithuania	15.32	High	Medium	Medium	High	High
12.	Switzerland	15.28	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
13.	Malta	15.28	High	Very high	Medium	High	Medium
14.	Philippines	15.27	High	Very high	Very Low	Very High	High
15.	Netherlands	15.14	Medium	Medium	Very High	Low	Medium
16.	Egypt	15.06	Medium	Very high	Very Low	High	High
17.	Thailand	14.95	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium
18.	Portugal	14.70	Medium	High	High	Low	Medium
19.	Italy	14.50	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium
20.	Cyprus	14.36	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
21.	European Union (27)	14.30	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium
22.	Mexico	14.29	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium
23.	Latvia	14.26	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
24.	Denmark	14.18	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Low
25.	Hungary	14.15	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Low
26.	Ireland	14.02	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Low
27.	Spain	14.01	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
28.	Luxembourg	13.94	Medium	Very Low	Very High	High	Low
29.	Greece	13.94	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Low
30.	Uzbekistan	13.78	Medium	High	Very Low	High	Medium
31.	Czech Republic	13.76	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low
32.	France	13.49	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium
33.	India	13.47	Medium	Very high	Very Low	High	High
34.	Poland	13.46	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium
35.	Bulgaria	13.42	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
36.	Brazil	13.35	Medium	High	Very Low	Low	Medium
37.	Argentina	13.23	Medium	High	Low	Low	Low
38.	Algeria	12.99	Medium	High	Very Low	Low	Medium
39.	Belgium	12.94	Medium	Low	High	Very Low	Low
40.	Slovak Republic	12.90	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
41.	Chile	12.81	Medium	High	Medium	Very Low	Low
42.	Viet Nam	12.34	Low	Very high	Very Low	Medium	Low
43.	Slovenia	12.31	Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Low
44.	Croatia	12.25	Low	Medium	Very Low	Low	Medium
45.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	12.23	Low	High	Low	Low	Very Low
46.	Belarus	12.14	Low	Medium	Very Low	Low	Low
47.	New Zealand	12.07	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Low
48.	Japan	12.06	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
49.	Türkiye	11.94	Low	High	Very Low	Low	Low
50.	Austria	11.93	Low	Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
51.	Indonesia	11.87	Low	Very high	Very Low	Medium	Low
52.	Sweden	10.94	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
53.	Kazakhstan	10.28	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
54.	Norway	9.60	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
55.	Chinese Taipei	8.11	Very Low	Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
56.	Australia	8.04	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
57.	China	7.37	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
58.	Islamic Republic of Iran	6.94	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
59.	Malaysia	6.72	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
60.	Finland	6.47	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
61.	Saudi Arabia	6.43	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
62.	Russian Federation	5.99	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
63.	United States	5.95	Very Low	Very Low	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
64.	Canada	5.57	Very Low	Very Low	High	Very Low	Very Low
65.	Korea	4.08	Very Low	Very Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low
66.	United Arab Emirates	1.97	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

* weighted and rounded ** Total Primary Energy Supply

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2.4 Category Results – Climate Policy



No Room for Inaction in the 4 Years Until 2030

Key developments:

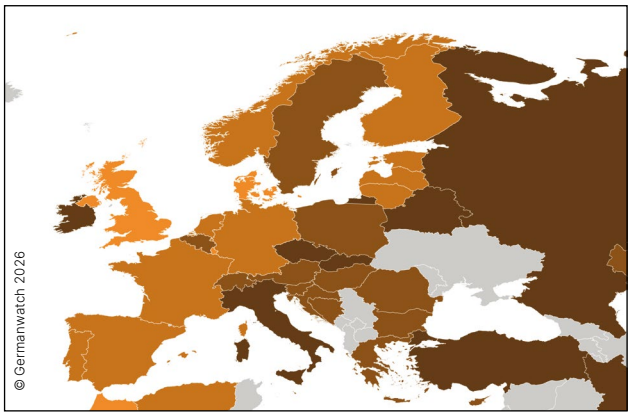
All CCPI-surveyed countries have climate policy frameworks. However, their effectiveness, ambition, and scope differ. While some countries already show good signs of climate leadership, others are lagging. Collective current efforts are insufficient for preventing disastrous climate change. More action is urgently needed with the key benchmark of 2030 approaching.

The Climate Policy indicators in CCPI 2027 assess national emissions policies and targets, as well as sectoral policies and targets and their specific implementation.

Key results:

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

- Denmark, Brazil, and Morocco are at the top and receive a *high* rating.
- Iran, the United States, and Russia are lowest.



G20 performance:

- Seven G20 members receive a *medium* rating.
- Eleven G20 members receive a *low* or *very low*, with Italy, Saudi Arabia, Japan, and Argentina among them.

EU performance:

- The EU falls slightly in this category but remains an overall *medium* performer.
- Most EU countries receive a *medium* rating.
- Ireland, the Czech Republic, Italy, and the Slovak Republic continue to show *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	16.23	High	Medium	High
6.	Morocco	15.76	High	Medium	High
7.	United Kingdom	15.65	High	Medium	High
8.	Colombia	15.13	High	Medium	High
9.	Luxembourg	14.95	High	Medium	High
10.	China	14.59	Medium	Medium	Medium
11.	Spain	13.89	Medium	Medium	High
12.	Uzbekistan	13.67	Medium	Medium	Medium
13.	India	13.39	Medium	Medium	Medium
14.	Lithuania	13.23	Medium	Medium	Medium
15.	Netherlands	13.15	Medium	Medium	Medium
16.	France	12.87	Medium	Medium	Medium
17.	European Union (27)	12.74	Medium	Medium	Medium
18.	Chile	12.42	Medium	Medium	Medium
19.	Latvia	12.33	Medium	Low	Medium
20.	Viet Nam	12.00	Medium	Medium	Medium
20.	Finland	12.00	Medium	Medium	Medium
22.	Portugal	11.99	Medium	Medium	Medium
23.	Algeria	11.49	Medium	Medium	Medium
24.	Chinese Taipei	11.02	Medium	Medium	Medium
25.	Germany	10.90	Medium	Low	Medium
26.	Mexico	10.90	Medium	Medium	Medium
27.	Estonia	10.72	Medium	Medium	Medium
28.	Norway	10.59	Medium	Low	Medium
29.	Pakistan	10.52	Medium	Low	Medium
30.	Korea	10.49	Medium	Low	Medium
31.	Sweden	10.31	Low	Low	Medium
32.	Philippines	10.28	Low	Low	Medium
33.	Egypt	10.17	Low	Low	Medium
34.	Belgium	9.81	Low	Low	Medium
35.	Hungary	9.79	Low	Medium	Low
36.	South Africa	9.62	Low	Low	Medium
37.	Romania	9.56	Low	Low	Low
38.	Switzerland	9.28	Low	Low	Low
39.	Thailand	8.95	Low	Low	Low
40.	Malaysia	8.83	Low	Low	Low
41.	Nigeria	8.59	Low	Low	Low
42.	Indonesia	8.23	Low	Low	Low
43.	Australia	7.72	Low	Low	Low
44.	Malta	7.68	Low	Low	Low
45.	Austria	7.51	Low	Low	Low
46.	United Arab Emirates	7.45	Low	Low	Low
47.	Croatia	7.27	Low	Low	Low
48.	Cyprus	7.23	Low	Low	Low
49.	Greece	7.23	Low	Low	Low
50.	Kazakhstan	7.19	Low	Low	Low
51.	Poland	6.90	Low	Low	Low
52.	Slovenia	6.69	Low	Low	Low
53.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	6.59	Low	Low	Low
54.	Bulgaria	6.37	Low	Low	Very Low
55.	Canada	6.22	Low	Very Low	Low
56.	Ireland	5.33	Very Low	Very Low	Low
57.	Czech Republic	5.06	Very Low	Low	Very Low
58.	Belarus	4.81	Very Low	Low	Very Low
59.	Turkey	4.75	Very Low	Very Low	Low
60.	Italy	4.57	Very Low	Low	Very Low
61.	Saudi Arabia	3.38	Very Low	Low	Very Low
62.	Japan	3.34	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
63.	Argentina	3.07	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
64.	New Zealand	2.72	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
65.	Slovak Republic	2.00	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
66.	Islamic Republic of Iran	1.59	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
67.	United States	0.59	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low
68.	Russian Federation	0.27	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

* weighted and rounded

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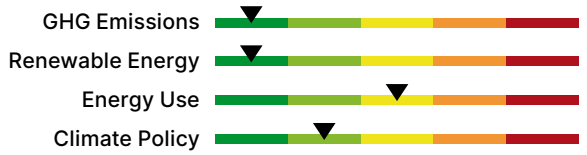
3. Key Country Results

The following overview provides a brief summary on the performance of 21 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 remains ranked 4th in the CCPI and is again the highest-ranked country surveyed
- The country is on track to meet its 2030 emissions-reduction target but needs more ambitious policies to meet its 2035 and 2050 targets
- Key demands: Scale up the focus on loss and damage finance, end extensions of gas extraction licences, and consider consumption-based emissions in new policies

Denmark remains ranked 4th in the CCPI and is again the highest-ranked country surveyed. Denmark earns a *very high* rating in GHG Emissions and Renewable Energy, *high* in Climate Policy, and *medium* in Energy Use.

Over the past five years, Denmark has reduced its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by over 25%, putting it on track to meet its 2030 emissions-reduction target of reducing emissions by 70% compared with 1990 levels. At the end of 2025, Denmark set a new climate target for 2035, aiming for an 82% reduction in emissions vs 1990. Projections indicate it will not meet this target with existing policies, with a shortfall of approximately 1.9 million tonnes of CO_2eq. The country needs more ambitious policies to achieve its 2050 target of a 110% reduction in emissions compared with 1990.

In September 2026, the Danish parliament passed a new agricultural law regulating nitrogen and GHG emissions from farming. The law will enter into force from the start of 2027. It aims to improve water quality, assessed annually through measurements of nitrogen discharged from agricultural fields into the aquatic environment. Even though the decision-making process included farmers and civil society, farmers held large-scale protests before the law was passed.

At the international level, Denmark plays a leading role, particularly in advancing climate finance. Its government is committed to providing at least 60% of its grant-based climate finance for adaptation. However, the CCPI country experts stress that Denmark should further scale up its focus on loss and damage funds.

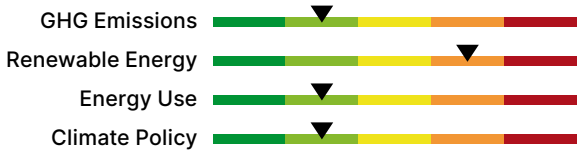
While the Danish government is taking substantial measures to promote sustainable development, it must also ensure that the transition does not leave anyone behind or burden them, especially people living in rural regions. The experts also stress that Denmark should consider consumption-based emissions in new policies and stop expanding new licences for gas extraction.

The experts emphasise their concern about the Danish government's decision to review licences for gas extraction in the North Sea and extend them until 2050. The North Sea Agreement has been in force since 2020 and allows gas and oil extraction only until 2050. The government now plans, where necessary, to extend some gas production licences due to expire before 2050. The government has not yet made the final decision, and the outcome is still uncertain. It also has no current plans to amend the provisions of the North Sea Agreement. It justifies the licence extensions on the grounds of security of energy supply within the EU.

United Kingdom

7 | 5

Key Outcomes



- The United Kingdom ranks 7th in the CCPI, down two places, and remains among the *high* performers
- New Prime Minister Andy Burnham continues to support renewable energy
- Key demands: Accelerate electrification and energy efficiency, develop a gas and oil phase-out plan, and increase international climate finance contribution

The United Kingdom ranks 7th in the CCPI, down two places from the previous year, but remaining among the *high* performers. The country receives a *high* rating in GHG Emissions, Energy Use, and Climate Policy, and a *low* in Renewable Energy.

The UK's Climate Change Act enshrines an overarching net-zero target for 2050 in law. Its new Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), published in 2025, commits to an 81% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emis-

sions by 2035 compared with 1990 levels, and the country has legally binding carbon budgets. Emissions fell year-on-year by 2% in 2025. The CCPI country experts welcome the strong targets but call for accelerated implementation and deeper emission cuts.

For renewable energy, the experts note the government is making good progress toward its 2030 target of 95% clean power. The roll-out of wind turbines has driven a large reduction in the national electricity grid's carbon intensity. They note that new Prime Minister Andy Burnham, in office since July 2026, continues Labour's support for renewables, notably through around GBP 30 million in support for local communities' clean energy projects. However, the experts identify a key challenge in that the grid is not keeping up with the growth in renewables. The experts call for further investment in offshore wind, a faster grid build-out, and more long-duration storage.

For fossil fuels, the experts acknowledge that the UK is the first G7 member to have phased out coal-fired electricity generation. Nevertheless, they criticise the absence of a plan to phase out oil and gas, which they attribute to unease about implementing unpopular measures and driving up energy costs, putting public support at risk. They also express concern that tax incentives for further drilling still exist. The government is still weighing whether to allow continued drilling for gas and oil. The experts therefore call for a phase-out plan for oil and gas and an end to subsidies and permits for further drilling.

While power-sector decarbonisation is progressing well, the experts note a lack of progress in decarbonising industry, transport, and agriculture, with high electricity prices discouraging electrification. They welcome the electric vehicle (EV) policy, NDC, and additional programmes supporting home modernisation and transport electrification, but criticise the absence of a specific electrification policy with more binding requirements for buildings and industry. The experts therefore recommend that the UK government develop a comprehensive electrification strategy beyond power-system decarbonisation. This should be accompanied by action to reduce electricity costs and increase help for households and businesses to overcome the high upfront costs of technologies such as heat pumps, solar panels, and batteries.

In energy use, standards are in place for appliances and new buildings. The Future Homes Standard, which takes effect for England from 2027, requires higher efficiency and low-carbon heating, while industry is covered by the UK Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and a carbon capture and storage (CCS) programme. Investments continue across the board: The Warm Homes Plan (GBP 15 billion for 5 million home upgrades by 2030), district heating, major rail projects including GBP 1 billion for 29 battery-electric trains, and EV charging infrastructure. However, the experts criticise the slow improvement in energy efficiency, especially in the existing building stock, where firm requirements are lacking. They call for a more binding approach.

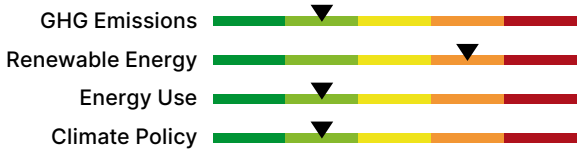
The experts see the UK as a strong actor in international climate policy. They note the coal power phase-out, the first among G7 countries, as an important step and symbol, but urge further action to phase out all fossil fuels. While the UK can be considered a front-runner in mitigation, the experts are critical of its poor performance in loss and damage and its overall declining climate finance contributions.

Overall, the experts ask the UK to implement its climate policies, accelerate electrification, improve energy efficiency measures, develop a plan to phase out gas and oil, and increase its contributions to international climate finance.

Morocco

8 6

Key Outcomes



- Morocco is among the CCPI's highest performers, ranking 8th overall and receiving *high* ratings in three of the four categories
- The country has made considerable progress in expanding public transport and harnessing its vast renewables potential
- Key demands: faster renewables rollout in consultation with local communities; closing the gap between ambition and concrete action through improved incentives, coordinated regional planning, and a stronger focus on energy sovereignty

Morocco ranks 8th in the CCPI, down two spots from the previous year. The country receives a *high* rating in all categories except Renewable Energy, where it receives a *low*. Still, the *high* rating in the Renewable Energy trend indicator reflects an increase in the pace of renewables deployment.

Morocco updated its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to version 3.0 before the previous year's COP. It received positive feedback for announcing a coal phase-out target for 2040 (conditional on climate finance contributions), an unconditional emissions reduction target of 21.6% for 2035, and a conditional target of 53% compared with a business-as-usual scenario. The country has taken concrete steps since adopting the NDC. The CCPI country experts stress how the NDC provides a clear direction for key authorities and actors across sectors, including non-energy sectors, such as agriculture.

The experts observe a continued drive toward low-carbon, publicly owned transport infrastructure. They welcome the renewed policy focus on the already comparatively

advanced high-speed railway system along the coastline from Casablanca to Kenitra and Tangier.

Morocco has made some progress in deploying renewable energy, especially solar and wind, leading to its *high* rating in the Renewable Energy trend indicator. Projects such as the Noor Power Station near Ouarzazate demonstrate a strong commitment to low-carbon electricity, as stated in the NDC reduction targets. Some of the experts note ongoing efforts to align electrification policies and renewable expansion targets for integrated decarbonisation. At the same time, electrification remains limited in key sectors such as road transport. Despite recent increases, battery electric vehicles still make up a negligible proportion of total car sales.

Improving the electricity grid is also essential for a sustainable shift toward low-carbon energy sources. The Green Hydrogen Roadmap targets sectors that are hard to electrify and aims to harness the region's immense solar and power-to-gas potential. Launched in 2021, the initiative also aims to establish the country as a major hydrogen supplier, with a target of meeting 4% of global demand by 2030.

The experts also report shortcomings, resulting in a mixed overall picture. Some aspects of the energy transition are not yet Paris-aligned. In particular, the share of renewables in total primary energy supply remains well below the levels needed to achieve substantial absolute emissions reductions. Deployment should move faster, given the enormous regional potential for solar, wind, and biomass production. Morocco's reliance on fossil fuel imports points to the potential of domestic power production to support both mitigation and energy sovereignty. A just transition requires a continued and stronger focus on the potential negative consequences of the renewables roll-out for local communities.

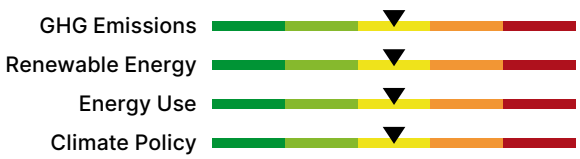
Overall, the experts welcome the concrete policy announcements that have resulted from the new NDC. They also hope for a more integrated approach to decarbonisation through grid modernisation, incentives for low-carbon technology adoption, and regional planning, alongside a faster transition.



Netherlands

10 10

Key Outcomes



- The Netherlands remains ranked 10th in the CCPI and maintains an overall *high* rating
- Renewables and electrification are growing, but grid congestion poses a challenge
- Key demands: Strengthen climate policy in industry, buildings, and agriculture and enshrine the phase-out of fossil fuels in concrete legislation

The Netherlands remains ranked 10th in the CCPI and maintains an overall *high* rating. The country receives *medium* ratings across the board, in GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Energy Use, and Climate Policy. Declining energy consumption (rated *very high*) and the rise in renewable energy (rated *high*) are especially noteworthy.

Following the snap elections in October 2025, a minority government (the Jetten cabinet) now runs the Netherlands. The CCPI country experts note that this government is largely continuing previous policies, although it has announced new measures for 2027. The experts point to inconsistent policies of successive governments and note that many Dutch people consider them unfair and are becoming reluctant to support climate policy. The Dutch Climate Act enshrines a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030 and climate neutrality by 2050. The most recent climate plan contains no target for 2035 and states that no new national targets will be added to EU policy. Emissions increased by 0.8% in 2025 compared with 2024, and the country remains far off track to reach levels consistent with EU targets, as confirmed by the 2026 Climate and Energy Outlook of the Netherlands (KEV). The experts also note a court ruling from January 2026 that confirmed that the Netherlands discriminates against residents of the island of Bonaire because it fails to protect them sufficiently against climate change and needs to do more. They recommend accelerated implementation of climate policies and binding carbon budget targets for 2035, 2040, and 2045.

The Netherlands continues to support renewable energy production, with a renewed support scheme for offshore wind and an extension to the Sustainable Energy Production and Climate Transition (SDE++) subsidy, which has a new budget of up to EUR 8 billion annually for 2027–2032. However, the growth in renewable energy is now putting stress on the system through grid congestion and insufficient electricity demand. The experts note that these constraints and higher-than-anticipated costs have led to lower indicative targets for offshore wind and electrolyser capacity. They indicate that the use of coal for electricity production will be banned by 2030 and fossil fuel extraction has fallen sharply since the Groningen gas field closed in April 2024. They also note the government's continued support for natural gas exploration and the development of new gas fields in the North Sea. They demand action to address grid congestion, extend the phase-out law to natural gas and oil, stop the develop-

ment of new gas fields, and decommission or repurpose existing ones.

The experts find that, in the Netherlands, electrification is a by-product of policies supporting electric vehicles and heat pumps. The experts regard transport as the most dynamic sector, noting that the number of electric vehicles and plug-in hybrids surpassed 1 million for the first time in 2025, but they call for more affordable public transport. In the buildings sector, they demand more progress and a more binding approach that goes beyond EU standards. Regarding industry, the experts acknowledge the compulsory energy-saving measures for companies, but see slow and weak enforcement of these measures, as well as a low level of electrification.

Agriculture in the Netherlands, an important global food producer, substantially contributes to the country's GHG emissions. The experts note that the sector is largely excluded from climate policies. They argue that fundamental changes are needed in conventional agriculture, such as reducing the number of cattle and supporting nature-positive agriculture, as well as implementing a nitrogen plan.

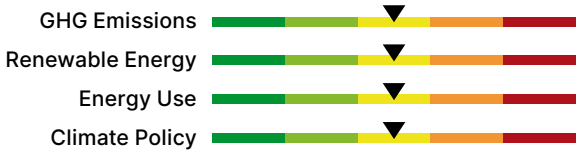
In international climate policy, the experts welcome the Netherlands' role in co-hosting the Santa Marta conference in Colombia in April 2026, the first international conference on the just transition away from fossil fuels.

Overall, the experts recommend that the Netherlands ensures it achieves its GHG emissions reduction targets, strengthens climate policies across the board, especially for industry, buildings, and agriculture, and enshrines the phase-out of fossil fuels in concrete legislation with a clear timeline and binding intermediate goals.

Spain

14 14

Key Outcomes



- Spain remains ranked 14th in the CCPI and is a *high* performer
- Spain plays a leading role in international and EU climate policy, but it lacks a clear domestic roadmap for phasing out gas and oil
- Key demands: Establish a clear roadmap for phasing out oil and gas, accompanied by greater electrification of end-use sectors, roll-out of grids and storage, and a just transition

Spain remains ranked 14th in the CCPI and is a *high* performer. It receives a *medium* rating in all four categories: GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Energy Use, and Climate Policy. It scores a high rating in the international component of Climate Policy and the current trend indicator for Renewable Energy.

Spain plays a leading role in addressing climate and energy issues at the international level. Alongside other EU Member States, Spain advocated for a more ambitious European Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for 2035, as well as an EU climate target for 2040 consistent with faster decarbonisation. The country also proposed strengthening European funding for climate adaptation. Spain has set its own target of allocating EUR 1,350 million annually to international climate finance. It also recently mobilised an additional EUR 146.2 million for multilateral funds, some of which has been allocated to the Strategic Climate Fund, Livable Planet Fund, and Global Facility to Decarbonize Transport.

At the 2025 UN Climate Change Conference (COP30), Spain supported keeping mitigation and the transition away from fossil fuels at the heart of the international agenda and endorsed initiatives such as the Belém Declaration on Global Green Industrialisation. In April 2026, Spain participated in the First International Conference on Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels, in Santa Marta, Colombia. However, the CCPI country experts criticise the country for not joining the group of countries formally calling for negotiations on a Fossil Fuel Treaty with binding non-proliferation and phase-out obligations.

In 2025, renewable energy accounted for 55.5% of Spain's electricity generation, rising to 56.6% when self-consumption is included. However, the experts note that renewable electricity generation remains highly volatile because of grid congestion and negative prices on the wholesale electricity market. Storage capacity also is insufficient during periods of high generation. Although the share of renewable energy is increasing year on year, transport, industry, and flexible electricity generation still rely heavily on fossil fuels and there is no timetable for phasing out oil and gas. Domestic coal mining has almost ceased as mines close. The 2021 Climate Change and Energy Transition Act prohibits new licences for hydrocarbon exploration and extraction on Spanish territory. Nevertheless, Spain imports almost 99.5% of its gas and 100% of its oil, and the prohibition does not extend to fossil fuel import and transport infrastructure.

The Revised Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC), updated in 2024, is Spain's primary climate strategy and aligns with the European trajectory. Its targets include net zero by 2050, a 32% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from 1990 levels by 2030, and meeting 81% renewable energy in electricity generation by 2030. However, the experts stress that these targets are unrealistic under current implementation practices. Although the PNIEC focuses on the electricity sector, shortcomings remain in transport and agriculture. The latter has a very powerful lobby in Spain. The PNIEC lacks targets for reducing methane emissions, which account

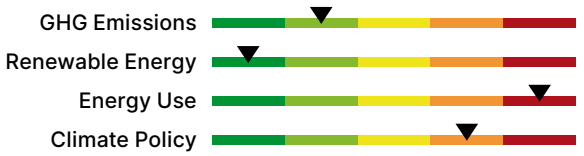
for 14.4% of Spain's total GHG emissions. Agricultural targets are especially important, as the sector contributes 62.7% of the methane emissions.

Overall, the experts call for a clear roadmap for phasing out oil and gas, accompanied by greater electrification of end-use sectors and the roll-out of grids and storage systems. The transition must also focus more on social justice, protecting the most vulnerable populations, and including citizens in the energy transition.

Sweden

15 13

Key Outcomes



- Sweden drops two spots to rank 15th in the CCPI
- Kristersson's government has reversed several progressive climate policies and Sweden is not on track to meet its 2030 and 2045 national climate targets
- Key demands: New and stronger policies to reduce emissions

Sweden drops two spots to rank 15th in the CCPI. The country's performance varies widely across categories, with a *very high* rating in Renewable Energy, *high* in GHG Emissions, *low* in Climate Policy, and *very low* in Energy Use.

Sweden is not on track to meet its national climate targets for 2030 or 2045. Instead, the gap between current policies and the 2030 target has widened. The CCPI country experts and Swedish Climate Policy Council criticise the government for reversing many progressive climate policies, resulting in a large discrepancy between policy frameworks and implementation. Although Sweden held parliamentary elections in September 2026, this assessment of Sweden's climate policy refers to Ulf Kristersson's centre-right government.

Although Sweden still receives a very high rating in Renewable Energy (6th in the CCPI), the government has shifted its focus toward nuclear energy and away from renewables. It has introduced considerable state aid to encourage companies to invest in new nuclear reactors. These loans cover up to 5,000 MW, or four large-scale reactors. The government also passed the Act on Government Approval of Nuclear Facilities in June 2026. This simplifies the process of approving new sites for nuclear power. The experts indicate this shift to nuclear energy has led to a huge decrease in renewable energy investments.

At the same time, Sweden's effective carbon rate has dropped since 2021, mainly due to a decrease in the fossil fuel tax on petrol and diesel. The government again justified this year's decrease by citing social equity concerns arising from the conflict in the Middle East and the resulting disruption to global fuel markets. Sweden's overall transport policies also show support for fossil fuel-based transport, with delays to investment in green transport infrastructure and electrification.

Although forestry plays a considerable role in Sweden, the country lacks policies for a sustainable transition and emissions reductions. The same is true of the agricultural sector, making it difficult to achieve short- and long-term targets. Discussions of some forestry proposals have already begun, but Sweden still needs concrete policies.

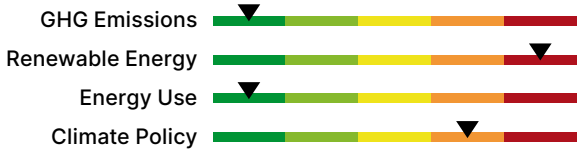
At the international level, Sweden continued to play a leading role in reaching an agreement on the EU's 2040 climate target and maintaining ambition for the 2030 target. The EU adopted its new 2040 climate target in spring 2026 – a 90% reduction in emissions compared with 1990 levels. This commitment at the EU level contrasts with rising domestic emissions and an increasing gap with the 2030 target.

Overall, the experts call for new and stronger policies to reduce emissions.

Nigeria

17 17

Key Outcomes



- Nigeria remains ranked 17th in the CCPI and is a *high* performer
- Nigeria has strengthened its climate governance with more frameworks, but domestic dependence on fossil fuels remains high
- Key demands: End approvals for new gas and oil extraction projects, expand reliable renewable electricity, and establish a just transition framework for the energy transition

Nigeria remains ranked 17th in the CCPI and is a *high* performer. It receives a *very high* rating in GHG Emissions and Energy Use, *low* in Climate Policy, and *very low* in Renewable Energy.

Over the past few years, Nigeria has strengthened its climate governance with an increasing number of frameworks. In September 2025, the country submitted its third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), committing to a 32% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2035 and setting out a pathway to net zero by 2060.

The country also published its Carbon Market Framework in October 2025 to strengthen climate action. Nigeria's climate policies are based on the 2021 Climate Change Act, which establishes a framework for integrating climate action into broader policies. However, the CCPI country experts criticise the gap between policies and their implementation.

Nigeria still relies heavily on oil and gas exports. This dependence results in high levels of methane and fugitive emissions, as well as increased GHG emissions in general. Communities in the Niger Delta are especially affected, as they are directly exposed to such emissions and biodiversity loss from oil pollution. The country plans to increase its gas and oil production, as reflected in the Decade of Gas policy, which promotes expanding gas production and consumption. This stance contradicts Nigeria's climate commitments.

At the same time, Nigeria is promoting solar energy and other renewables. Solar mini-grids, in particular, are expanding electricity access across rural communities. The Energy Transition Plan sets out ways to expand renewable energy, reduce emissions in cooking, industry, oil, and gas, and achieve universal access to modern energy by 2030. Modern energy access means that a household has access to a minimum level of electricity, as well as safer, more sustainable cooking fuels and stoves. However, funding and financing for renewable energy are limited, and energy access remains uneven. Additionally, utility-scale solar and other energy projects sometimes compete for agricultural land, resulting in land acquisition.

Many households continue to rely on petrol, diesel, firewood, and charcoal because of uneven energy access and unreliable supplies. Fuelwood and charcoal production is often unsustainable, causing deforestation and land degradation. Consequently, deforestation in Nigeria remains very high, with less than 10% of the country's original forest cover remaining. Other causes of deforestation include agricultural expansion and infrastructure development resulting from population growth.

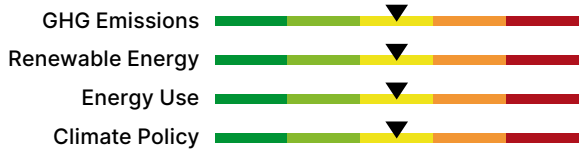
At the international level, Nigeria plays a constructive role in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations, advocating climate finance, adaptation financing, financing for loss and damage, and equitable energy transitions for developing countries. However, continued domestic fossil fuel use and the promotion of gas as a transition fuel undermine Nigeria's international claims.

The experts call for an end to approvals for new gas and oil extraction projects and for the expansion of reliable renewable electricity, mini-grids, and the national grid. The government should establish a just transition framework that pays special attention to fossil fuel-dependent communities.

EU

19 20

Key Outcomes



- The EU ranks 19th in the CCPI and is a *medium* performer
- The new 2040 climate target and updated NDC contribute to a comprehensive climate target pathway, but gaps remain
- Key demands: Strengthen climate policies, increase renewable energy, electrification, and energy efficiency, and develop a roadmap for phasing out fossil fuels

The European Union (EU) ranks 19th in the CCPI, up one place from the previous year. It is a *medium* performer, receiving *medium* ratings in GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Energy Use, and Climate Policy.

In March 2026, the EU adopted its 2040 climate target of a 90% greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction compared with 1990, enshrined in the European Climate Law. The CCPI experts call for more ambition and are critical of loopholes such as the inclusion of international credits. The EU also submitted an updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in November 2025, targeting a 66.25–72.5% reduction by 2035. The experts note that these commitments, together with the 2030 target of at least a 55% reduction and climate neutrality by 2050, provide a comprehensive climate target pathway. However, post-2030 policies still need to be developed and approved. The experts indicate that most parts of the Fit for 55 package are working well – such as the Renewable Energy Directive (RED III, 2023), Emissions Trading Systems (ETS1 and ETS2), and Effort Sharing Regulation (ESR) – but there is an overall trend of weakening environmental regulation in EU policymaking. They recommend strengthening ambition and implementation and maintaining stability and continuity in carbon pricing (ETS1 and ETS2) to facilitate planning, encourage future-proof investment, and reward innovation.

The EU has set a binding target under RED III for renewables to account for 42.5% of final energy consumption by 2030. The experts note that ETS1 is working well alongside this to phase out coal. However, they criticise the substantial weakening of EU renewable energy policy through support for gas as a short-term solution, the classification of nuclear power as carbon-neutral, and the lack of a clear target, pathway, or policy for phasing out fossil fuels. They therefore recommend setting a binding post-2030 renewable energy target, improving grids, and reducing absolute energy consumption, as well as

implementing a clear, binding, and socially just fossil fuel phase-out. They also recommend stronger governance with clearer accountability for Member States that fall behind, including monitoring, early warning, and corrective mechanisms.

The EU adopted its Electrification Action Plan in July 2026, setting a 2030 reference objective for electricity to account for 32% of final energy consumption and an indicative 46% target for 2040. A binding EU electrification target remains undecided. The experts note the 2035 phase-out of sales of new cars with internal combustion engines and the roll-out of charging infrastructure, but they criticise the risk of weakening the phase-out, the absence of modal-shift targets, and the lack of policy focus on trains.

For Energy Use, CO_2 standards exist and relevant policies include ETS2 and the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD). The experts welcome the recast EPBD's focus on the worst-performing buildings but criticise its flexible approach to the residential sector and the merely indicative phase-out of fossil fuel boilers by 2040. They recommend an electrification strategy based on renewable energy, lower primary and final energy consumption, and greater energy efficiency. They call for launching ETS2 promptly and using its revenues to reduce inequalities. They also recommend implementing the revised EPBD and strengthening National Building Renovation Plans (NBRPs), with a focus on the worst-performing buildings and vulnerable households.

The experts point to shortcomings in agriculture, a sector heavily influenced by corporate farming. They stress that, although the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) accounts for a large proportion of the EU budget, it offers limited incentives for decarbonisation. They therefore recommend that the EU implement ambitious environmental laws and conservation standards in this sector, set science-based targets for after 2030, and establish mechanisms to sanction missed targets.

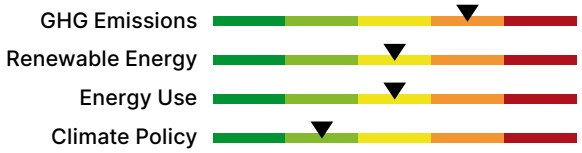
Internationally, the EU engages actively in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process and supports various initiatives. However, the experts criticise the fact that domestic interests often hamper its credibility, pointing to continuing longer-term external gas investments. They stress that the EU should consider the impacts of its Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) on other countries' economies and strengthen its position on climate finance. Above all, they urge it to develop a plan to scale up adaptation finance and loss-and-damage support.

Overall, the experts recommend that the EU strengthen, rather than weaken, its climate and energy policies, implement the 2030 target, and provide the legal basis to reliably achieve the 2040 target. They also recommend increasing renewable energy and electrification, focusing on energy sufficiency and efficiency, and developing a roadmap for phasing out fossil fuels.

Brazil

21 27 ▲

Key Outcomes



- Brazil ranks 21st in the CCPI, up six places, but remains a *medium* performer
- Renewables and deforestation reductions achieved under President Lula's government stand out, but there is still no end in sight for fossil fuels
- Key demands: Establish a national pathway for phasing out fossil fuels and align legislation and public finance with a 1.5°C pathway

Brazil ranks 21st in the CCPI, up six places from the previous year and remaining a *medium* performer. It receives a *low* rating in GHG Emissions, *medium* in Renewable Energy and Energy Use, and high in Climate Policy.

Following the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted in 2024, which the CCPI country experts regard as off track for 1.5°C, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva's government introduced the Climate Plan 2024–2035 in March 2026. The plan links economy-wide and sectoral targets for 2030 and 2035 to net zero by 2050. It also establishes sectoral mitigation strategies, governance arrangements, and monitoring mechanisms, alongside further reductions in deforestation.

Law 15,042/2024 also creates the legal framework for a mandatory Emissions Trading System (ETS). The system is not yet operational, as the emissions cap, allowance allocation, offset limits, and compliance rules remain undefined. The experts hope to see an ambitious, declining cap, enforcement of zero deforestation, and progressive auctioning, with revenues directed toward decarbonisation and social protection.

In 2024, Brazil saw the largest decrease in gross greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions since 2009. Net emissions also fell by 22% vs 2023, mainly because of lower deforestation rates in the Amazon and Cerrado. These reductions are linked to measures such as the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm), which also led to a 36% decline in alerts from the Real-Time Deforestation Detection System (DETER) between August 2025 and July 2026, bringing them to an all-time low. However, the experts say existing plans rely heavily on avoided emissions from reduced deforestation rather than reductions in other emitting sectors. They therefore call for a detailed sector-specific mitigation pathway to 2050.

Brazil is among the 10 countries with the largest developed oil reserves, and it plans to increase its gas and oil production. Under existing measures, coal-fired generation will continue until at least 2040, and there is no plan to phase out fossil fuels and associated subsidies. President Lula welcomed Petrobras' announcement of oil discoveries in the Foz do Amazonas Basin, opening a new long-term oil frontier. The experts therefore call for a rapid phase-out of fossil fuels and alignment of Petrobras' strategy and public investment with declining fossil fuel production and the net zero target.

The experts welcome Brazil's globally outstanding renewable electricity system. In 2025, clean electricity accounted for approximately 89% of generation, and renewables supplied 49% of total primary energy, with large shares of hydropower. Strong supporting frameworks have led to a rapid expansion of wind, solar, and biomass. Solar capacity reached 64.8 gigawatts (GW) in 2025, while wind reached 34.7 GW, although growth slowed because of limited new contracting. The first two large-scale battery storage auctions were scheduled for December 2026. The experts note the need for more storage and improved system flexibility, transmission planning, and demand response.

Electricity from biomass also remains important, as do biofuels for transport. While biofuel policy frameworks such as RenovaBio and the Future Fuel Law are considered mature, the experts note that expansion must be carefully balanced with food security and, in particular, environmental justice and biodiversity loss. They therefore recommend stronger monitoring of pollution, deforestation, and labour conditions across supply chains. Alarmingly, wind projects in northeastern Brazil have also raised human rights concerns because of unfair consultation processes with local communities, prompting demands for a just transition plan.

For Energy Use, the Green Mobility and Innovation Program (MOVER) establishes mandatory vehicle efficiency and lifecycle emissions requirements for new vehicles. Progress is also reflected in the National Strategy for Industrial Decarbonisation (ENDI) from 2026, which focuses on technological innovation and energy efficiency in industrial processes. Additionally, binding minimum energy performance standards for new buildings were introduced in 2025, with progressive implementation from 2027 onward. Nevertheless, the experts stress the importance of renovating existing buildings and supporting public transport, battery-electric vehicles, and nationwide charging infrastructure. Industrial decarbonisation instruments also need to be aligned to be effective.

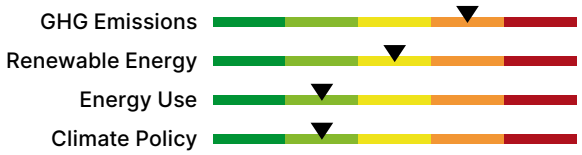
Internationally, Brazil has clearly demonstrated its ambition to lead on climate policy. In recent years, it has hosted global events such as the Amazon Summit and the 2025 UN Climate Change Conference (COP30), following its Group of 20 (G20) presidency and the creation of its Climate Task Force. Brazil has continued this work as a co-initiator of the partnership for multilateralism and a promoter of the Baku-to-Belém Roadmap, which aims to mobilise USD 1.3 trillion annually for developing countries by 2035. Although COP30 did not achieve consensus on transitioning away from fossil fuels, Brazil proposed developing a roadmap for this transition and for halting and reversing deforestation. However, continued domestic reliance on oil and gas undermines its international credibility. The launch of Brazil's Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels (TAFF) Roadmap, scheduled for 3 November in Brasília, is therefore highly anticipated.

The experts demand a national pathway for phasing out fossil fuels consistent with the 2035 NDC, 2050 net zero objective, and 1.5°C pathway. They also call for a just transition plan that includes all affected stakeholders, as well as closer alignment of legislation, public finance, and monitoring mechanisms to prevent contradictory incentives.

Colombia

22 36 ▲

Key Outcomes



- Colombia ranks 22nd in the CCPI and receives an overall *medium* rating
- NDC 3.0 sets an emissions cap of 155–161 million tonnes of CO_2eq for 2035, reduction targets for black carbon and deforestation, and a loss and damage component
- Key demands: Establish binding policies to implement existing climate commitments, invest in renewable energy, and ensure a just transition

Colombia ranks 22nd in the CCPI, surging 14 places from the previous year, and receives an overall *medium* rating. It receives a *high* rating in Energy Use and Climate Policy, *medium* in Renewable Energy, and *low* in GHG Emissions.

Colombia submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 3.0 in September 2025. It sets an emissions cap of 155–161 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2eq) for 2035. The CCPI country experts also note that the NDC includes reduction targets for black carbon emissions and deforestation, as well as a specific component on loss and damage. The 2035 target aligns with the commitment to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

Although former President Gustavo Petro's government (2022–2026) actively promoted a transition away from fossil fuels and did not award new oil and gas exploration contracts, there are no binding policies to phase out fos-

sil fuels. The country is among the 10 countries with the largest developed coal reserves, and it plans to increase its gas and coal production. Domestically, hydropower is the largest energy source in Colombia's electricity mix, and solar and wind energy are expanding rapidly. The latest government supported the 6 GW+ initiative, which aimed to add at least 6 gigawatts (GW) of installed capacity to Colombia's electricity system. As of October 2026, 4,134.52 megawatts (MW) of capacity was operational, with an additional 1,132.31 MW under testing. Most operational capacity comes from solar energy, as wind farm development has led to conflicts with local communities. Solar energy increased by about 36% in 2024–2025 because of streamlined environmental licensing for solar projects.

While forests cover more than half of Colombia, deforestation remains a considerable issue. Although deforestation rates have decreased compared with the 2021 baseline, deforestation increased slightly in 2025, with 119,483 hectares lost vs 113,608 hectares in 2024. Nevertheless, between 2022 and 2025, Colombia recorded its lowest deforestation levels in two decades. The reduction of deforestation is a key government priority.

Colombia is a strong international advocate for a just transition and phasing out fossil fuels. In April 2026, it co-organised the First International Conference on Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels with the Netherlands in Santa Marta. Representatives from 57 countries and more than 1,000 stakeholders attended. Colombia also participates in the Coalition on Phasing Out Fossil Fuel Incentives Including Subsidies (COFFIS), which aims to reform fossil fuel subsidies, and the Beyond Oil and Gas Alliance (BOGA), which aims to phase out oil and gas.

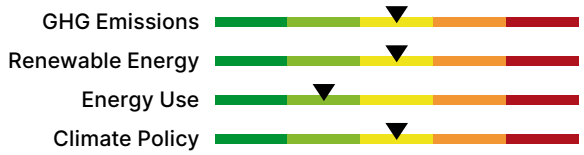
Overall, Colombia's climate commitments depend heavily on the government in power, as the country lacks binding policies on phasing out fossil fuels and generating renewable energy. The experts fear that the new right-wing government, in power since August 2026, will reverse current climate commitments and step up efforts to expand extractive industry projects. Other Colombians share this concern, including the former environment minister, who has warned that the new government's support for fracking and fossil fuel development is reversing climate and conservation gains.

The experts therefore stress that the new government should continue the current transition away from fossil fuels and toward renewables. Binding measures to implement existing climate commitments, including sectoral and territorial targets, are also needed to bridge the gap between commitments and implementation. At the same time, investment in renewable energy, grids, adaptation measures, and economic diversification in fossil fuel-dependent regions is essential for achieving a just transition and reaching climate targets.

Germany

25 22

Key Outcomes



- Germany ranks 25th in the CCPI, down three places
- Planned new gas power capacity risks fossil fuel lock-in
- Key demands: Phase out natural gas, stop subsidising fossil fuels, and renew the focus on renewable energy

Germany ranks 25th in the CCPI, down three places from the previous year. The country receives a *high* rating in Energy Use and a *medium* in GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, and Climate Policy.

As an EU member state, Germany's formal international reduction commitments are included in the EU's collective Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The NDC includes the EU's reduction target of 66.25–72.5% below 1990 levels by 2035, as well as the EU's goal of achieving climate neutrality by 2050. At the national level, Germany has set more ambitious emission reduction targets, including reducing emissions by 77% below 1990 levels across sectors covered by the 'Klimaschutzgesetz' by 2035, reaching an 88% reduction by 2040, and achieving climate neutrality by 2045.

In September 2026, Germany's cabinet approved a Roadmap for Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels (TAFF) across energy, industry, buildings, and transport. This reaffirmed the country's target of greenhouse gas (GHG) neutrality by 2045. The roadmap contains no new policy measures. Although the CCPI country experts welcome the TAFF roadmap and the international signal for other countries to follow it, they note that the roadmap, in its current form, does not meet the substantive requirements for transitioning away from fossil fuels at the national level. Germany's new government has been dismantling relevant features of the policy framework since it took office in May 2025. This movement includes weakening the Buildings Energy Act through the new Buildings Modernisation Act, which drops the mandatory renewable energy quota for new heating systems and introduces provisions for the use of green gases in heating systems.

The country currently plans to increase its gas production. Additionally, the so-called Strom-Versorgungssicherheits-und-Kapazitätengesetz (StromVKG) provides new subsidies of up to EUR 35 billion for gas-fired power plants. Under the law, new gas-fired power stations will be built, with a requirement for climate-neutral operation only by the end of 2045. These conditions create a considerable risk of long-term fossil fuel lock-in. The government justi-

fies its legislative proposal on the grounds of securing energy supply, given the low levels of gas storage. It has yet to establish a coherent cross-sectoral policy framework to advance electrification.

The previous government provided strong support for expanding renewable energy sources. However, the experts see the ongoing amendment of the Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG), which is expected to come into force in 2027, together with the planned grid connection package (Netzanschlusspaket), as a way to slow down the build-out. The proposed amendments to the EEG and the Netzanschlusspaket would create considerable investment uncertainty through new barriers to investment and a failure to align the necessary grid and storage expansion more closely with the expansion of renewable energy sources. These outcomes would create a bottleneck for the build-out of renewables and risk jeopardising new projects. Amid the ongoing fossil fuel crisis, this sends a devastating signal to businesses, local authorities, and citizens, the experts say.

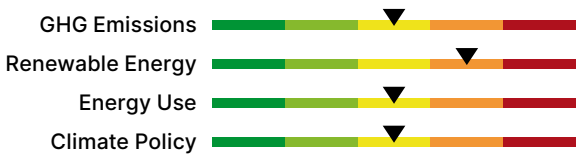
The experts also note the need to accelerate the roll-out of smart meters and speed up the digitalisation of electricity grids. Notably, in March 2026, the Federal Network Agency began proceedings against companies that had not met the statutory 20% quota for the roll-out of smart metering systems.

Overall, the experts call on the German government to phase out natural gas and stop subsidising fossil fuels. They call for a renewed focus on renewable energy and suggest a strategy for expanding electrification across sectors.

India

28 23

Key Outcomes



- India ranks 28th with an overall *medium* rating; Renewable Energy is rated *low* overall but *high* for its trend indicator.
- Non-fossil sources reached 50% of installed electricity capacity in June 2025, ahead of the previous 2030 target
- Key demands: coordinated grids, storage, and a just transition, with differing views on higher targets and absolute emissions reduction

India ranks 28th in the CCPI, down five places from the previous year. It retains an overall *medium* rating, receiving a *medium* rating in GHG Emissions, Energy Use, and Climate Policy. Its *high* Renewable Energy trend rating recognises the recent progress within the Renewable Energy category.

Competitive procurement, rooftop solar support, and domestic manufacturing incentives have supported renewable energy deployment in India. In June 2025, non-fossil sources reached 50% of cumulative installed electricity capacity, five years ahead of the previous 2030 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target. This includes nuclear power as well as renewables and differs from the share of electricity actually generated. The CCPI country experts welcome the expanded solar and wind, rooftop installations, and electric vehicles (EVs).

India's NDC for 2031–2035 sets targets for 2035: a 47% reduction in the emissions intensity of gross domestic product (GDP) from 2005 levels, about 60% of cumulative installed electricity capacity from non-fossil sources, and a forest and tree-cover carbon sink of 3.5–4 billion tonnes of CO_2 equivalent vs 2005. The capacity target refers to international technology cooperation and low-cost finance. Some of the experts from civil society see scope for stronger targets given recent expansion. Others emphasise existing capacity and the project pipeline, prioritising delivery of current ambitions.

The experts identify a mismatch between renewable energy deployment and transmission, distribution, and storage development. The Energy Think Tank Ember estimates that India curtailed 2.3 terawatt-hours (TWh) of solar generation to maintain grid security between late May and December 2025, reflecting operational constraints, including limited flexibility in conventional generation. Coordinated investment in grids, storage, demand flexibility, and flexible power plant operation would help translate capacity growth into greater renewable generation and fossil fuel displacement.

The experts recognise progress in EVs, industrial efficiency programmes, and appliance standards. The Carbon Credit Trading Scheme has assigned emissions-intensity targets to 490 industrial entities since January 2026. The experts emphasise ambitious targets, credible verification, and demonstrated emissions reductions. They identify gaps in the coverage and enforcement of building codes and in appliance compliance in informal markets. By August 2026, urban rail connectivity covered 26 cities, demonstrating public investment, while some of the experts call for more affordable bus services, better service quality, and support for walking and cycling.

Views differ on absolute emissions goals. Some of the experts from civil society recommend a progressive shift toward pathways for absolute emissions reductions. A think tank expert questions their near-term practicality given development needs and rising electricity demand, while another expert favours reporting absolute trends alongside intensity targets. India's NDC sets a GDP emissions-intensity target. An expert from a university stresses the

distinction between this commitment and recommendations on absolute reductions. Clean electrification beyond transport – especially in industry, freight, and cooking – could reduce fossil fuel dependence while supporting competitiveness and energy security.

Internationally, India advocates climate justice, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, as well as greater finance and technology support from developed countries. Several of the experts emphasise predictable, grant-based finance rather than additional debt. They call for adequate support for adaptation alongside mitigation.

Domestic coal remains central to India's electricity supply, while imports of crude oil, natural gas, and some coal create additional vulnerabilities. Disruptions to shipping through the Strait of Hormuz illustrate the case for diversification, efficiency, and domestic clean energy. Several experts call for time-bound pathways away from coal, oil, and gas, and tighter limits on new fossil fuel infrastructure. One think tank expert seeks a no-new-coal commitment this decade. Several experts also seek socially just reform of fossil fuel subsidies. Several experts note the lack of a comprehensive, time-bound national energy transition roadmap. The net zero target for 2070 provides direction but does not itself specify a comprehensive fossil fuel transition roadmap and only implicitly targets fossil fuels.

National missions, State Action Plans on Climate Change, and the 2035 NDC provide climate policy frameworks at multiple levels. The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) analyses pathways to a developed economy by 2047 and net zero by 2070 in its 2026 sectoral scenarios. These scenarios provide planning evidence rather than adopted sectoral commitments. Some of the experts note these existing foundations. Others seek funded implementation plans, measurable milestones beyond 2035, including for 2040, and transparent accountability. Coordination across ministries, states, and municipalities requires stronger capacity and predictable funding. Renewable-rich states need transmission and flexibility, while coal-dependent regions need economic diversification, worker support, and measures to address fiscal impacts.

The experts call for just benefit-sharing, social protection, retraining, and local employment for formal and informal workers, farmers, small businesses, and affected communities. Women and other groups facing structural barriers should benefit from new opportunities the transition creates. The experts also note land and biodiversity risks in renewable energy projects, weak implementation of forest restoration, and agricultural incentives that undermine water and soil sustainability. The experts stress that meaningful participation by local and Indigenous communities must begin early and protect land, forest, and livelihood rights. They call for protection of natural forests, stronger community rights, and support for farmers adopting diversified, climate-resilient practices. They welcome progress on biofuels and call for safeguards on water, food security, and lifecycle emissions. Assessments of biomass also vary among the experts. One expert sees few major concerns, while another points to pollution and livelihood risks.

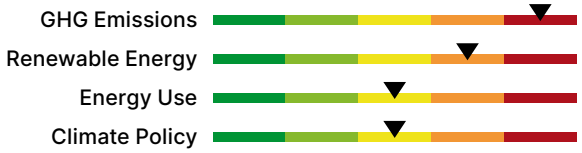
Overall, the experts welcome renewable energy expansion and efficiency gains. They stress coordinated governance, affordable clean energy, and equitable implementation, while differing on the ambition, timing, and form of some mitigation requirements.



Uzbekistan

43 53 ▲

Key Outcomes



- Uzbekistan ranks 43rd in the CCPI and is a *low* performer
- Uzbekistan has increased its climate ambitions and submitted its third NDC, setting a 2035 target in line with the Paris Agreement
- Key demands: Close the gap between policy and implementation; invest in grids, storage, and system flexibility alongside continued renewable energy deployment; and reduce resource consumption and emissions

Uzbekistan ranks 43rd in the CCPI, up 10 places from the previous year, and is a *low* performer. It receives a *medium* rating in Energy Use and Climate Policy, *low* in Renewable Energy, and *very low* in GHG Emissions.

At the 2025 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP30), Uzbekistan submitted its third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), setting a target of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per unit of gross domestic product by 50% from 2010 levels by 2035. This more ambitious target reflects Uzbekistan's increased engagement in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations. Uzbekistan is also actively engaged in regional climate cooperation in Central Asia, promoting stronger cooperation on climate resilience, water, clean energy, air quality, and environmental protection. However, the CCPI country experts are critical of Uzbekistan for not taking a clear position in international discussions on transitioning away from fossil fuels.

The experts identify renewable energy as one of the strongest areas of Uzbekistan's climate transition. Backed by private investment and international financial institutions, the country has considerably increased the deployment of large-scale solar and wind projects. However, the

experts also note that renewable energy generation is growing faster than supporting infrastructure, and grids, storage, and system flexibility need considerable improvements. Recognising the importance of energy efficiency, the national government has also established a separate agency responsible for reducing energy consumption in the economy by at least 20% by 2030 and by 15% in state entities and social organisations.

However, the country still relies heavily on natural gas, which remains central to its energy security strategy. Plans include continued support for exploration, drilling, and the maintenance or expansion of gas production and infrastructure. These will lock the country into fossil fuels over the long term, even as renewable energy generation increases. There is no long-term plan to reduce fossil fuel use and subsidies. The economy also remains quite energy-intensive and there is a gap between existing policies and strategies and their implementation.

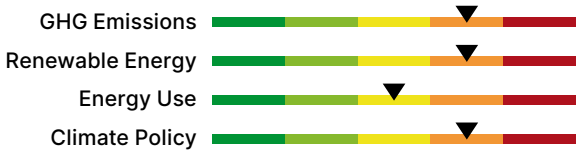
Uzbekistan is developing a Long-Term Low Carbon Development Strategy covering the period to 2055, which should further strengthen its climate policy framework.

The experts call for measurable sectoral plans to implement NDC 3.0 and for finalisation of the Long-Term Low Carbon Development Strategy to close the gap between policy and implementation. They also call for investment in grids, storage, and system flexibility alongside continued renewable energy deployment. At the same time, they recommend decoupling economic growth from increasing resource consumption and emissions.

Poland

48 50

Key Outcomes



- Poland ranks 48th in the CCPI, up two places from the previous year
- The first offshore wind farm has begun supplying electricity, but overall decarbonisation is too slow, as the current government fails to step up ambition across sectors
- Key demands: end of supporting fossil fuel infrastructure, modernise the electricity distribution grid and accelerating the renewables rollout

Poland ranks 48th in the CCPI, up two places from the previous year, and remains among the *low* performers. It receives a *low* rating in GHG Emissions, Climate Policy, and Renewable Energy, and a *medium* in Energy Use.

Poland's political atmosphere remains polarised, with divisions existing between the government led by Prime Minister Donald Tusk and President Karol Nawrocki on crucial issues. With security concerns and a focus on defence at the heart of political debate, climate policy has moved further down the agenda in recent months. However, since Tusk's government took office in 2023, Poland has played a more active role in EU energy and climate policy talks. Still, progress is stalling, and the EU regulatory framework provides the main guardrails for emissions reductions. Key EU programmes have, however, been integrated into Polish law, enabling considerable efficiency gains in various sectors.

The CCPI country experts stress that reliance on coal, including lignite, remains substantial, though coal's share of electricity generation has steadily decreased in recent years, dropping from 78% in 2016 to 50.4% in 2025. As grid modernisation is slow, the electricity system remains centred on large, centralised power plants and impedes the large-scale rollout of decentralised power generation via solar and onshore wind. Yet there has been substantial progress at the household level, with 20 GW of solar capacity added between 2020 and 2025. The government, concerned about potential affordability issues and a political backlash, has intervened to weaken implementation of the EU Emissions Trading System for buildings and road transport (ETS2) and has advocated its postponement. At the national level, key policy documents, such as a long-term strategy, are not yet in place. Legislation does not provide for a complete phase-out of fossil fuel subsidies or the use of oil and gas. Energy transition funding is not clearly defined. Despite recent progress, climate and energy policies remain insufficiently coordinated, hindering the pace of transformation.

The experts note substantial progress in renewable energy. Offshore wind capacity is expanding considerably, with the first offshore wind farm, Baltic Power (1.2 GW), which has begun supplying electricity, with commercial operation expected to follow once commissioning is complete.

Grassroots initiatives such as energy cooperatives help create momentum. In 2021, an agreement reached in consultation with trade unions set 2049 as the final date for phasing out coal. This, however, is not in line with international commitments on emissions reductions and, the experts emphasise, the phase-out date needs to be brought forward. As the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) incentivises the decarbonisation of electricity production, other instruments such as contracts for difference, competitive auctions, and prosumer support strengthen the expansion of renewables. Limited transmission grid capacity remains a major bottleneck for decarbonisation in the power sector. Correspondingly, the renewables rollout targets lack ambition. While many cities and regions are transitioning faster than the national government, the experts demand faster grid modernisation to enable more ambitious decarbonisation, and they welcome the plan to invest EUR 15.3 billion in grid modernisation by 2036.

As new fossil fuel extraction and exploration concessions are issued and the Gdańsk FSRU liquefied natural gas terminal is being built, the experts urge the government to revise its policy course to avoid lock-in effects and long-term import dependencies. Subsidies for unprofitable coal mines must therefore end as soon as possible, and the funds must instead be redirected toward grid modernisation.

Electrification of road transport has seen some progress, as electric vehicle adoption has increased. The charging infrastructure, however, needs further expansion. Substantial investment in railways will help reduce transport sector emissions. The rollout of smart meters is well under way and linked to prosumer support policies. As much of the building stock has low energy efficiency and some buildings still use coal for individual heating, there is considerable emissions reductions potential in the buildings sector. The experts emphasise that the recent uptake in heat pump installations is a sign of progress. The adoption of the energy efficiency first principle in the latest National Energy and Climate Plan update clarifies the policy direction. Despite these positive trends, industrial electrification remains limited. One reason is the lack of an overall electrification strategy. Although the national electricity transmission system operator, Polskie Sieci Elektroenergetyczne (PSE), has included progress on electrification in its transmission grid modernisation agenda, an overall electrification agenda is needed to ensure deep decarbonisation across sectors.

In non-energy sectors, the experts note continued peatland drainage, which seriously harms crucial carbon sinks. They demand expanded support for organic farming and restrictions on nitrogen fertiliser use. Afforestation efforts must increase considerably. In a country with about 30% forest coverage, protecting woodlands is crucial and requires a legislative framework for the forestry sector's contribution to emissions reductions.

The experts note that Poland follows the EU on international climate policy rather than leading it, although its position has become more constructive since Tusk's government took office. They also point out that the regressive positions held by Poland on ETS2 and the EU's 2040 climate targets have considerably weakened the bloc's climate commitments. Contributions to international climate finance should increase to help advance climate justice and ensure credibility with Global South countries.

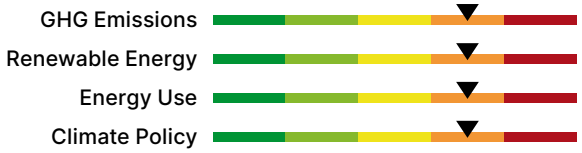
In sum, despite recent progress, Poland lacks ambition and falls short on policy implementation in key areas. Reliance on coal needs to be reduced quickly with a plan for a just transition in the affected areas. The rollout of renewables, despite positive trends in recent years, needs further focus. The experts demand a more progressive position in international climate talks, including at the EU level, and the adoption of an overarching national transition strategy or long-term strategy. The experts also stress that subsidies for fossil fuels, new exploration concessions, and support for gas infrastructure must end immediately.



Indonesia

51 43

Key Outcomes



- Indonesia ranks 51st in the CCPI, down eight places from the previous year, and is among the *low* performers.
- In October 2025, Indonesia submitted its second NDC, targeting 1,258 to 1,489 Mt CO_2eq by 2035. These emissions scenarios are not in line with the Paris 1.5°C goal
- Key demands: Translate national GHG reduction targets into concrete actions, align the NDC with the Paris Agreement, adopt fossil fuel phase-out policies for extraction and the power system, and restore peatlands and forests

Indonesia ranks 51st in the CCPI, down eight places from the previous year, and is among the *low* performers. It receives a *low* rating in all four categories: GHG Emissions, Energy Use, Renewable Energy, and Climate Policy.

In October 2025, Indonesia submitted its second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which includes various greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions scenarios with expected emissions ranging from 1,258 to 1,489 Mt CO_2eq by 2035. The CCPI country experts criticise the targets as insufficiently ambitious and inconsistent with the 1.5°C or 2.0°C goals set out in the Paris Agreement. Indonesia does plan to update its second NDC in 2027. The country has many climate policies and frameworks, but implementation and enforcement are lacking in all areas. Meanwhile, the rapid development of carbon market policies as a key means of meeting Indonesia's climate commitments could divert attention from the fundamental policies needed to deliver decarbonisation.

Indonesia still relies heavily on fossil fuel extraction and has yet to adopt a comprehensive national policy to phase it out. The country is among the 10 countries with the largest developed coal reserves and currently plans to increase its gas and oil production. Fossil fuel policymaking does not consider climate issues, focusing instead on social and economic concerns. This approach results in a lack of ambitious phase-out targets. Coal and gas are also still heavily subsidised for the state-owned energy company, Perusahaan Listrik Negara (PLN), and state-owned oil and natural gas corporation, PT Pertamina (Persero). This situation reduces the incentives for expanding renewable energy sources.

Nevertheless, the Indonesian government has launched a 100 GW solar photovoltaic (PV) programme to develop 100 GW of solar PV capacity before 2029. While the experts

commend this programme, they criticise the lack of implementation policies thus far. Indonesia's 10-year Electricity Supply Business Plan (RUPTL) for 2025–2034 still focuses heavily on exploiting coal and gas. This plan's focus on coal and gas exploitation contrasts with the solar programme.

Deforestation and forest and peatland fires in Indonesia are another major concern. In 2025, forest loss increased by 66% vs 2024, reaching the highest rate in eight years. The expansion of palm oil plantations is one reason for deforestation and forest fires. Palm oil is primarily used as a biofuel in the transport sector, as an alternative to diesel. While this reduces emissions, land grabbing and deforestation associated with palm oil also cause human rights violations and biodiversity loss. The 2035 NDC sets an annual deforestation limit of 300,000 hectares. However, this figure exceeds the recent deforestation rate and is therefore ineffective.

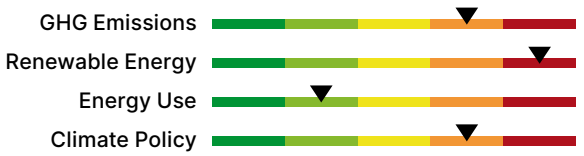
At the international level, Indonesia actively participates in UN processes and the BRICS group to support climate action. However, it does not yet participate in talks on a roadmap for transitioning away from fossil fuels. Domestic budget cuts also limit its international participation.

The experts recommend strengthening and clarifying implementation regulations to translate national GHG reduction targets into concrete sectoral and subnational targets. Indonesia also should align its 2035 NDC with the Paris Agreement and develop clear, legally enforceable policies to phase out fossil fuel extraction and production. Peatlands and forests should be restored to strengthen climate resilience – a commitment that should also be reflected in stricter deforestation limits in the 2035 NDC.

South Africa

52 41

Key Outcomes



- South Africa drops 11 places to rank 52nd in the CCPI, remaining among the *low* performers
- In November 2025, South Africa hosted the first G20 summit on the African continent and pushed for a joint Leaders' Declaration supporting existing climate targets and common but differentiated responsibilities. At the same time, domestic policies support fossil fuel production with no clear plan to reach net zero by 205
- Key demands: A clear timeline for phasing out coal, investment in renewable energy, and a just transition

South Africa drops 11 places to rank 52nd in the CCPI, remaining among the *low* performers. The country receives a *high* rating in Energy Use, a *low* in GHG Emissions and Climate Policy, and a *very low* in Renewable Energy.

In November 2025, South Africa hosted the first G20 summit on the African continent, in which it pushed for greater support for developing countries. It also secured a Leaders' Declaration in support of the Paris Agreement and net zero ambitions by mid-century, as well as backing for common but differentiated responsibilities and a critical minerals framework. Although South Africa is a frontrunner on international issues, such as financial and technological transfers between developed and developing countries, the CCPI country experts are critical of its absence from the conference in Santa Marta, Colombia, on transitioning away from fossil fuels and from other informal multilateral climate negotiations. Domestic policies and actions also weaken its claim to international leadership.

Domestically, South Africa still relies heavily on coal production and has no clear plan to phase it out. It is among the 10 countries with the largest developed coal reserves. The Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), published in October 2025, provides for reducing coal capacity from approximately 42 GW to 28 GW by 2034. However, it also includes plans to extend the operational lifespan of 10 coal-fired plants owned by the state-owned utility Eskom. While the IRP includes plans to increase renewable energy capacity, the private sector and high-income households are increasingly driving renewable energy generation. Fossil fuel subsidies are also increasing, and they tripled between the 2018 and 2025 fiscal years, reaching an estimated ZAR 110 billion (USD 6 billion).

South Africa has set a target of net zero emissions by 2050 and it published its second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), including a 2035 target, in October 2025. However, the experts stress that the targeted 320–380 Mt CO2eq by 2035 is insufficient. Even the lower limit exceeds independent fair-share 1.5°C benchmarks and is not on track to meet the 2050 net zero target. The experts note that the upper limit represents a scenario worse than current policies and demonstrates a lack of ambition. At the same time, they recognise that South Africa has a strong Climate Change Act, in force since March 2025. However, not all its provisions are operational, and the carbon budget and sectoral emissions target regulations needed to enforce it are still outstanding.

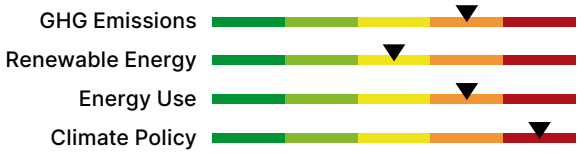
The National Rail Master Plan is one step toward low-carbon infrastructure. The government published a draft for stakeholder consultation in 2026. Its core aspects include expanding rail services, which would reduce transport sector emissions and bring wider social and economic benefits.

To lower emissions, the experts call for a clear timeline for phasing out coal, as well as investment in renewable energy generation, transmission infrastructure, and battery storage. The transition must also be fair and just to avoid further inequalities.

Türkiye

53 52

Key Outcomes



- Türkiye ranks 53rd in the CCPI, down one spot from the previous year, and remains among the *very low* overall performers
- Record renewable expansion and a new Emissions Trading System, but coal, oil, and gas exploration continues
- Key demands: Present a clear timeline for phasing out fossil fuels, including a commitment to no new coal capacity and an end to subsidies and exploration, develop a just transition roadmap, and revise the current NDC with an absolute emissions target compatible with 2053 net zero emission vision

Türkiye ranks 53rd in the CCPI, down one spot from the previous year, and remains among the *very low* overall performers. It receives a *low* rating in GHG Emissions and Energy Use, a *very low* in Climate Policy, and a *medium* in Renewable Energy.

The current Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) does not put Türkiye on track to reach net zero by 2053 and foresees an emission increase by 2035 compared to current levels. The CCPI country experts note the lack of a legally binding decarbonisation pathway, including specific absolute emissions reduction targets, sector-specific carbon budgets, implementation timelines, and accountability mechanisms.

The Turkish Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change approved the environmental permit to build two more units added to the Afşin Elbistan A Coal Thermal Power Plant in 2024 and planned to operate them beyond 2060. Following several protests and law suits by a broad coalition, including Greenpeace Türkiye, the Turkish Medical Association , local communities and others, the Administrative Court abolished the decision "EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) Positive", issued by the ministry, in 2026. The same ministry has begun an environmental permit process to add 1050 MW capacity to Cenal Coal Plant in 2026. Nevertheless, in 2025, coal remained the largest source of electricity generation at 34%. At the same time, Türkiye is signing multiple international fossil fuel procurement and exploration agreements for gas. Subsidies and price guarantees for coal, oil, and gas remain in place with no resolution in sight. The experts, therefore, call for a plan to phase out fossil fuels and redirect subsidies toward a green transformation.

Türkiye also introduced its new Climate Law, including a national Emissions Trading System (ETS), in July 2025. While the experts welcome this development, they criticise the law for not targeting fossil fuels and lacking binding sectoral targets. Moreover, Türkiye's recently published Green Taxonomy Regulation includes activities such as new nuclear power plant construction and the generation of electricity and provision of district heating and cooling from fossil gas. The overall cap on emission the ETS covers will be announced subsequently on an intensity basis instead of being fixed in advance, curbing the system's impact on future emissions.

Türkiye's renewable capacity has expanded substantially, driven by record wind installations and solar capacity roughly tripling between 2022 and September 2026 (from 9.5 GW to 28 GW, according to TEİAŞ, the Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation). Although mechanisms such as the Renewable Energy Support Mechanism (YEKDEM) and Renewable Energy Resource Zones (YEKA) are intended to stimulate investment, this positive development can mainly be linked to unlicensed self-consumption plants. The experts attribute this to regulatory uncertainty, changes in support mechanisms, macroeconomic volatility and administrative barriers. Nevertheless, this renewable growth has not displaced fossil fuels: electricity generation from fossil fuels increased from 186 TWh to 201 TWh in 2022–2025. Instead, renewable growth forms part of a dual strategy alongside fossil fuel expansion to meet rising energy demand. Allowing urgent expropriation for renewable projects until 2030 has also led to local resistance and reported rights violations in rural communities, thus undermining a just transition.

Additionally, Türkiye has extended tax incentives for nuclear energy and classified municipal waste incineration as renewable. Given the plastic pollution on Turkish coasts, the experts are concerned about air and land pollution and Türkiye's zero-waste strategy. A lack of transparency regarding recycling rates amplifies these concerns.

In 2022, Türkiye passed the Regulation Amending the Electricity Market License Regulation, requiring new solar and wind projects to be backed by at least equivalent battery capacity. Since then, Türkiye has approved one of Europe's largest project pipelines, pre-licensing projects amounting to 33 GW of battery storage capacity for renewables. However, the experts point to limited system value because licensed projects store energy for only about one hour. They also note slow progress in conversion to operational capacity, as the projects lack financial support amid electricity price uncertainties. Consequently, the experts recommend transforming market structures to strengthen revenue and price certainty and improving access to finance. They also suggest mandating rooftop solar installations on suitable public buildings and infrastructure, as well as solar-ready construction.

Türkiye's building energy policy focuses on new, large buildings. Since 2025, new buildings above 2,000 m² must meet nearly zero-energy standards, and banking rules offer more favourable mortgage terms for higher energy classes. However, the existing building stock remains

largely unaddressed. The legal deadline for existing buildings to obtain energy certificates passed in 2017 without enforcement. In practice, Türkiye does not enforce the certificate requirement for sales and rentals, and a 2021 ministerial declaration postponed the goal to 2030 without amending the regulation. Most buildings still have no energy certificate and Türkiye added new exemptions in 2025. Additionally, the experts call for consumption caps for industries and funding for low-carbon public transport, railways, and energy-efficient vehicles.

Türkiye has yet to set national targets for the global 35-by-35 electrification strategy it announced for COP31 in Antalya, Türkiye.

Internationally, hosting COP31 has increased Türkiye's activity in UNFCCC processes and international climate initiatives. Türkiye's leadership in advancing the 35 by 35 Global Electrification Pledge demonstrates how hosting a COP can accelerate climate ambition. Türkiye has also begun work to translate the global pledge into national action. The ambition and outcomes of this process will be critical in assessing its contribution to the country's energy transition. However, transitioning away from fossil fuels must be an explicit objective of electrification, rather than merely an anticipated side effect, supported by the rapid expansion of renewable energy. The experts see Türkiye's fossil fuel expansion and the gap between international stances and domestic policy as threats to the country's credibility. Thus, as Türkiye relies heavily on fossil fuel imports, the experts hope it will seize the opportunity of the COP31 presidency to demonstrate leadership and take decisive steps in negotiating the terms of exit.

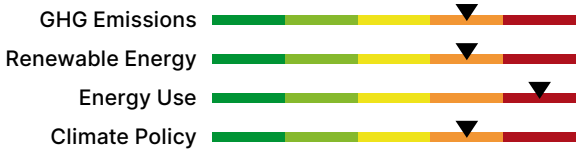
Overall, the experts advocate revising the current NDC with a concrete plan for ambitious absolute emissions reductions instead of a ***Business of Usual*** based approach. They also demand a policy announcement on "no new coal", a clear phase-out timeline for fossil fuels, including an end to subsidies and exploration projects that further delay net zero, and a just transition strategy that ensures meaningful participation of affected communities and coal-dependent regions.

- Key demands: Phase-out of fossil fuel subsidies, end the approval of new gas and coal projects, faster expansion of renewable energy generation, publication of annual sector milestones to track emissions

Australia

54 56

Key Outcomes



- Australia rises two places to 54th in this year's CCPI and remains among the *very low*-performing countries
- Australia is leading the COP31 negotiations and is collaborating with Pacific island countries to strengthen their voices in international climate negotiations

Australia ranks 54th in the CCPI, up two places from last year, and remains a *very low* performer. As in the previous year, it receives a *low* rating in GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, and Climate Policy, and a *very low* in Energy Use.

In September 2025, Australia submitted its second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), committing to reducing emissions by 62–70% below 2005 levels by 2035. The government also released its 2025 Net Zero Plan, supported by six sector plans. While the targets are more ambitious than those of some other countries, the CCPI country experts note that Australia is not on track to meet its 2035 target under current policies. Australia's 2025 baseline projections indicate a 48% reduction from 2005 levels in 2035; for 2031–2035, projected emissions are 20–34% above the NDC emissions budget. The projections exclude policies announced with the 2035 target. The Australian government is reviewing several national climate policies to align them with the 2035 target range.

As in previous years, Australia is among the 10 countries with the largest developed coal and gas reserves, and it still plans to increase production. The country has no national plan to phase out fossil fuels and continues to approve new coal and gas projects. The Future Gas Strategy supports gas supply beyond 2050, and the North West Shelf Project Extension was approved in 2025, allowing operations to continue until 2070. Australia is a major fossil fuel exporter. In 2022–2023, around 73% of natural gas produced was exported and Australia remained the world's second-largest coal exporter. The experts note that emissions resulting from Australia's fossil fuel exports exceed its domestic emissions. This contrasts Australia's goal of reaching net zero by 2050.

At the same time, support for renewable energy is growing in Australia, with new investment planned in renewable energy generation and storage by 2030. This is intended to meet the goal of 82% renewable generation in the on-grid electricity system by 2030. In 2025, renewables supplied around 43% of electricity, an increase of about four percentage points from the previous year. The experts welcome improvements in battery deployment, especially the Australian government's investment in household batteries and renewable energy. This development forms part of the Cheaper Home Batteries Program, which began on 1 July 2025. According to the Clean Energy Australia 2026 report, home battery sales increased by 260% in 2025 compared with 2024.

Türkiye is the host of the 2026 UN Climate Change Conference (COP31) in Antalya, and Australia is the President of Negotiations. In partnership with Australia, Fiji hosted the COP31 Pre-COP and Tuvalu a leaders' event on 5–8 October 2026 to elevate Pacific priorities and solutions.

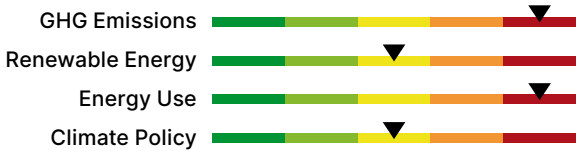
This focus on Pacific countries' voices and solutions is important because climate change already severely affects these countries. Although Australia speaks up for smaller island states and participates actively in the UNFCCC, it is often criticised for not doing enough to combat climate change, as it continues to expand fossil fuel production. Australia participated in the 1st International Conference on Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels in Santa Marta, Colombia in April 2026. However, the country still has no binding national plan for phasing out fossil fuels.

The experts call for a phase-out of fossil fuel subsidies, an end to the approval of new gas and coal projects inconsistent with a 1.5°C pathway, and a fair and just transition. They also call for faster expansion of renewable energy generation, with incentives to close the 2035 delivery gap and meet the net-zero target. The sectors the 2025 Net Zero Plan covers should publish annual sector milestones to enable clearer tracking of emissions.

China

56 54

Key Outcomes



- China ranks 56th in the CCPI, down two places, and is among the *very low* performers
- While leading on renewable expansion and electrification, China remains reliant on fossil fuels
- Key demands: Strengthen the 2035 emissions target and present a plan to phase out fossil fuels

China ranks 56th in the CCPI, down two places from the previous year and among the *very low* performers. It receives a *very low* rating in GHG Emissions and Energy Use and a *medium* in Renewable Energy and Climate Policy.

In March 2026, China published its overarching 15th Five-Year Plan, followed by thematic Five-Year Plans specifically targeting climate and energy. Collectively, these plans form the basis for policymaking for 2026–2030. The CCPI country experts strongly welcome the shift in policy packages from general, macroeconomic climate targets to a more operational system of sectoral, provincial, and thematic targets, supported by specific implementation mechanisms.

In November 2025, China published its third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), introducing its first economy-wide absolute greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction target for 2035: reduce net GHG emissions by 7–10% from peak levels. The experts welcome this important step but criticise it as insufficient for a 1.5°C-compatible path. A key policy tool for implementing the NDC is China's emissions trading system (ETS), which now covers more than 65% of national GHG emissions. The experts call for a reduction in the free allocation of ETS allowances to strengthen this important tool.

The experts note that China's GHG emissions are approaching their peak. One reason for this is the country's rapid, world-leading deployment of renewable energy. China added about 452 GW of renewable capacity in 2025, representing approximately 82.5% of the total newly installed power generation capacity. By the end of 2025, the total installed renewable energy capacity accounted for around 60% of China's total installed power generation capacity. However, despite these enormous volumes of renewable energy, the experts stress that not all of it can be used because of grid congestion and curtailment. Therefore, they call not merely for more clean energy generation but for its effective integration into the power system.

Renewable energy is expanding. In the first half of 2026, the share of coal in China's electricity generation declined below half for the first time. However, China's electricity demand is growing so quickly that coal generation has continued to rise in absolute terms. In 2025, China commissioned around 78 GW of coal-powered capacity, the highest annual amount in a decade. 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. Although China has policies to peak coal consumption and accelerate the adoption of non-fossil fuel alternatives, it has no time-bound plan to phase out coal or other fossil fuels.

In its 15th Energy Five-Year Plan, China has set an electrification target of 35% of final energy consumption by 2030, up from 30% in 2025. However, the experts stress that electrification only cuts emissions if the electricity behind it is clean. Therefore, they welcome China's target of installing 3,500 GW of renewables capacity by 2030. China also has dedicated electrification targets covering most sectors, including transport, industry, buildings, and households.

State-set intensity controls target energy use in China. The 15th Five-Year Plan aims to reduce carbon intensity by 17% and industrial energy intensity by around 10% per unit of gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030. Tighter standards for industry and appliances, green building regulations, and retrofits of existing buildings are among the measures to achieve this. However, the experts criticise the uneven enforcement and slow renovation of existing buildings and note the lack of sufficiently detailed industrial fossil fuel exit pathways. They recommend that China establish binding sectoral emissions budgets, accelerate renovations of existing buildings, tighten industrial and appliance standards, and strengthen public transport.

The 15th Five-Year Plan also includes non-energy sectors, with China maintaining extensive afforestation and forest protection programmes. The country is targeting 25.8% forest coverage and 22.4 billion m^3 of forest stock by 2030. However, the experts stress that forest policy still focuses heavily on area and stock rather than ecosystem

quality. Additionally, peatland monitoring and restoration targets are limited, agricultural policies lack binding methane and nitrous oxide reduction targets, and implementation varies considerably among regions.

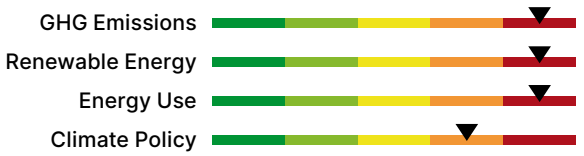
Internationally, China plays an active role in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) processes, and its new 15th Five-Year Plan promotes multilateral and bilateral climate cooperation, South–South cooperation, and green initiatives through the Belt and Road Initiative. While China is contributing to climate finance for developing countries, the experts urge China to provide more transparent grant-based international climate finance. They also criticise China's failure to endorse the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) fossil fuel transition roadmap. Therefore, the experts call for China to support a global fossil fuel transition roadmap and join major methane and fossil fuel phase-out initiatives.

Overall, the experts recommend that China strengthen its 2035 emissions target and adopt clear absolute emissions caps to achieve a 1.5°C-compatible pathway. They stress that China should establish a clear fossil fuel phase-out pathway and stop approving unabated coal power while taking social and economic justice into consideration.

Canada

62 61

Key Outcomes



- Canada ranks 62nd in the CCPI, down one spot from the previous year, and remains among the *very low* performers
- Climate policy in Canada strongly depends on the provinces' priorities
- Key demands: Clear targets and roadmaps for fossil fuel phase-out and restored ambition in existing policy frameworks

Canada ranks 62nd in the CCPI, down one spot from the previous year, and remains among the *very low* performers. The country continues to receive a *very low* rating in GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, and Energy Use, and a *low* in Climate Policy.

Under the Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act, Canada has committed to reducing its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 40–45% below 2005 levels by 2030 and 45–50% by 2035, and to achieving net zero emissions by 2050. However, the federal government under Prime Minister Mark Carney has weakened or cancelled most policies in the climate policy framework. These include carbon pricing for consumers and the Electric Vehicle Availability Standard, which was intended to phase out petrol-powered vehicles. Carney subsequently conceded that Canada would not meet its 2030 target. The government has not presented a comprehensive action plan for emissions reduction beyond 2030. Independent analysis from the Canadian Climate Institute also suggests that Canada will not meet its 2030 target, making it increasingly likely that it will miss its 2050 target as well.

In November 2025, Canada released its new Climate Competitiveness Strategy seeking to reframe the Trudeau-era focus on emissions reduction targets. The strategy identifies economic advantages in the global energy transition. The CCPI country experts note that it lacks a guiding vision and the regulatory tools to enforce it.

The country is among the 10 countries with the largest developed oil and gas reserves, and it currently plans to increase its oil production. However, Canada has no framework to phase out oil and gas production or set regulatory limits on pollution from the sector. Instead, the government has taken steps to expand oil and gas production, including liquefied natural gas (LNG), and develop new crude oil infrastructure. In July 2026, the Alberta and federal governments announced a new 1,200 km West Coast crude oil pipeline called Pacific Link, estimated to cost CAD 35.2–43.7 billion (USD 25–31 billion). The government lists Pacific Link as a project of national interest for reducing dependence on the United States.

The experts indicate that the focus is shifting from climate mitigation to addressing the threat to Canada's sovereignty under the Trump administration. In response to Trump's tariffs, there is renewed enthusiasm for expanding trade beyond the US and building major fossil fuel infrastructure. The government is approving new oil and LNG facilities and providing ongoing fossil fuel subsidies.

The Clean Electricity Regulations, finalised in December 2024 and scheduled to take effect in 2035, will enable substantive reductions in GHG emissions and ensure a net zero electricity grid by 2050. The experts note that provincial carve-outs for gas plants have been created since the regulations were established, setting a precedent for future carve-outs. Alberta is also challenging the regulations in court.

The government provides a Clean Technology Investment Tax Credit to encourage investment in clean electricity infrastructure in Canada. In May 2026, Canada also launched a consultation on a new national electricity strategy, called Powering Canada Strong. The strategy sets out a national plan and reforms intended to double Canada's electricity supply by 2050 through new infrastructure. It also aims to accelerate economy-wide electrification to boost competitiveness and decarbonise. While the experts welcome the government's acknowledgement of Canada's increasing electricity demand and the need to modernise and expand the grid, they note that fossil fuel subsidies still far exceed these investments.

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

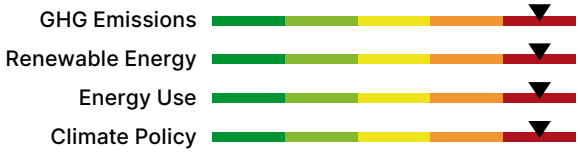
At the international level, Canada maintains strong relations with the European Union. Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, announced in her State of the Union speech that Canada could become the EU's first 'associate member.' This partnership is expected to support Canada's energy transition, strengthen energy security, and reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

The experts call for restoring ambition to existing policy frameworks. They recommend a plan to end the expansion of oil and gas production and phase out fossil fuels. They also call for high-level commitments on electrification and support for expanding renewable energy generation.

United States

67 65

Key Outcomes



- The United States ranks 67th in the CCPI, down two places and second to last, among the *very low* performers
- While the federal government strongly supports expanding fossil fuel extraction, it blocks funding for renewable energy and other climate action
- Key demands: Restore progressive climate policies from before Trump's presidency and set a legally binding net-zero target for 2050; continue climate action through politicians and organisations at the state level

The United States ranks 67th in the CCPI, down two places from the previous year and second to last, among the *very low* performers. The US receives a *very low* rating in all four categories: GHG Emissions, Renewable Energy, Energy Use, and Climate Policy.

US President Donald Trump continues to deny human-made climate change and roll back climate policies at the national and international levels. Meanwhile, he strongly supports fossil fuels and takes executive action to expand oil and gas production through faster drilling permits and opening more land for extraction. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions increased again in 2025, rising by 2.4% compared with 2024 after a downward trend during the previous two years. The US is among the 10 countries with the largest developed oil, coal, and gas reserves, and it currently plans to increase its gas and oil production. Moreover, the administration attempts to stop planned and partly constructed wind farm projects. On the international stage, the United States has withdrawn from the Paris Agreement and all associated obligations, including all federal contributions to global climate funds.

Progressive climate policies vary considerably from region to region and depend heavily on individual states. Although the United States has no national carbon price, California, Washington state, and the 10 northeastern states continue to put a price on carbon pollution. State-level energy efficiency policies also still exist, such as zero-emission vehicle mandates and state-level building performance standards.

The share of renewable energy in total US utility-scale electricity generation increased to 24% in 2025, mainly because of individual states' policies and the falling costs of renewable energy.

At the international level, progressive state governors, mayors, and tribal leaders participate independently in Conference of the Parties (COP) summits and international events to signal ongoing subnational alignment with global climate goals.

The ongoing fossil fuel extraction, coupled with the lack of an extraction limit, not only produces large amounts of GHGs but also poses a threat to local populations. Fossil fuel extraction and export infrastructure is heavily concentrated in low-income communities, communities of colour, and on Indigenous lands, especially along the Gulf Coast in Louisiana and in the Permian Basin. These communities are at high risk of respiratory diseases and cancer.

Federal policies also actively promote expanding logging and opening roadless and undisturbed forests to logging and road construction, which is a considerable threat to Native Americans. The United States is also the world's largest exporter of wood pellets. The manufacturing facilities are mainly located in low-income communities, leading to severe air pollution that causes asthma and other respiratory illnesses, as well as the clear-cutting of biodiverse areas.

The CCPI country experts call for a legally binding national net-zero target for 2050, as well as reinstatement of the more progressive climate policies that existed during the Biden presidency. Given the current situation, they encourage politicians and organisations at the state level to maintain climate action, such as through the US Climate Alliance.

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

4. Data Information & Disclaimer

Comparability to previous CCPI editions

The CCPI 2027 (for 64 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 2026.

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 2027 we use GHG data from 2025 (relying on numerical methods and linear extrapolation). The Renewable Energy and Energy Use categories are calculated with data recorded in 2025, 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.: Algeria, Chinese Taipei, Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and UAE) please refer to the World Energy Statistics documentation.

For retroactive data changes in the GHG data (countries affected e.g.: Philippines, Russia, Sweden, UAE and Slovakia) please refer to the database documentation of 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 changes in data include Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Malta, Portugal and Russia.

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 64 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.

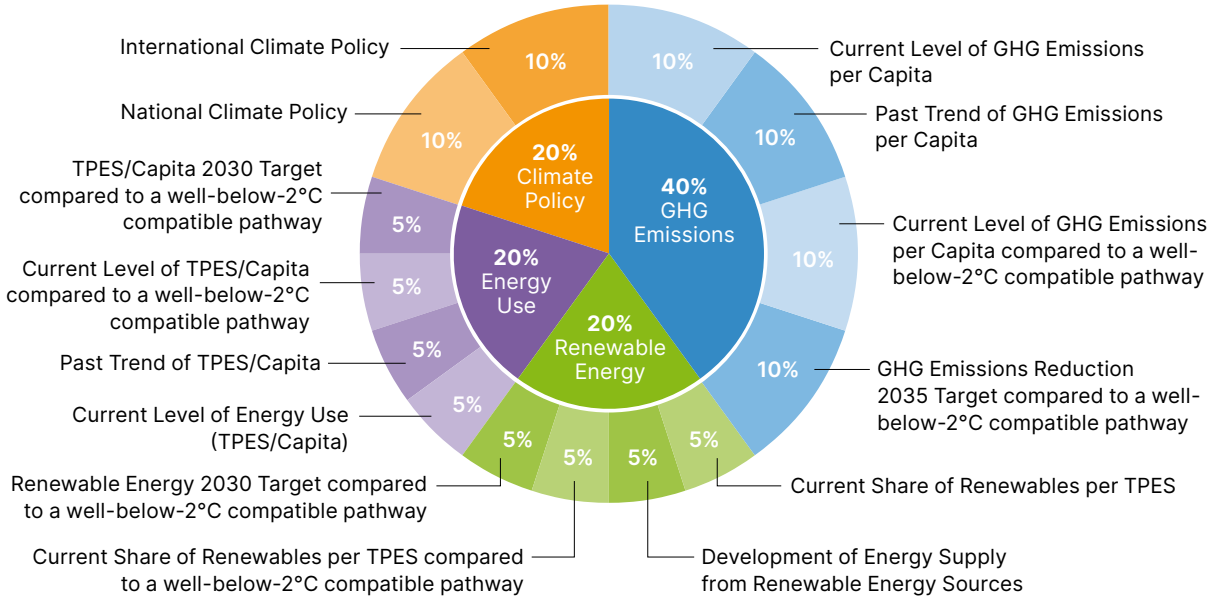
Interpretation of results

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

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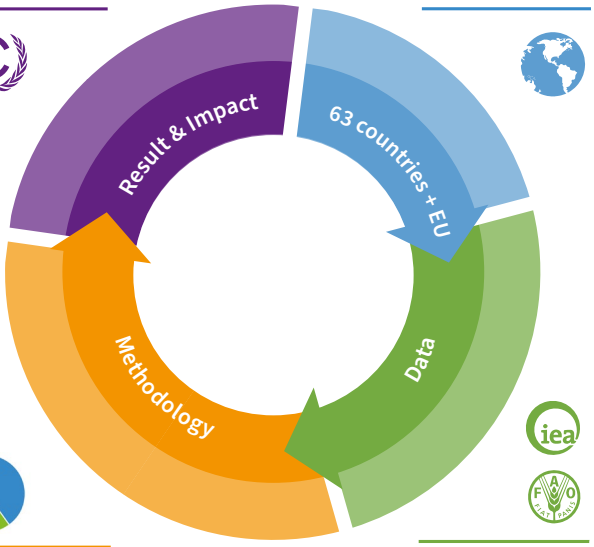
Cycle of the season: How the CCPI is built

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 500 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

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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

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Annex

List of contributors to the climate policy evaluation

About 500 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
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	Mariano Villares	Sustentabilidad sin Fronteras
Australia	Gavan McFadzean & Annika Reynold	Australian Conservation Foundation
	Rod Campbell	The Australia Institute
	Andrew Petersen	Business Council for Sustainable Development Australia
	Tim Baxter	Naru Research
Austria	Johannes Wahlmüller	GLOBAL 2000, Friends of the Earth Austria
	Marc Dengler & Jasmin Duregger	Greenpeace Austria
Belarus	Iryna Ponedelnik	CAN EECCA
	Ivan Filiutsich	
	Maria Falaleeva	EVRESCO
	Alexandre Grebenkov	Power Engineering Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus
Belgium	Maud Buytaert	Bond Beter Leefmilieu
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	Harisa Karakaš	ENOVA
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	Taciana Stec, Natalie Unterstell & Liuca Yonaha	Instituto Talanoa
	Dr. William Wills	Brazilian Climate Center
Bulgaria	Radostina Slavkova	Za Zemiata
Canada	Jana Elbrecht & Stefan Pauer	Clean Energy Canada
	André Bélisle	AQLPA - Association québécoise de lutte contre la pollution atmosphérique
	John Bennett	Friends of the Earth Canada
	Mitchell Beer	Energy Mix Productions
Chile	Cecilia Ibarra	Académica de la Facultad de Gobierno
	Samuel Leiva	Fundación Territorios Colectivos
	Benjamin Carvajal Ponce	Uno Punto Cinco
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	Dr. Ying-Shih Hsieh	Environmental Quality Protection Foundation
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Cyprus		Terra Cypria - The Cyprus Conservation Foundation
	Natasa Ioannou	Friends of the Earth Cyprus
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Denmark	Mattias Söderberg	DanChurchAid
Egypt	Mohamed Sherwali	Regional Center for Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency (RCREEE)
	Karim Elgendy	Carboun Institute
	Riham Helmy	EnviroX for development and solutions
Estonia	Joonas Plaan	Estonian Fund for Nature
	Valdur Lahtvee	SEI Tallinn
EU	Wendel Trio	
		Germanwatch
	Elena Hofmann	DNR
Finland	Veikko Sajaniemi	Third Rock Finland Oy
France	Andreas Rüdinger	Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales (IDDRI)
	Nadia Trainar	Geres
	Marion Guénard	Germanwatch
Germany		Germanwatch
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