

THE CLIMATE CHANGE PERFORMANCE INDEX

RESULTS 2012

CLIMATE CHANGE
PERFORMANCE

index
2012

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GERMANWATCH

Germanwatch - Bonn Office

Kaiserstraße 201
53113 Bonn, Germany
Ph.: +49 (0) 228 - 60492-0
Fax: +49 (0) 228 - 60492-19

Germanwatch - Berlin Office

Schiffbauerdamm 15
10117 Berlin, Germany
Ph.: +49 (0) 30 - 28 88 356-0
Fax: +49 (0) 30 - 28 88 356-1

E-Mail: info@germanwatch.org
www.germanwatch.org



CAN

Climate Action Network Europe

Rue d'Edimbourg 26
1050 Brussels
Belgium

Ph.: +32 (0) 28 94 46 70
Fax: +32 (0) 28 94 46 80

E-Mail: info@climnet.org
www.climnet.org



Authors: Jan Burck, Christoph Bals, Kathy Bohnenberger

Editing: Anika Busch, Simone Ackermann, Gerold Kier

Design: Dietmar Putscher, Cologne
www.dietmar-putscher.de

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FOREWORD

Dear Reader,

The Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) aims at enhancing transparency of national and international efforts to avoid dangerous climate change. On the one hand, this tool quickly shows who is doing what regarding climate change. On the other hand, it provides more information about the strengths and weaknesses of different countries in various sectors. Due to data limitation, this publication only covers emissions from CO₂ emissions arising from the use of fossil fuels. It does not deal with emissions from deforestation, agriculture and waste, but we hope to integrate these in the next edition of the CCPI.



The following publication is issued by Germanwatch and Climate Action Network Europe. However, none of this could have been possible without the help of the over 200 energy and climate policy experts from around the world.

Each of these experts has greatly assisted us by taking their time to provide invaluable reviews of national and international climate and energy policies. These experts are working hard in their own countries to fight for the implementation of the climate policy that we desperately need.

Best regards,



Jan Burck



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1. KEY FINDINGS

This year's Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) shows some interesting and worrying results.

- As in the years before, we still cannot reward any country with the rankings 1-3, as no country is doing enough to prevent dangerous climate change.
- Sweden is back at the top and ranks 4th. This is especially due to their low emissions level and good emissions trend in some sectors (esp. housing sector). However, Swedish experts are criticising the Swedish climate policy as being not ambitious enough and insufficient with regard to the 2°C limit.
- The UK, ranked 5th, has shown strong elements of environmental leadership, but recently there have been worrying signs (e.g. ignoring recommendations of the Committee on Climate Change to tighten up the intervening carbon budgets) that the UK is stepping back from its efforts, which has kept them from achieving the top position.
- Brazil lost its top ranking because of increasing emissions. Also, the emissions from deforestation have increased since the end of 2010. Brazil would have received a worse ranking if the absolute emission indicators reflected not only energy, but also forest-related emissions.
- Germany's new energy concept and a relatively good emissions trend resulted in a better evaluation of the national climate policy and, therefore, a climb from the seventh to the sixth rank. However, the emissions level in Germany is still too high for a top placement.
- Overall, mostly due to discouraging emissions levels and trends, the three lowest-ranking countries are Saudi Arabia, Kazakhstan and Iran.
- The US has climbed up two ranks mainly due to its reduction in emissions as a result of the economic crisis. However, the US remains at the bottom end of the index because of poor policy evaluations and a very high emissions level.
- India dropped 13 ranks because of a worse overall performance, especially because of a worse performance in the emissions trend.
- China's climate performance is full of contradictions. While China (in absolute, not in per-capita terms) remains the world's largest CO₂ emitter with dramatically growing emissions (with a growing gap when comparing China with all other countries), the focus on national emissions reduction policy is rapidly intensifying through nationally binding energy-intensity reduction targets and a three-percent renewable-energy portfolio requirement. By now, China, which was previously considered a "nobody" in renewable energy production, is installing about half of the global renewable energy capacity per year. China's position in the index will dramatically improve as soon as these positive trends will influence its emissions trend.
- One important factor for this year's index is the financial and economic crisis of 2008 and 2009, which, as an unintended positive side effect, had a favourable influence on emissions trends of, e.g., Ireland and Spain, both of which climb up ten ranks in the Emissions Trend Indicator.
- The economic crisis also signified an opportunity for countries with high emissions levels to remodel their economies to include policies for a sustainable use of environmental regeneration. In order to include this development and bring the index up-to-date, a new indicator which measures the trend of CO₂ per capita emissions from 2009 to 2010 is included in this year's index. This indicator rewards countries for which the financial and economic crisis led not only to a dent in a continuously rising emissions trend, but which also contributed to further reductions in emissions during economic recovery.
- Australia has made encouraging steps towards improved climate policy. The experts recognized the new carbon tax as especially positive. Due to continuously high emissions, Australia remains in the last quarter of the CCPI. However, the latest emissions trend and the policy evaluation made Australia climb ten ranks and indicate that Australia has the ability to climb up in future rankings.
- Poor emissions trends and poor policy evaluations made the Netherlands lose twelve ranks.
- There are several leading countries in Europe, above all Sweden, UK and Germany. Here, performance rankings have increased during the last year. However, within Europe, countries such as Turkey, Poland and Croatia hold some of the lowest positions in the overall ranking. This is partly due to their policy evaluations. During its presidency of the European Council, Poland blocked the proposed EU's 30 percent reduction target (until 2020).

- Within the first ten-ranking countries, Denmark improved its performance the most. This can be attributed to its improved national and international climate policy.
- It is especially worrying that the global trend towards burning coal (and oil from tar sands) has not been stopped. This is the main reason why we see emissions per gross domestic product (GDP) increasing in many countries.
- There is a robust trend towards increasing national renewable energy capacity. Especially China, the US and Germany are successful in this field.
- The countries with the worst score in the indicator 'emissions levels' are Kazakhstan, Saudi Arabia and Estonia.
- The average grades for the national and international policies are weak. Most experts are not satisfied by far with the efforts of their governments with regard to the 2°C limit.
- This year's host country of the UN Climate Summit, South Africa, is showing an improved performance in the field of national climate policy each year. However, their emissions are still relatively high and the country remains addicted to coal.
- China, Mexico, Korea and South Africa are the countries with the best policy evaluation. Mexico was explicitly rewarded for the excellent COP Presidency last year in Cancun.

2. ABOUT THE CCPI

The Climate Change Performance Index is an instrument supposed to enhance transparency in international climate politics. Its aim is to encourage political and social pressure on those countries which have, up to now, failed to take ambitious actions on climate protection as well as to highlight countries with best-practice climate policies.

On the basis of standardised criteria, the index evaluates and compares the climate protection performance of 58 countries that are, together, responsible for more than 90 percent of global energy-related CO₂ emissions. 80 percent of the evaluation is based on objective indicators of emissions trend and emissions level (50 percent for emissions trend, 30 percent for emissions level).¹ 20 percent of the index results are built upon national and international climate policy assessments by more than 200 experts from the respective countries. An example of the methodology of the index can be found under section 5 "Country Comparison" and extensive explanations are available in "The Climate Change Performance Index: Background and Methodology".²

The ranking results are qualified in relative (better – worse) and not absolute terms (good – bad). Therefore, even countries with high rankings have no reason to sit back and relax. On the contrary, the results illustrate that even if all countries were as involved as the current "trailrunners", efforts would still be insufficient to prevent dangerous climate change.³

Hence, again this year, no country was awarded one of the rankings one to three. The poor performance of the majority of the ten largest CO₂ emitters (Table 2) is particularly alarming. These countries account for more than 60 percent of global CO₂ emissions. Therefore, their future willingness and ability to pursue sustainable climate policy is a requirement for avoiding a highly dangerous level of climate change. However, the latest emissions trend shows that none of these countries has started sufficiently decoupling CO₂ growth and GDP growth.⁴

¹ Regarding the emissions trends, the CCPI 2012 compares the time period between 2004 and 2009. For the emissions level, data from the last three years with available data (2007 to 2009) is taken into account.

² www.germanwatch.org/klima/ccpi-meth.pdf

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

⁴ PWC: Counting the cost of carbon: Low carbon economy index 2011, www.pwc.com/gx/en/low-carbon-economy-index

3. OVERALL RESULTS

CLIMATE CHANGE PERFORMANCE INDEX 2012

Table 1:

Rank Tendency ▼	Country	Score**	Partial Score		
			Trend	Level	Policy
1*	-	-			
2*	-	-			
3*	-	-			
4	↗ Sweden	68.1			
5	↗ United Kingdom	67.4			
6	↗ Germany	67.2			
7	↘ Brazil	66.9			
8	↗ France	66.3			
9	↗ Switzerland	65.1			
10	↗ Mexico	64.6			
11	↗ Slovakia	64.0			
12	↗ Denmark	63.9			
13	↗ Belgium	63.8			
14	→ Portugal	62.9			
15	↘ Norway	61.9			
16	↗ Lithuania	61.4			
17	↗ Ireland	60.9			
18	↘ Hungary	60.7			
19	↘ Malta	60.6			
20	↗ Iceland	59.8			

↗ comparison with previous year

© Germanwatch 2010

Rank Tendency ▼	Country	Score**	Partial Score		
			Trend	Level	Policy
21	- Egypt***	59.1			
22	↘ Latvia	59.1			
23	↘ India	58.6			
24	↘ Thailand	58.4			
25	↘ Morocco	57.9			
26	↘ Indonesia	57.2			
27	↘ Belarus	56.3			
28	→ Romania	55.9			
29	↗ Slovenia	55.6			
30	↗ Italy	55.4			
31	↗ Luxembourg	55.2			
32	↗ New Zealand	54.5			
33	↘ Algeria	54.4			
34	↗ Austria	54.3			
35	→ Spain	54.2			
36	↗ Cyprus	54.0			
37	↘ Finland	53.9			
38	↘ South Africa	53.6			
39	↘ Ukraine	53.3			
40	↗ Estonia	53.0			

↗ comparison with previous year

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

** rounded
*** new in the CCPI 2012

Rank Tendency ▼	Country	Score**	Partial Score		
			Trend	Level	Policy
41	↘	Korea, Rep.	52.3		
42	↘	Netherlands	51.4		
43	↘	Japan	51.1		
44	↗	Bulgaria	51.1		
45	↘	Argentina	50.8		
46	↘	Czech Republic	50.4		
47	↘	Greece	50.3		
48	↗	Australia	49.8		
49	↗	Malaysia	49.2		
50	↘	Chinese Taipei	49.0		
51	↘	Singapore	48.9		
52	↗	USA	48.5		
53	↘	Croatia	47.2		
54	↗	Canada	46.3		
55	↘	Russia	45.1		
56	↘	Poland	45.1		
57	↘	China	44.6		
58	↘	Turkey	41.7		
59	→	Kazakhstan	38.1		
60	↘	Iran	36.0		
61	→	Saudi Arabia	24.5		

↳ comparison with previous year © Germanwatch 2011

Table 2:
Index ranking of the 10 largest CO₂ Emitters

Country	Share of Global CO ₂ Emissions*	CCPI Rank	
		2011	2012
United Kingdom	1.61 %	8	5
Germany	2.59 %	7	6
India	5.47 %	10	23
Korea, Rep.	1.78 %	34	41
Japan	3.77 %	38	43
USA	17.91 %	54	52
Canada	1.80 %	57	54
Russia	5.28 %	48	55
China	23.71 %	56	57
Iran	1.84 %	52	60

* energy related © Germanwatch 2011

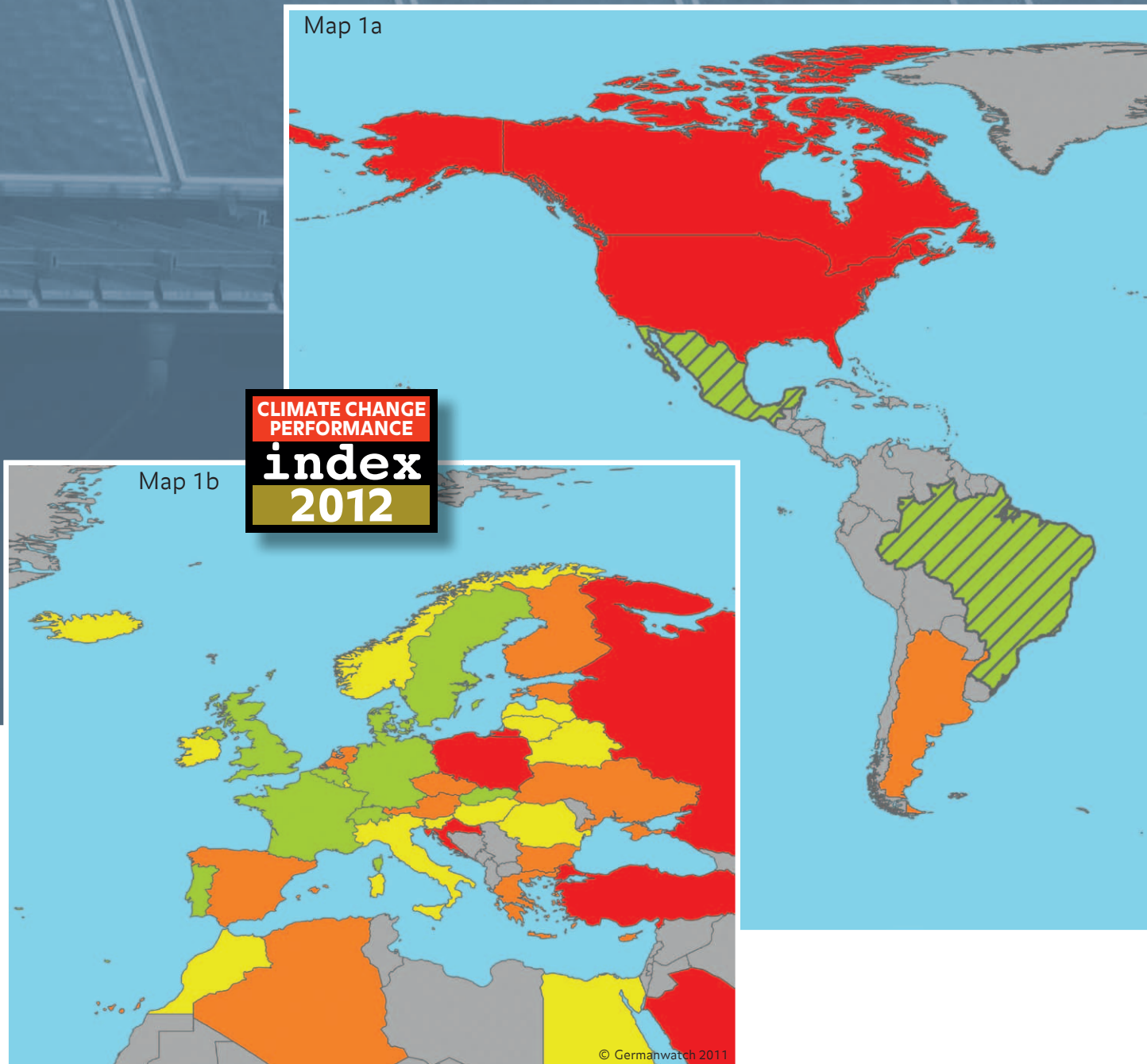
Index Categories

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

Rating

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

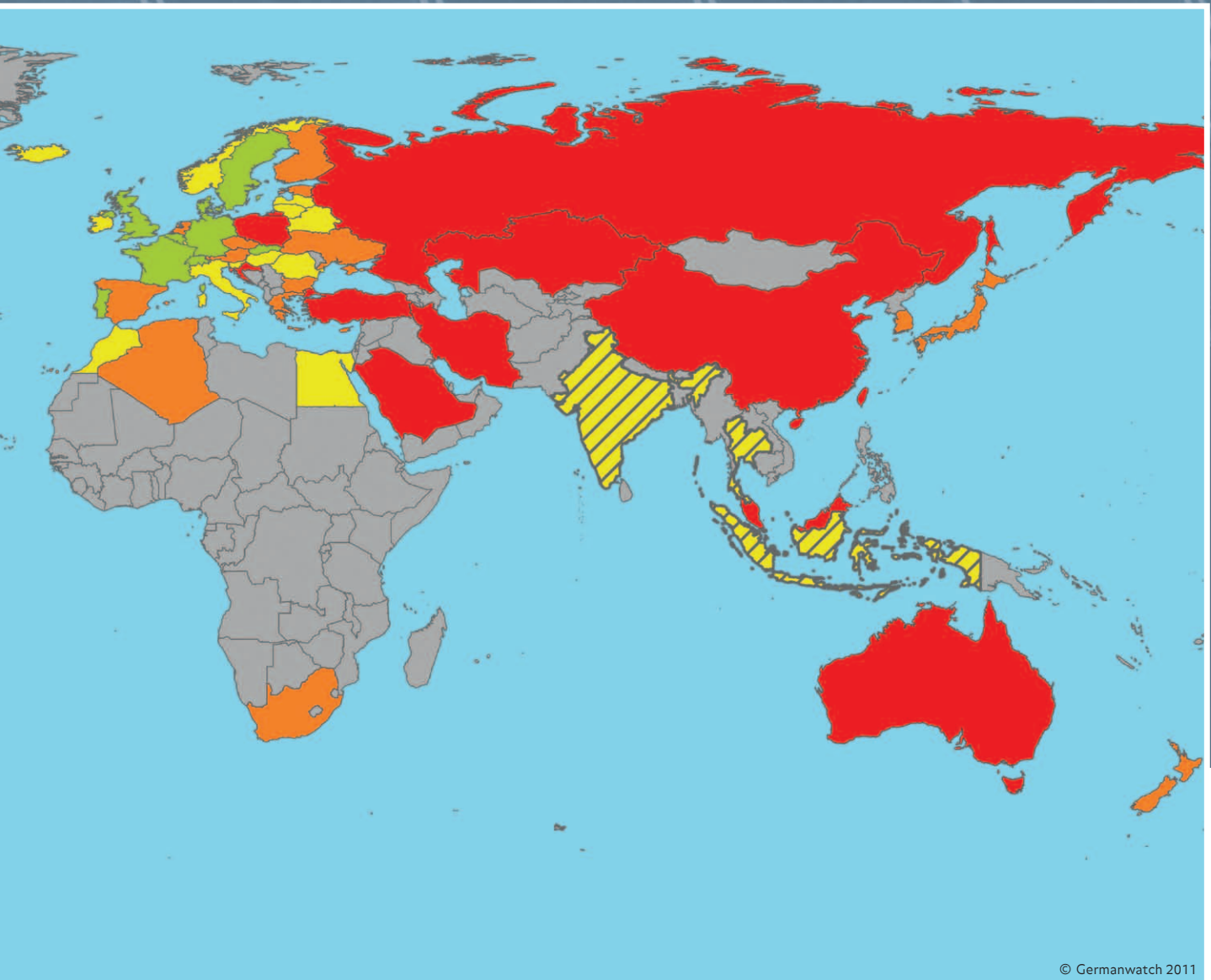
3. OVERALL RESULTS • CCPI WORLD MAP



As portrayed on the world map, the highest rankings are awarded to several European countries and to Brazil and Mexico. These nations are listed as the relatively best performers in climate change protection among the 58 countries.

Due to the lack of reliable data on issues such as deforestation and land-use change, activities which are responsible for around 20 percent of global greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions, the index only

focuses on energy-related emissions, which make up roughly 60 percent of GHGs. Especially in countries such as Brazil and Indonesia, where emissions from deforestation amount to 80 and 45 percent of total emissions respectively, efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation must increase, and financial support from the international community must be provided. For those countries, the rating would be quite different if forest emissions were taken into account.



© Germanwatch 2011

As shown in the EU-focused map, climate change performance varies widely across the continent. Within Europe, there are some leading countries, above all Sweden, UK and Germany. Here, performance rankings have increased during the last year. However, within Europe, countries such as Turkey, Poland and Croatia hold some of the lowest positions in the overall ranking. This is partly due to their policy evaluations. Poland was, together with Italy, the leader of those EU states which blocked the adoption of the proposed 30 percent emissions reduction target (until 2020) in the EU. Poland was also actively blocking EU climate funding decisions.

Performance

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

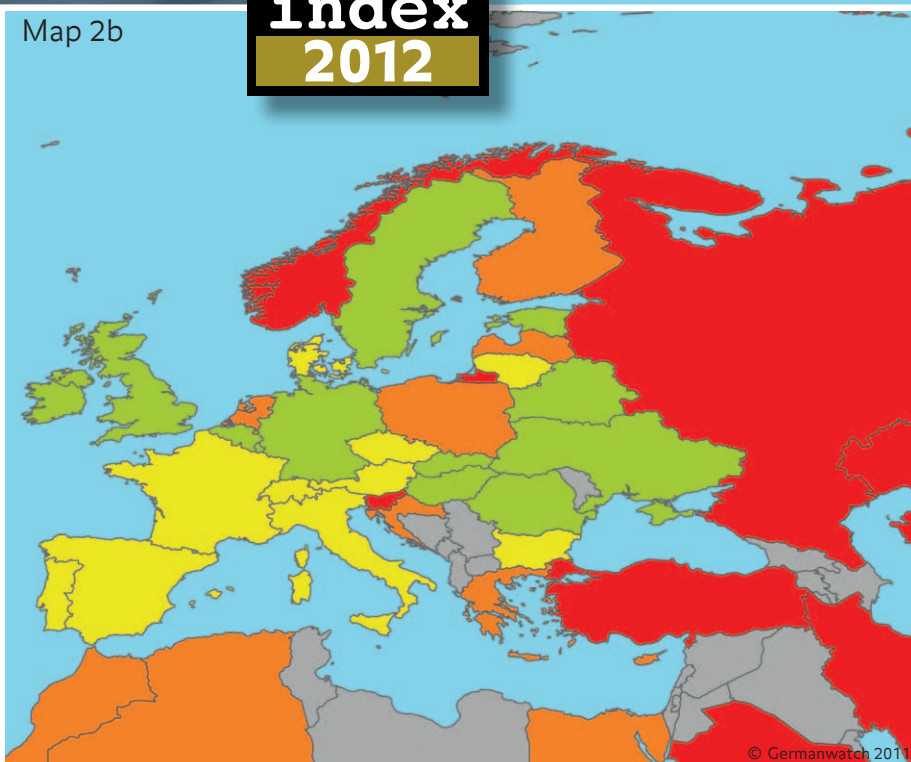
4.1 PARTIAL RESULTS • EMISSIONS TREND

Map 2a



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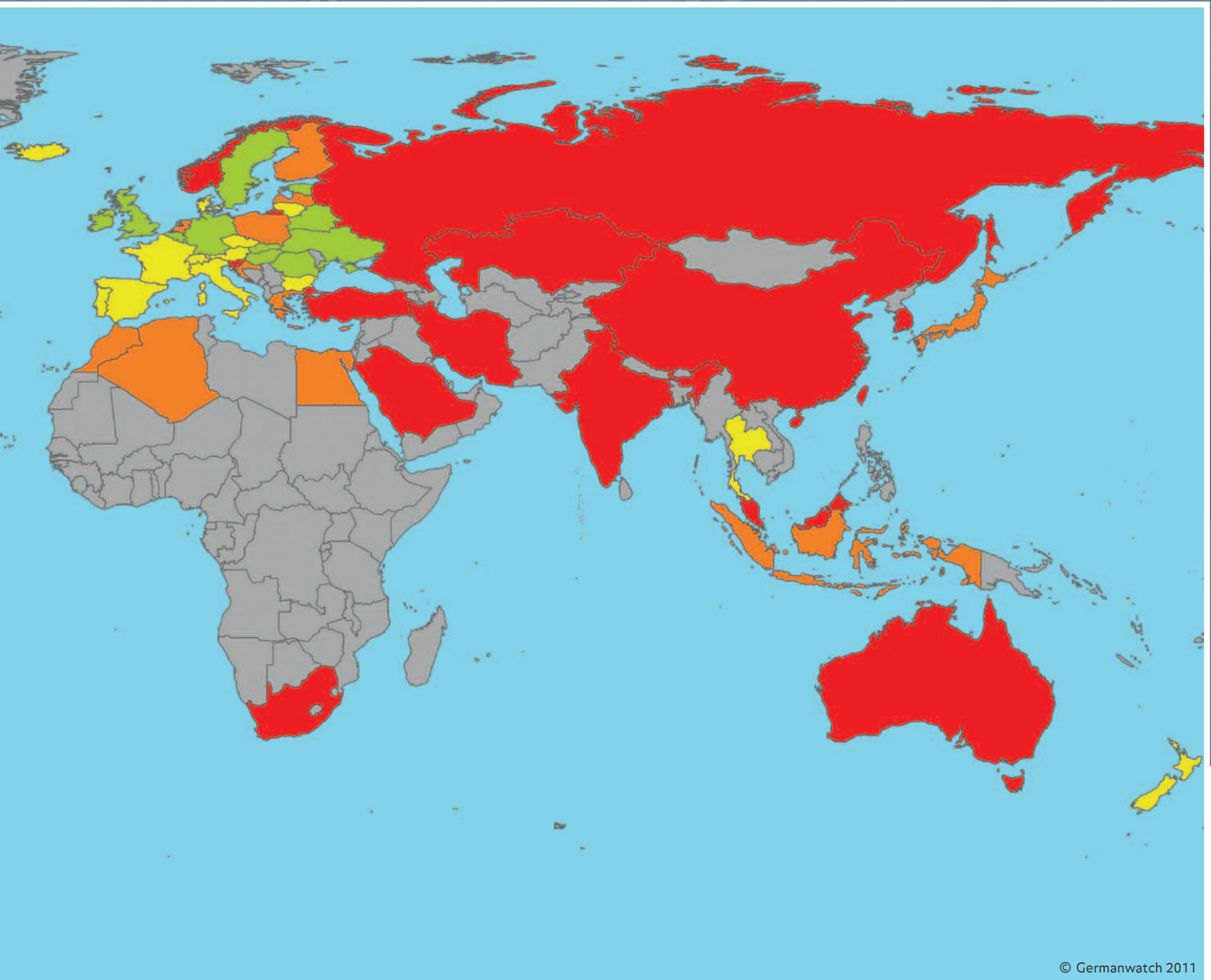
Map 2b



The emissions trend is the most important indicator set within the CCPI, as it composes 50 percent of the ranking's weight. Therefore, if countries wish to improve their ranking, it is vital to lower their emissions trend; yet, while policy decisions largely contribute to the trend, it takes time until they have an effect. The map clearly shows that only European countries managed to achieve a better-than-average ranking this year, especially the Ukraine, Ireland and Slovakia. However, even these countries are not on track to prevent dangerous climate change,

especially as their emissions reductions are mainly a result of the economic crisis and not due to active reduction policy.

Conversely, China, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Korea and Kazakhstan have the worst emissions trend measured over the last five years. In China and Korea the emissions trend might improve in the coming years due to a relatively good trend of renewable energy policy. The green growth strategy of Korea cannot yet be seen in the latest emissions data.

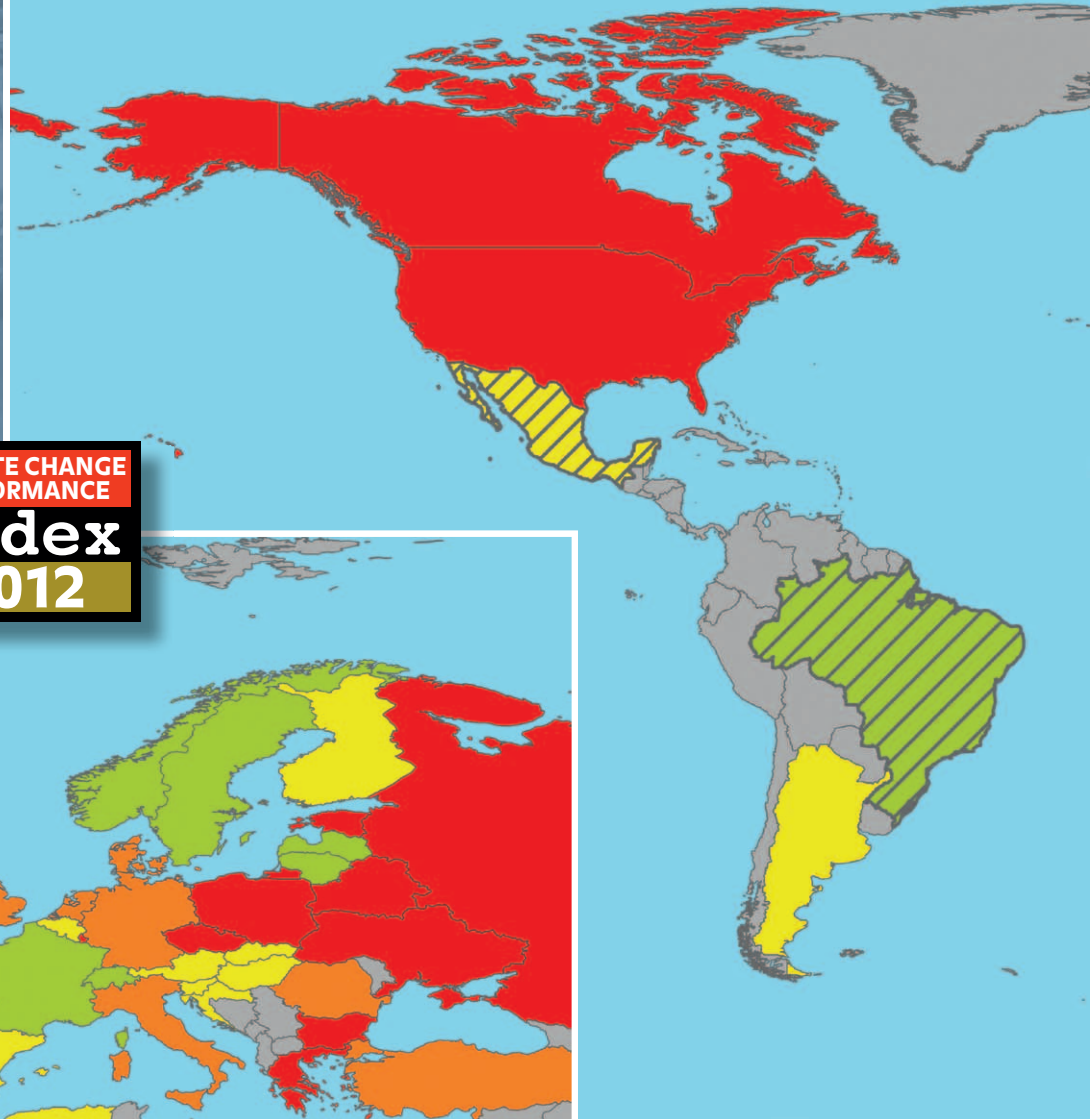


Performance

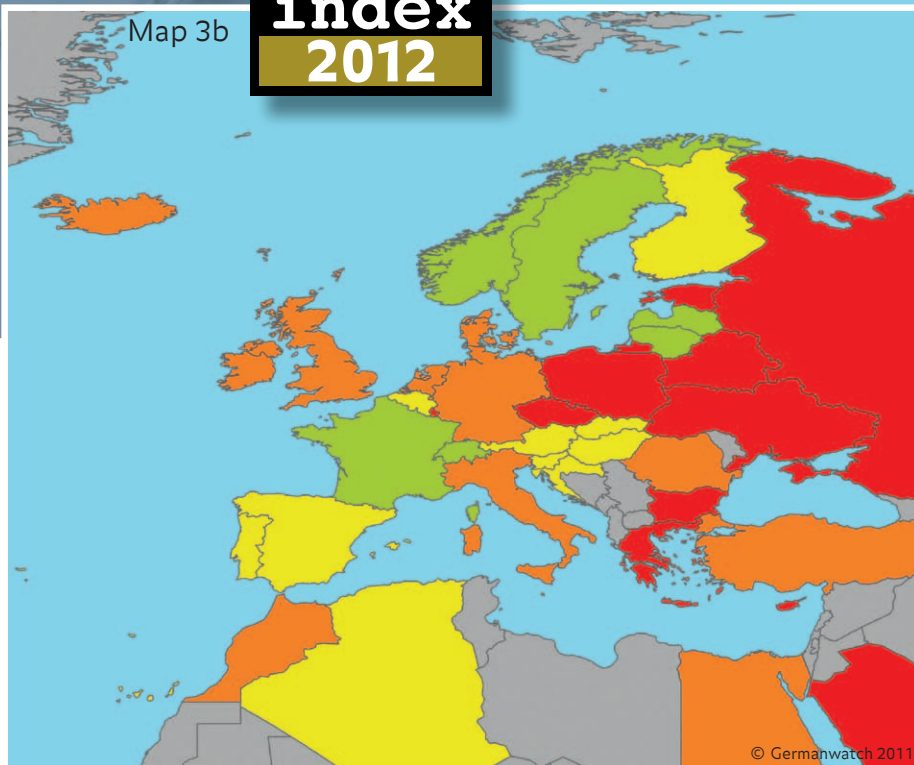
- Very good
- Good
- Moderate
- Poor
- Very poor
- Not included in assessment

4.2 PARTIAL RESULTS • EMISSIONS LEVEL

Map 3a



Map 3b



Regarding emissions levels, results are poor across the board and inadequate by far to meet the 2°C limit set by the UNFCCC in Cancun.

Due to high oil and gas prices, coal has a competitive advantage. The heavy increase in coal use is the most relevant factor for the massive increase in global absolute emissions. New coal power stations

cause lock-in situation of many states – the 2°C limit will be without reach within this decade, if this trend continues. The increases in energy efficiency are not big enough by far to counter this effect. Investments in renewable energy continue to grow dramatically, but the basis on a global scale is not yet high enough to produce a negative emissions trend.

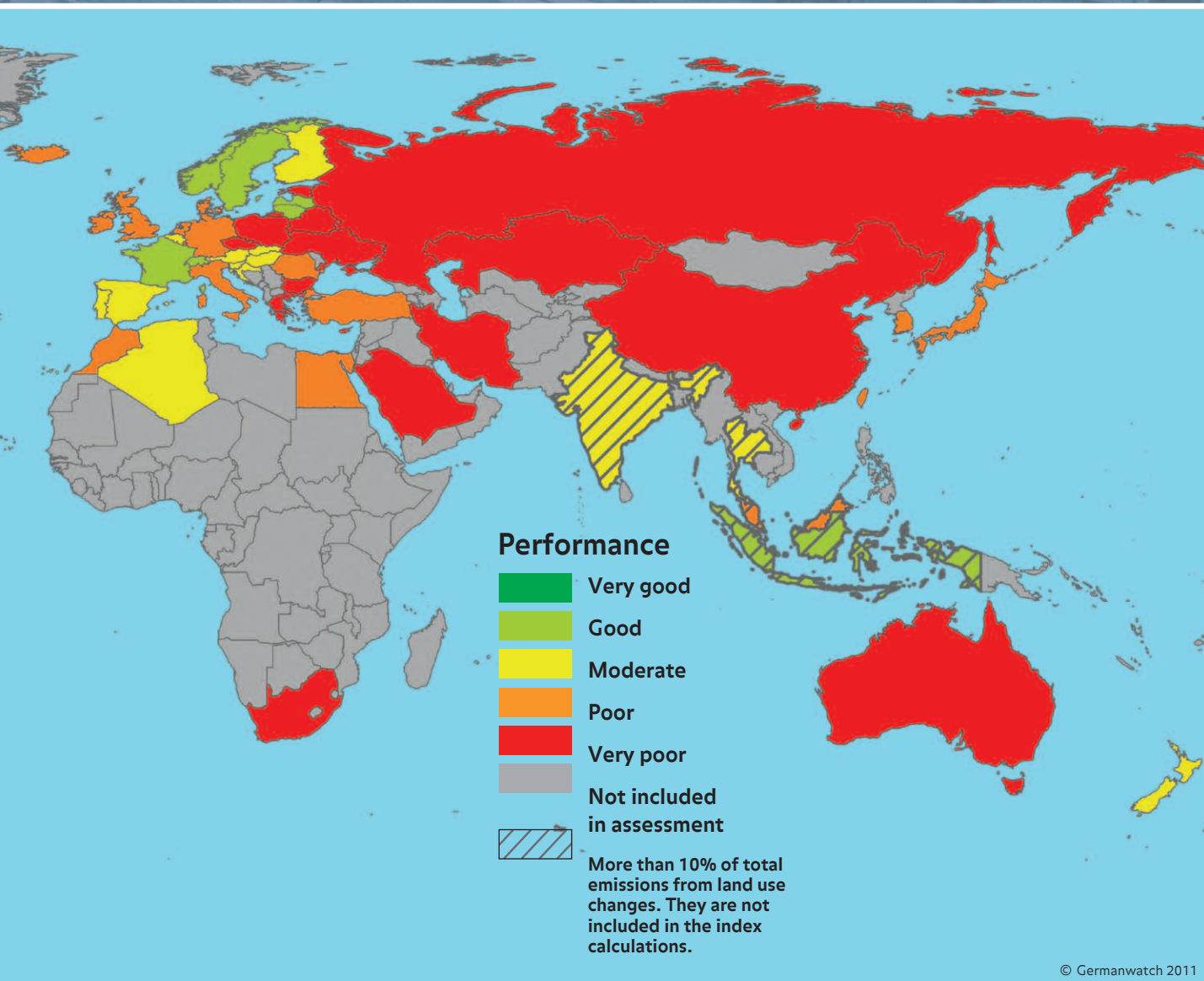


Table 3: Key Data for the 10 Largest CO₂ Emitters

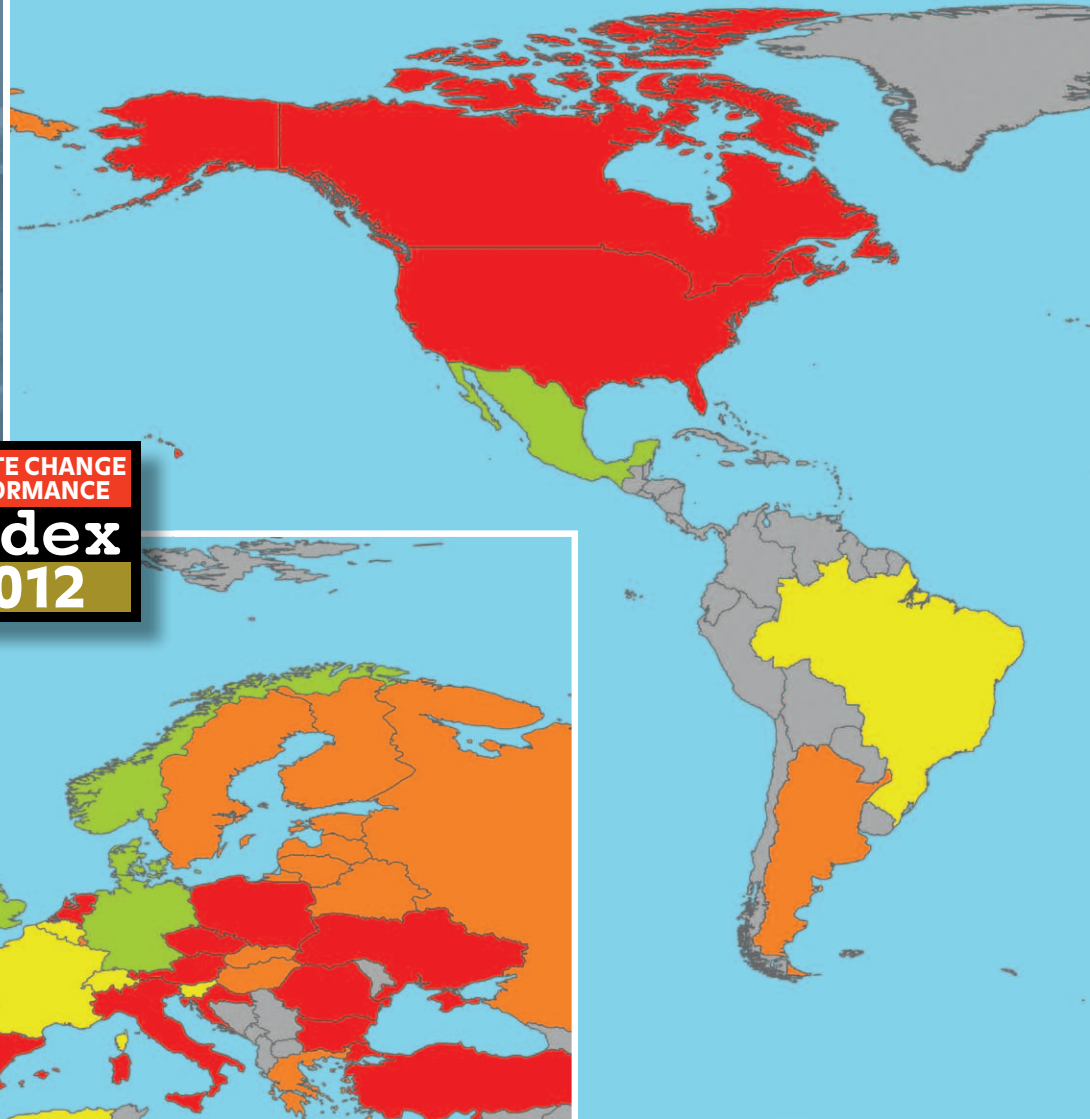
Country	CCPI Rank 2011	CCPI Rank 2012	Share of Global CO ₂ Emissions*	Share of Global Primary Energy Supply	Share of Global GDP	Share of Global Population
United Kingdom	8	5	1.61 %	1.62 %	2.71 %	0.91 %
Germany	7	6	2.59 %	2.62 %	3.49 %	1.21 %
India	10	23	5.47 %	5.56 %	7.11 %	17.09 %
Korea, Rep.	34	41	1.78 %	1.89 %	1.78 %	0.72 %
Japan	38	43	3.77 %	3.88 %	5.28 %	1.88 %
USA	54	52	17.91 %	17.80 %	17.68 %	4.55 %
Canada	57	54	1.80 %	2.09 %	1.59 %	0.50 %
Russia	48	55	5.28 %	5.32 %	2.38 %	2.10 %
China	56	57	23.71 %	18.70 %	19.35 %	19.80 %
Iran	52	60	1.84 %	1.78 %	0.90 %	1.08 %
Total			65.76 %	61.27 %	62.27 %	49.84 %

*energy related

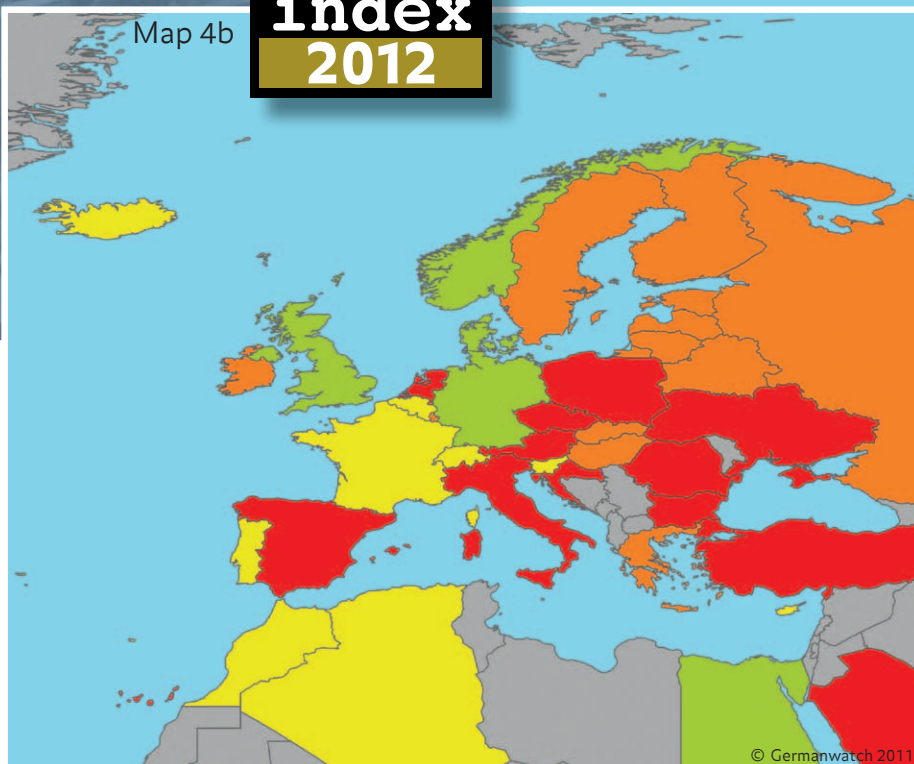
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4.3 PARTIAL RESULTS • CLIMATE POLICY

Map 4a



Map 4b

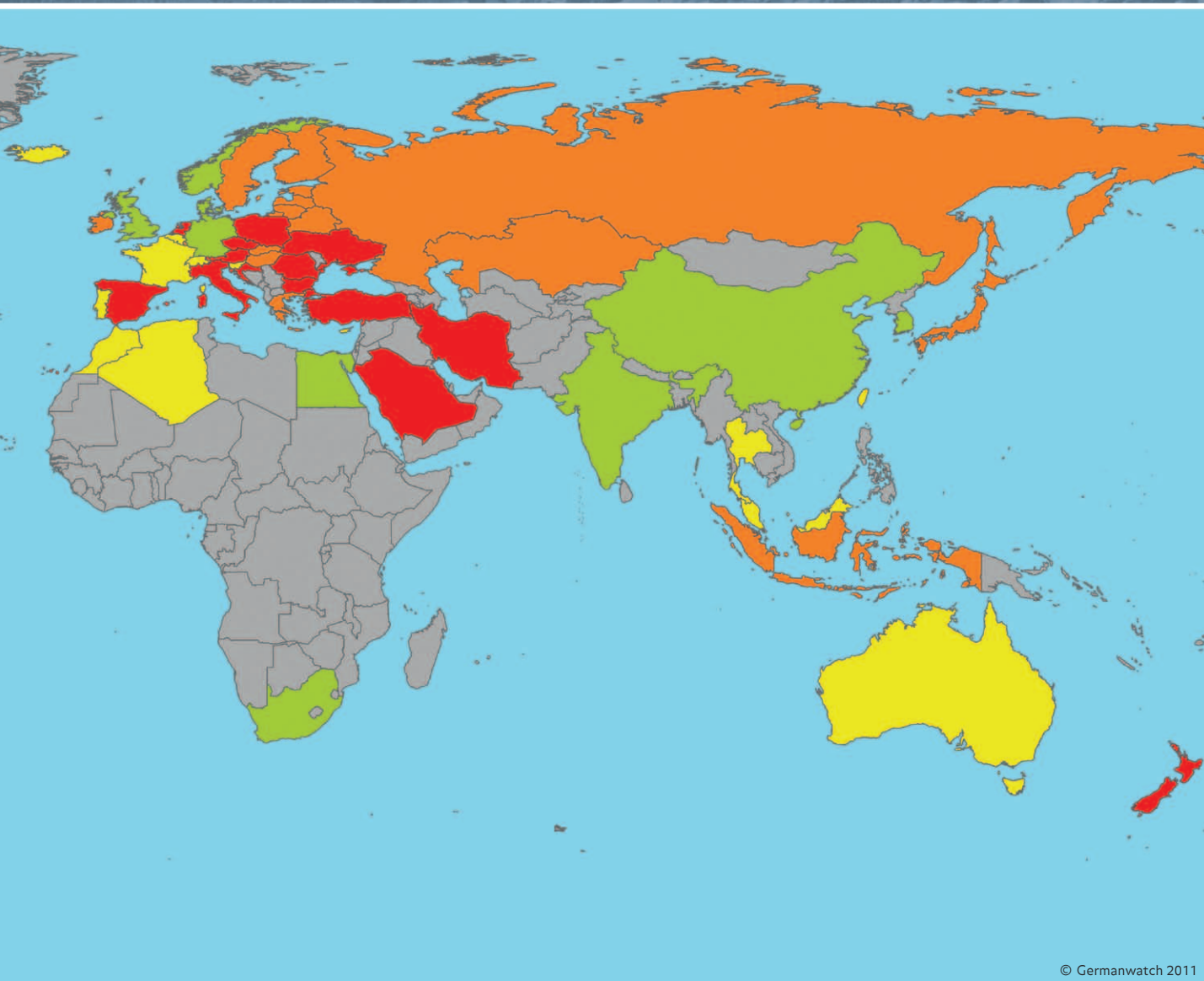


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More than 200 experts from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) contributed to the preparation of the index by rating their countries' national and international climate policies. The results are illustrated on "Map 4. The Evaluation of Countries' National and International Climate Policy". This year, the experts' assessment for the first time contains an evaluation on the policy of deforestation and forest degradation – a first step to including this highly relevant sector in the methodology of this index.

Countries with the best *national* climate policy evaluations are China, Korea and India. Germany will probably improve at the national level, through the established plan to shift away from nuclear energy and the prospective coal phase-out, which ultimately sets incentives for renewable energy and energy efficiency investments.

Furthermore, Australia rose ten ranks on the national level by enacting a state-wide carbon price (and a prospective emission trading system) in November 2011.



The lowest rank in climate policy is still held by Saudi Arabia. Through its vast financial resources and large capability to produce solar and hydrogen-based energy, it has the opportunity to play a leading role in finding solutions to climate change. However, as evident by its extremely high emissions levels and trends as well as lack of positive policy approaches – on national and especially international levels –, Saudi Arabia remains a considerable part of the problem.

On the *international* level, the efforts of Mexico, Norway, UK and South Africa are being rewarded with especially good evaluations by local and international experts. Also in this field, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Italy, Canada and Turkey’s assessment results were especially bad.

Performance

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

5. COUNTRY COMPARISON: SOUTH AFRICA AND MEXICO

Table 4: South Africa

Indicator		Score*	Rank**	Weight	Rank**	
Emissions Trend	Sectoral Trend	Electricity	59.0	45	7.0%	51
		Industry	74.5	23	6.0%	
		Road Transport	52.0	45	3.0%	
		International Aviation	84.9	12	3.0%	
		Residential	0.0	61	4.0%	
	Renewable Energy Trend	11.0	51	7.0%		
	CO ₂ per Capita Emissions Trend	50.7	16	5.0%		
Target Performance Comparison	49.3	43	15.0%			
Emissions Level	CO ₂ per Primary Energy Unit	24.1	48	15.0%	51	
	Primary Energy per Capita	84.2	30	7.5%		
	Primary Energy per GDP Unit	56.4	54	7.5%		
Climate Policy	national	77.5	13	10.0%	11	
	international	82.8	7	10.0%		
Overall		53.6		100.0%	38	

*Minimum: 0, maximum: 100

**out of 61, none of the countries achieved positions one to three.

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The weighted sum of each country's scores for all partial indicators makes up the country's overall score, determining its position in the index. However, the ranking does not state how much and in which regard a country's performance differs from the others. To see how much the individual country results differ, one must examine the scores of the various indicators.

This year's comparison of Mexico and South Africa provides a closer look at the 2010 and 2011 hosts of the UN climate conferences. In comparison to last year, South Africa has dropped nine ranks in the overall ranking, and Mexico has dropped one rank. Both countries' rankings differ fundamentally in some of the indicators. The following analysis looks at the background of these individual indicators:

With regard to the sub-indicators of the **emissions level** 'CO₂ per primary energy unit' and 'primary energy per gross domestic product (GDP) unit', South

Africa ranks poorly, while Mexico achieves an average ranking. South Africa's strong coal dependency is the main reason for this difference. The increasing use of coal is another reason that explains why South Africa has dropped nine ranks compared to last years' index in the average of all emissions level indicators.

Furthermore, a difference can be found in another sub-indicator: Mexico's results are much better (rank 13) than South Africa's (rank 30) regarding the primary energy use per capita.

Regarding **emissions trends**, the rankings for sub-indicators vary greatly between South Africa and Mexico. They have little in common concerning their strengths and weaknesses in individual indicators. South Africa's ranking is relatively lower than Mexico's in terms of emissions trends of electricity, transport, and the residential sector, in the renewable energy trend, CO₂ per capita emissions trend

Table 5: Mexico

Indicator		Score*	Rank**	Weight	Rank**	
Emissions Trend	Sectoral Trend	Electricity	76.8	22	7.0%	24
		Industry	65.1	35	6.0%	
		Road Transport	50.0	48	3.0%	
		International Aviation	81.5	26	3.0%	
		Residential	52.9	22	4.0%	
	Renewable Energy Trend	14.9	42	7.0%		
	CO ₂ per Capita Emissions Trend	57.6	11	5.0%		
Target Performance Comparison		67.2	20	15.0%		
Emissions Level	CO ₂ per Primary Energy Unit	34.4	28	15.0%	20	
	Primary Energy per Capita	92.4	13	7.5%		
	Primary Energy per GDP Unit	85.1	29	7.5%		
Climate Policy	national	68.3	21	10.0%	6	
	international	100.0	4	10.0%		
Overall		64.6		100.0%	10	

*Minimum: 0, maximum: 100 **out of 61, none of the countries achieved positions one to three.

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and target-performance comparison; however, Mexico has poorer scores concerning its sectoral trend in industry, road transport and international aviation. The sector in which Mexico ranks worst is road transport; this can be explained by insufficient promotion of alternative transport to cars in cities as well as the increase of car use for long-distance transport.

Compared to last year, South Africa has lost some ranks in all trend indicators, especially in the sectoral trends for electricity, industry, and national transport, and the target-performance comparison. This reflects the country's distance from the necessary emissions trend. It is therefore not astonishing that South Africa has lost 18 ranks compared to last year when considering all trend indicators together.

Though South Africa's performance has degraded in the emissions trend and emissions level, there is still reason for hope since (compared to last year)

the evaluation of national **climate policy** of the country shows a strong improvement: South Africa could gain 29 ranks. These new policy approaches will later be translated into a change in emissions trend. It will be interesting to see whether the ambitious South African Renewables Initiative (SARi) – a cooperative project with a number of European countries for a rapid increase in the share of renewable energy – will be translated into reality.

The good evaluations of Mexico's international climate policy originate mainly from the excellent performance as COP president in Cancún.

6. CLIMATE CHANGE PERFORMANCE INDEX BY COUNTRY GROUP

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

Table 6: Climate Change Performance Index for OECD Member Countries

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
4	Sweden	68,1	15	Norway	61.9	41	Korea, Rep.	52.3
5	United Kingdom	67.4	17	Ireland	60.9	42	Netherlands	51.4
6	Germany	67.2	18	Hungary	60.7	43	Japan	51.1
8	France	66.3	20	Iceland	59.8	46	Czech Republic	50.4
9	Switzerland	65.1	30	Italy	55.4	47	Greece	50.3
10	Mexico	64.6	31	Luxembourg	55.2	48	Australia	49.8
11	Slovakia	64.0	32	New Zealand	54.5	52	USA	48.5
12	Denmark	63.9	34	Austria	54.3	54	Canada	46.3
13	Belgium	63.8	35	Spain	54.2	56	Poland	45.1
14	Portugal	62.9	37	Finland	53.9	58	Turkey	41.7

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Table 7: Climate Change Performance Index for EU Member Countries

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
4	Sweden	68,1	17	Ireland	60.9	35	Spain	54.2
5	United Kingdom	67.4	18	Hungary	60.7	36	Cyprus	54.0
6	Germany	67.2	19	Malta	60.6	37	Finland	53.9
8	France	66.3	22	Latvia	59.1	40	Estonia	53.0
11	Slovakia	64.0	28	Romania	55.9	42	Netherlands	51.4
12	Denmark	63.9	29	Slovenia	55.6	44	Bulgaria	51.1
13	Belgium	63.8	30	Italy	55.4	46	Czech Republic	50.4
14	Portugal	62.9	31	Luxembourg	55.2	47	Greece	50.3
16	Lithuania	61.4	34	Austria	54.3	56	Poland	45.1

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Table 8: Climate Change Performance Index for Countries in Transition

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
11	Slovakia	64.0	28	Romania	55.9	46	Czech Republic	50.4
16	Lithuania	61.4	29	Slovenia	55.6	53	Croatia	47.2
18	Hungary	60.7	39	Ukraine	53.3	55	Russia	45.1
22	Latvia	59.1	40	Estonia	53.0	56	Poland	45.1
27	Belarus	56.3	44	Bulgaria	51.1	59	Kazakhstan	38.1

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Table 9: Climate Change Performance Index for Newly Industrialised Countries

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
7	Brazil	66.9	25	Morocco	57.9	49	Malaysia	49.2
10	Mexico	64.6	26	Indonesia	57.2	50	Chinese Taipei	49.0
21	Egypt	59.1	33	Algeria	54.4	51	Singapore	48.9
23	India	58.6	38	South Africa	53.6	57	China	44.6
24	Thailand	58.4	45	Argentina	50.8	58	Turkey	41.7

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

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
23	India	58.6	41	Korea, Rep.	52.3	50	Chinese Taipei	49.0
24	Thailand	58.4	43	Japan	51.1	51	Singapore	48.9
26	Indonesia	57.2	49	Malaysia	49.2	57	China	44.6

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7. SOURCES AND FURTHER READING RECOMMENDATIONS

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GERMANWATCH

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

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CAN EUROPE

Climate Action Network Europe (CAN-E) is recognised as Europe’s leading network working on climate and energy issues. With over 100 members in 25 European countries, CAN-E unites to work to prevent dangerous climate change and promote sustainable energy and environment policy in Europe.

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

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

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

