

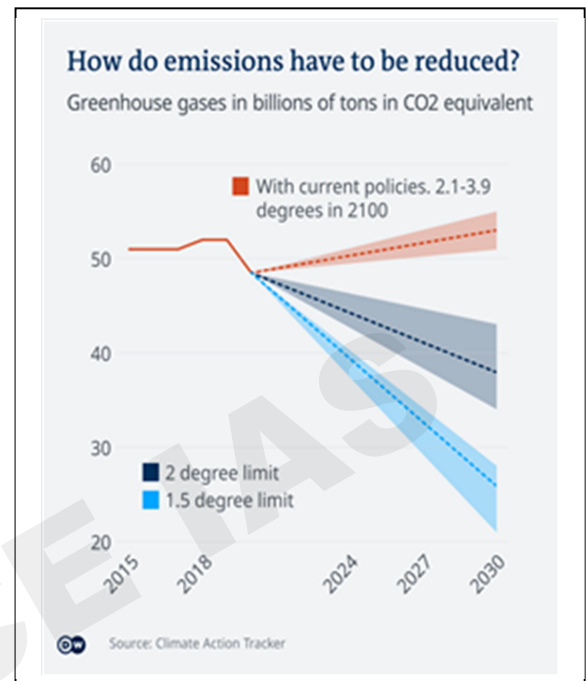
India in Top 10 in Climate Performance Ranking, Says New Report

(Down to Earth)

- ❖ Major emitting economies that announced their Net Zero emission release targets fared poorly in their climate change performance over 2021, the '**Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) 2022**' report has found.
- ❖ India, however, maintained its **10th rank** like last year. It continued to be **among the top-performing countries within Group of 20**.

Major emitters fared poorly

- ❖ The report showed that while **United States**, despite improving marginally since it re-entered global climate negotiation process when President Joe Biden took charge, **ranked 55th** considered with 'very low' rating.
- ❖ **China slipped down four places** compared to 2020 to occupy 37th position and a 'low' rating.
- ❖ **European Union also slid six places** compared to year before and occupied 22nd position and 'medium' rating.
- ❖ **UK did well by occupying 7th position**; it slipped two positions compared to year before.
- ❖ The Scandinavian countries did well; Denmark took the pole position in the climate performance list with 76.92 per cent score, followed by Sweden and Norway with 74.46 and 73.62 per cent scores respectively ('high' rating).



Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI):

- The report, published by German-watch along with Climate Action Network (CAN) and New Climate Institute, was released on the sidelines of the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (CoP26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
 - o The Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) is prepared after assessing the performances of 57 countries and the European Union (as a whole) in four categories. These 57 countries and the European Union collectively are responsible for about 90 percent of the global GHG emissions.

Following are the four assessment categories:

1. GHG emissions (40%)
2. Renewable energy (20%)
3. Energy use (20%)
4. Climate policy (20%).

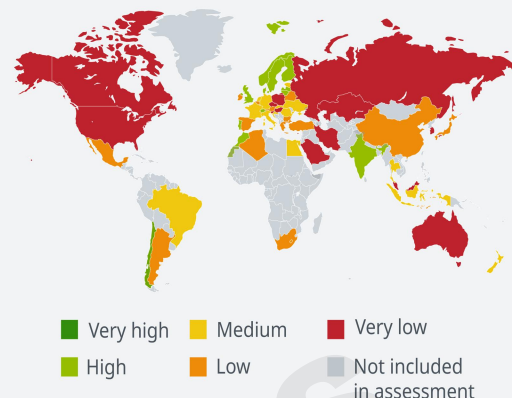
- ❖ **None of the countries could fare well enough to have 'very high' rating**, a repetition of earlier year, as none could score more than 80 per cent or above.

India on track to achieve its climate targets

- ✓ The report pointed out that **India maintained a strong performance** like last year. The report rated the performance '**high**' in the GHG emissions, energy use and climate policy categories, and medium in renewable energy.
- ✓ India **"is already on track to meet its 2030 emissions target (which is compatible with a well-below-2°C scenario), close to achieving its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target of a 40% share for non-fossil fuel installed power capacity by 2030, and on course for a targeted 33–35% reduction in energy intensity by the same year"** said the report.
- ✓ "Considerable improvement of renewables targets and the focus on implementation and achievement of NDC targets has contributed to India's strong performance this year" said a CCPI country expert.
- ✓ "India's ambitious renewable energy policies, such as its targets of renewable electricity capacity of 450 GW and a 30% electric vehicle share by 2030, also contributed" added the expert.
- ✓ Reports, however, pointed out that **"some policies are disjointed and missing detail on implementation and long-term targets"**.
- ✓ They said no Indian state has announced a clear coal phase-out, **India has increased coal-driven power since the Paris Agreement in 2015.**
- ✓ Another expert who is part of the CCPI team accepted that **"there have been initiatives to promote more electric vehicles in the transport sector"**.

Which countries are making progress?

Climate Change Performance Index 2021



Source: Germanwatch / NewClimate Institute

Way forward:

- ❖ As the report pointed out "India should set **Net Zero** target for 2050 (Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi had earlier announced, setting 2070 as country's Net Zero target year) and **leverage its domestic success on renewables and emissions intensity into international initiatives.**
- ❖ More could be done to strengthen policies on climate vulnerability, adaptation, and resilience building. **Equity and social development** should also feature more strongly in the energy transition,"