



Climate Change Performance Index 2023

Why in News?

India has ranked 8th in the [Climate Change Performance Index \(CCPI\) 2023](#).

- India ranked 10th in CCPI, 2022.

What is CCPI?

▪ About:

- **Published by:**
 - Germanwatch, the **New Climate Institute** and the **Climate Action Network** annually since **2005**.
- **Scope:**
 - It is an independent monitoring tool for tracking the climate protection performance of **59 countries and the European Union**.
 - These countries collectively account for **more than 92% of global Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions**.
- **Aim:**
 - It aims to **enhance transparency in international climate politics** and enables comparison of climate protection efforts and progress made by individual countries.
- **Criteria:**
 - The CCPI looks at four categories, with 14 indicators: **GHG Emissions (40% of the overall score)**, [Renewable Energy \(20%\)](#), **Energy Use (20%)**, and [Climate Policy \(20%\)](#).

▪ CCPI 2023:

- **Overall Performance (Country-wise):**
 - **No country** performs well enough in all index categories to achieve an **overall very high rating**.
 - The **first three overall positions** therefore remain **empty**.
 - **Denmark, Sweden, Chile and Morocco** were the only four small countries that were ranked above India as **4th, 5th, 6th and 7th respectively**.
 - The ranking given by CCPI places **India as the only G-20 country in the top 10 rankers**.
 - The **United Kingdom ranked 11th** in CCPI 2023.
 - **China falls ranked 51st** in CCPI 2023 and received an **overall very low rating**.
 - The **United States (US)** rises three ranks to **52nd that's still overall very low rating**.
 - **The Islamic Republic of Iran ranked 63rd**, hence, placing it **last in the CCPI 2023**.
- **India's Status:**
 - **Performance:**
 - India+ has been **ranked amongst top 5 countries in the world**, and the **best among the G20 countries**.
 - India's rank is the **best amongst all large economies**.
 - India earns a **high rating in the GHG Emissions and Energy Use categories**, with a **medium for Climate Policy and Renewable Energy**.

- The country is **on track to meet its 2030 emissions targets** (compatible with a well-below 2°C scenario).
 - However, the **renewable energy pathway is not on track for the 2030 target.**
- **Concerns:**
 - Since the last CCPI, **India has updated its [Nationally Determined Contribution \(NDC\)](#) and announced a [net zero target](#) for 2070.** However, **roadmaps and concrete action plans for achieving the targets are missing.**
 - India is among the **nine countries responsible for 90% of global coal production.** It also **plans to increase its oil, gas, and oil production** by over 5% by 2030.
 - This is **incompatible with the 1.5°C target.**
- **Suggestions:**
 - The experts suggested to lay stress on a **just and inclusive energy transition**, as well as the need for **decentralised renewable energy** and capacities for **rooftop photovoltaics.**
 - A **carbon pricing mechanism**, the need for **more capacities at the subnational level**, and **concrete action plans** for achieving the targets are **key demands.**

UPSC Civil Services Examination Previous Year Question (PYQ)

Prelims

Q. The term 'Intended Nationally Determined Contributions' is sometimes seen in the news in the context of (2016)

- (a) pledges made by the European countries to rehabilitate refugees from the war-affected Middle East
- (b) plan of action outlined by the countries of the world to combat climate change
- (c) capital contributed by the member countries in the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
- (d) plan of action outlined by the countries of the world regarding Sustainable Development Goals

Ans: (b)

Exp:

- Intended Nationally Determined Contributions is the term used under the UNFCCC for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in all countries that signed the Paris Agreement.
- At COP 21 countries across the globe publicly outlined the actions they intended to take under the international agreement. The contributions are in the direction to achieve the long-term goal of the Paris Agreement; "to hold the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C, and to achieve net zero emissions in the second half of this century."
- **Therefore, option B is the correct answer.**

Source: PIB

