

## Comparison of Key Energy Indices

	<b>International Energy Scorecard</b>	<b>Energy Sustainability Index</b>	<b>Low Carbon Economy Index</b>	<b>CAIT Equity Explorer</b>	<b>The Global Energy Architecture Performance Index Report</b>	<b>Climate Change Performance Index</b>	<b>The Global Green Economy Index</b>	<b>Environmental Protection Index - Climate and Energy Indicator</b>
<b>Scope</b>	International (16 largest world economies)	International (129 countries)	International (G20 countries)	International (186 countries)	International (125 countries)	International (61 countries)	International (60 countries, 70 cities)	International (178 countries)
<b>Last Released</b>	2014	2014	2014	2014	2015	2014	2014	2014
<b>Intended Audience</b>	Government, private sector, civil society	Government, analysts, private sector, civil society	Government, civil society	Government, private sector, civil society	Government, researchers, investors	Government, civil society	Government, businesses and investors	Government, private sector, civil society
<b>Overview</b>	Compares energy efficiency achievements across the policy, building, industry, and transportation sectors.	Ranks countries' ability to meet current and future demand for energy security, equity, and environmental sustainability.	Tracks the rate at which countries are decarbonizing their economies.	Visualizes the complexity of global disparities in relation to GHG emissions, world economies, and mitigation.	Ranks countries based on how their energy system addresses economic growth and development, environmental sustainability, and energy security and access.	Compares countries' progress on their climate protection goals by ranking countries against each other and their targets.	Ranks countries on their efforts to incorporate environmentally sustainable practices into their economies, and on the international perception of these efforts.	Assesses mitigation actions and access to energy relative to a country's level of economic development.
<b>Potential Application</b>	Identify opportunities for increasing energy efficiency within national economies. Recognize international leaders and best practices in energy efficiency.	Encourage stakeholders to consider energy policy holistically. Identify gaps and trade-offs between countries' current mix of energy security, equity, and sustainability policies.	Guide national policymaking. Spur international agreement on climate change. Encourage investment in renewable energy sources.	Inform policymakers in global climate negotiations. Provide a context for citizens to hold governments accountable for climate action.	Allow policymakers to benchmark their policies with the end objective of achieving a transition to the new energy architecture.	Guide national policymaking. Spur international agreements on climate change. Support renewables investments.	Leverage international perception of green investment opportunities to prompt countries seeking to improve their environmental performance.	Guide national policymaking. Enable countries to benchmark their climate and energy performance against nations with similar levels of economic development.
<b>Developer(s)</b>	American Council for an Energy Efficient Economy	World Energy Council and Oliver Wyman	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP	World Resources Institute	World Economic Forum in collaboration with Accenture	Germanwatch, Climate Action Network - Europe	Dual Citizen (US-based consulting firm)	Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy
<b>Top Five</b>	Germany, Italy, European Union, China, France	Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, United Kingdom	Australia, United Kingdom, Italy, China, South Africa	No holistic ranking.	Switzerland, Norway, France, New Zealand, Spain	Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, Switzerland, Germany	Sweden, Norway, Costa Rica, Germany, Denmark (in terms of performance)	Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Albania, Spain, Azerbaijan
<b>Bottom Five</b>	South Korea, United States, Russia, Brazil, Mexico	Moldova, Senegal, Yemen, Benin, Zimbabwe	France, United States, India, Germany, Brazil	No holistic ranking.	Cambodia, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Mongolia, Yemen	Turkey, Canada, Kazakhstan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Saudi Arabia	Poland, Senegal, Qatar, Vietnam, Mongolia (in terms of performance)	Belize, Palau, Guyana, Namibia, Bahamas

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<b>Unique Approaches or Insights</b>	Each category considered had at least one perfect score, despite a low overall average across categories.	"Balancing" score accounts for how countries manage the "trilemma" of security, equity, and environmental needs.	Specifies country decarbonization targets needed to halt global warming at 2 degrees Celsius.	Consideration of adaptation as an equity priority.	Report provides policymakers with key insights into how their energy systems can be improved.	Incorporates expert opinion to complement quantitative metrics.	Explicit, detailed comparison of the performance and perception of country and city sustainability performances.	Displays change in trend in each climate and energy indicator over the past 10 years.
<b>Questions or Next Steps</b>	This index could be expanded to consider energy efficiency in smaller economies.	A consideration of different standards and impacts for economies and countries of different sizes.	Margins of error built into estimating the size of global and country economies over next 100 years.	A lack of holistic rankings prompts thoughtful exploration of the data, but may miss opportunity to highlight overall leaders and laggards.	Clarification of potential biases from data sources. Reevaluate the equal significance each indicator is given in the final score, or justify their equivalence.	An ability to animate the data beyond the report might help readers compare the different metrics this index draws on.	Cities are selected by picking the largest city in each country the index considers; there is room to refine the basis on which cities are chosen and compared.	Rankings reflect countries' relative abilities to reduce carbon emissions, rather than their ability to achieve key globally-agreed upon targets.