

# **Country-wise Environment Performance Index (EPI) – 2022**

**- Compiled**

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# Environmental Performance Index (EPI) - 2022

The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) - 2022 provides a quantitative basis for comparing, analyzing, and understanding environmental performance for 180 countries. We score and rank these countries on their environmental performance using the most recent year of data available

India ranks at the bottom in a list of 180 countries in the 2022 Environmental Performance Index

## Country-wise Environment Performance Index – 2022

S. No.	Country	Rank	epi Score
1	Denmark	1	77.9
2	United Kingdom	2	77.7
3	Finland	3	76.5
4	Malta	4	75.2
5	Sweden	5	72.7
6	Luxembourg	6	72.3
7	Slovenia	7	67.3
8	Austria	8	66.5
9	Switzerland	9	65.9
10	Iceland	10	62.8
11	Netherlands	11	62.6
12	France	12	62.5
13	Germany	13	62.4
14	Estonia	14	61.4
15	Latvia	15	61.1
16	Croatia	16	60.2
17	Australia	17	60.1
18	Slovakia	18	60
19	Czech Republic	19	59.9
20	Norway	20	59.3
21	Belgium	21	58.2
22	Cyprus	22	58
23	Italy	23	57.7
24	Ireland	24	57.4
25	Japan	25	57.2
26	New Zealand	26	56.7

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>epi Score</b>
27	Spain	27	56.6
28	Bahamas	28	56.2
29	Greece	28	56.2
30	Romania	30	56
31	Lithuania	31	55.9
32	Seychelles	32	55.6
33	Hungary	33	55.1
34	North Macedonia	34	54.3
35	Botswana	35	54
36	Barbados	36	53.2
37	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	36	53.2
38	Sao Tome and Principe	38	52.9
39	Antigua and Barbuda	39	52.4
40	United Arab Emirates	39	52.4
41	Bulgaria	41	51.9
42	Dominica	42	51.2
43	United States of America	43	51.1
44	Namibia	44	50.9
45	Singapore	44	50.9
46	Poland	46	50.6
47	Panama	47	50.5
48	Portugal	48	50.4
49	Belize	49	50
50	Canada	49	50
51	Gabon	51	49.7
52	Ukraine	52	49.6
53	Saint Lucia	53	49.4
54	Kiribati	54	49
55	Belarus	55	48.5
56	Armenia	56	48.3
57	Israel	57	48.2
58	Grenada	58	47.9
59	Trinidad and Tobago	59	47.8
60	Cuba	60	47.5
61	Djibouti	60	47.5
62	Albania	62	47.1
63	Montenegro	63	46.9
64	South Korea	63	46.9
65	Chile	65	46.7

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>epi Score</b>
66	Ecuador	66	46.5
67	Venezuela	67	46.4
68	Costa Rica	68	46.3
69	Zimbabwe	69	46.2
70	Suriname	70	45.9
71	Brunei Darussalam	71	45.7
72	Jamaica	72	45.6
73	Mexico	73	45.5
74	Taiwan	74	45.3
75	Central African Republic	75	44.9
76	Eswatini	75	44.9
77	Equatorial Guinea	77	44.8
78	Mauritius	77	44.8
79	Serbia	79	43.9
80	Tonga	80	43.8
81	Afghanistan	81	43.6
82	Brazil	81	43.6
83	Jordan	81	43.6
84	Moldova	84	42.7
85	Bhutan	85	42.5
86	Comoros	85	42.5
87	Colombia	87	42.4
88	Kuwait	87	42.4
89	Dominican Republic	89	42.2
90	Bahrain	90	42
91	Cabo Verde	91	41.9
92	Argentina	92	41.1
93	Kazakhstan	93	40.9
94	Paraguay	93	40.9
95	El Salvador	95	40.8
96	Tunisia	96	40.7
97	Malawi	97	40.6
98	Guinea-Bissau	98	40.2
99	Bolivia	99	40.1
100	Republic of Congo	99	40.1
101	Peru	101	39.8
102	Bosnia and Herzegovina	102	39.4
103	Georgia	103	39.1
104	Azerbaijan	104	38.6

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>epi Score</b>
105	Guyana	105	38.5
106	Zambia	106	38.4
107	Uzbekistan	107	38.2
108	Thailand	108	38.1
109	Saudi Arabia	109	37.9
110	Nicaragua	110	37.7
111	Niger	110	37.7
112	Russia	112	37.5
113	Maldives	113	37.4
114	Micronesia	113	37.4
115	Uruguay	113	37.4
116	South Africa	116	37.2
117	Tajikistan	117	37.1
118	Turkmenistan	118	37
119	Dem. Rep. Congo	119	36.9
120	Vanuatu	119	36.9
121	Honduras	121	36.5
122	Gambia	122	36.4
123	Samoa	122	36.4
124	Marshall Islands	124	36.2
125	Uganda	125	35.8
126	Kyrgyzstan	126	35.7
127	Burkina Faso	127	35.5
128	Egypt	127	35.5
129	Timor-Leste	129	35.1
130	Malaysia	130	35
131	Solomon Islands	130	35
132	Sri Lanka	132	34.7
133	Iran	133	34.5
134	Tanzania	134	34.2
135	Togo	135	34
136	Senegal	136	33.9
137	Qatar	137	33
138	Cote d'Ivoire	138	32.8
139	Rwanda	138	32.8
140	Sierra Leone	140	32.7
141	Lesotho	141	32.3
142	Lebanon	142	32.2
143	Ethiopia	143	31.8

S. No.	Country	Rank	epi Score
144	Eritrea	144	31.7
145	Mozambique	144	31.7
146	Guinea	146	31.6
147	Fiji	147	31.3
148	Kenya	148	30.8
149	Laos	149	30.7
150	Oman	149	30.7
151	Angola	151	30.5
152	Burundi	151	30.5
153	Cameroon	153	30.2
154	Cambodia	154	30.1
155	Algeria	155	29.6
156	Benin	155	29.6
157	Mongolia	155	29.6
158	Philippines	158	28.9
159	Mali	159	28.5
160	China	160	28.4
161	Morocco	160	28.4
162	Nepal	162	28.3
163	Nigeria	162	28.3
164	Indonesia	164	28.2
165	Chad	165	28.1
166	Mauritania	165	28.1
167	Guatemala	167	28
168	Madagascar	167	28
169	Iraq	169	27.8
170	Ghana	170	27.7
171	Sudan	171	27.6
172	Turkey	172	26.3
173	Haiti	173	26.1
174	Liberia	174	24.9
175	Papua New Guinea	175	24.8
176	Pakistan	176	24.6
177	Bangladesh	177	23.1
178	Viet Nam	178	20.1
179	Myanmar	179	19.4
180	India	180	18.9

<https://epi.yale.edu/epi-results/2022/component/epi>

## **About Environmental Performance Index**

**The 2022 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) provides a data-driven summary of the state of sustainability around the world. Using 40 performance indicators across 11 issue categories, the EPI ranks 180 countries on climate change performance, environmental health, and ecosystem vitality. These indicators provide a gauge at a national scale of how close countries are to established environmental policy targets. The EPI offers a scorecard that highlights leaders and laggards in environmental performance and provides practical guidance for countries that aspire to move toward a sustainable future.**

**EPI indicators provide a way to spot problems, set targets, track trends, understand outcomes, and identify best policy practices. Good data and fact-based analysis can also help government officials refine their policy agendas, facilitate communications with key stakeholders, and maximize the return on environmental investments. The EPI offers a powerful policy tool in support of efforts to meet the targets of the UN Sustainable Development Goals and to move society toward a sustainable future.**

**Overall EPI rankings indicate which countries are best addressing the environmental challenges that every nation faces. Going beyond the aggregate scores and drilling down into the data to analyze performance by issue category, policy objective, peer group, and country offers even greater value for policymakers. This granular view and comparative perspective can assist in understanding the determinants of environmental progress and in refining policy choices.**

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## **Explaining Performance**

**A number of striking conclusions emerge from the EPI rankings and indicators. First, good policy results are associated with wealth (GDP *per capita*), meaning that economic prosperity makes it possible for nations to invest in policies and programs that lead to desirable outcomes. This trend is especially true for issue categories under the umbrella of environmental health, as building the necessary infrastructure to provide clean drinking water and**

sanitation, reduce ambient air pollution, control hazardous waste, and respond to public health crises yields large returns for human well-being.

Second, the pursuit of economic prosperity – manifested in industrialization and urbanization – often means more pollution and other strains on ecosystem vitality, especially in the developing world, where air and water emissions remain significant. But at the same time, the data suggest countries need not sacrifice sustainability for economic security or *vice versa*. In every issue category, we find countries that rise above their economic peers. Policymakers and other stakeholders in these leading countries demonstrate that focused attention can mobilize communities to protect natural resources and human well-being despite the strains associated with economic growth. In this regard, indicators of good governance – including commitment to the rule of law, a vibrant press, and even-handed enforcement of regulations – have strong relationships with top-tier EPI scores.

Third, while top EPI performers pay attention to all areas of sustainability, their lagging peers tend to have uneven performance. Denmark, which ranks #1, has strong results across most issues and with leading-edge commitments and outcomes with regard to climate change mitigation. In general, high scorers exhibit long-standing policies and programs to protect public health, preserve natural resources, and decrease greenhouse gas emissions. The data further suggest that countries making concerted efforts to decarbonize their electricity sectors have made the greatest gains in combating climate change, with associated benefits for ecosystems and human health. We note, however, that every country – including those at the top of the EPI rankings – still has issues to improve upon. No country can claim to be on a fully sustainable trajectory.

Fourth, laggards must redouble national sustainability efforts along all fronts. A number of important countries in the Global South, including India and Nigeria, come out near the bottom of the rankings. Their low EPI scores indicate the need for greater attention to the spectrum of sustainability requirements, with a high-priority focus on critical issues such as air and water quality, biodiversity, and climate change. Some of the other laggards, including Nepal and Afghanistan, face broader challenges such as civil unrest, and their low scores can almost all be attributed to weak governance.

<https://epi.yale.edu/>



# EPI Framework 2022

The framework organizes 40 indicators into 11 issue categories and three policy objectives, with weights shown at each level as a percentage of the total score.

