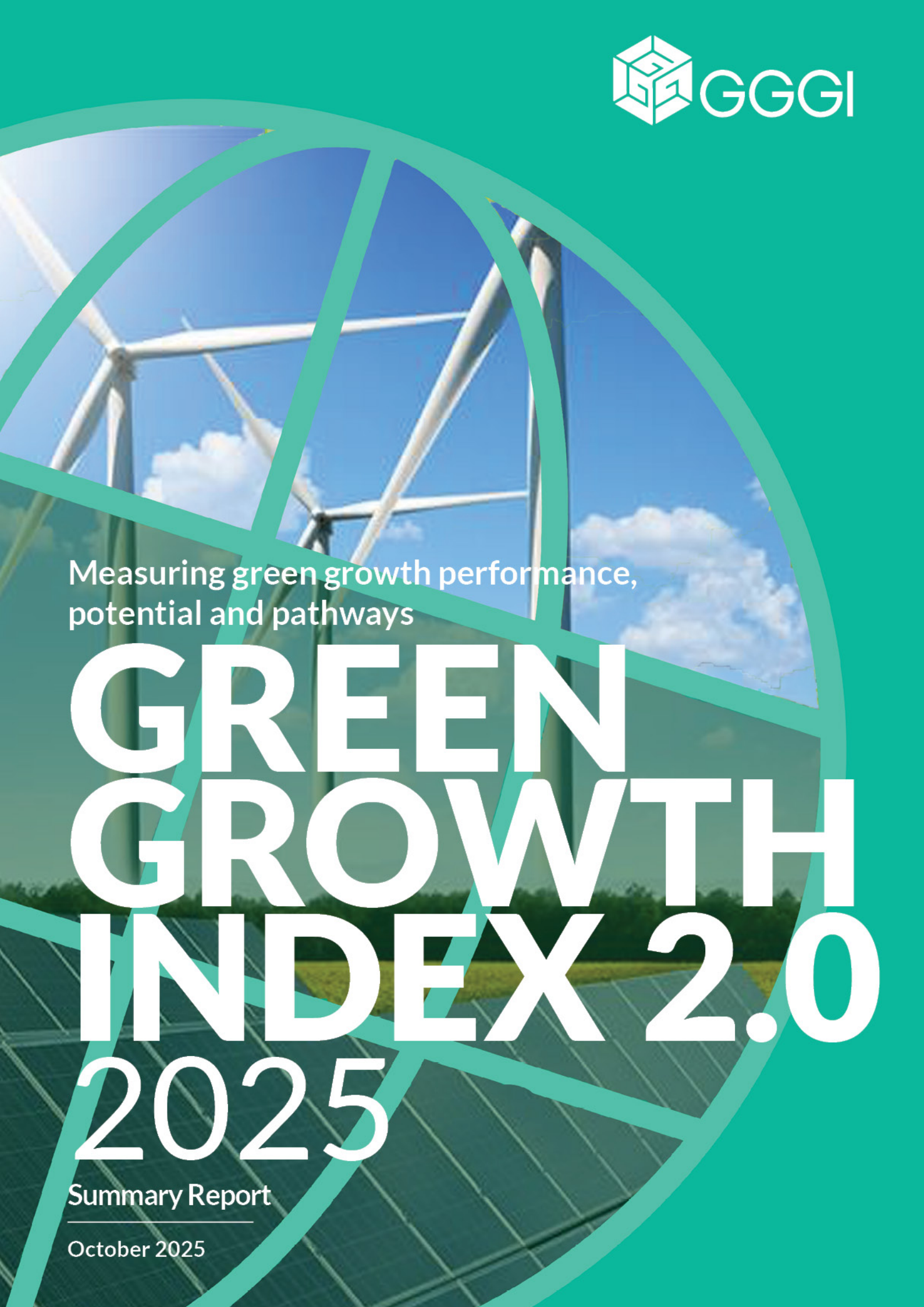


Measuring green growth performance, potential and pathways

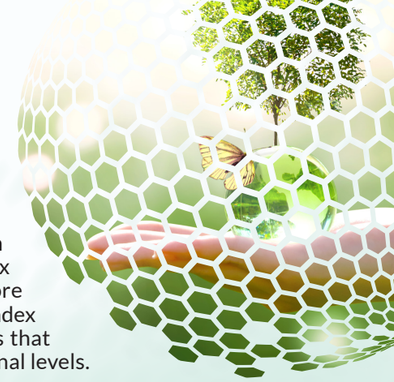
GREEN GROWTH INDEX 2.0 2025

Summary Report

October 2025

CONTENTS

HIGHLIGHTS



As countries strive toward sustainable, inclusive, and low-carbon development, the Green Growth Index 2.0 provides an enhanced policy tool to measure progress and momentum of green growth transition. Developed through extensive expert collaboration and methodological refinement, the enhanced Index expands beyond performance to capture potential and pathways, offering a more comprehensive picture of global green growth. The 2025 Global Green Growth Index builds on a consistent framework while introducing new analytical components that strengthen its policy relevance and applicability at the global, regional, and national levels.

1 Green Growth Index 2.0 introduces a comprehensive framework that integrates performance, potential, and pathways for accelerating green growth transitions

The Green Growth Index 2.0 applies a consistent four-dimensional framework, including efficient and sustainable resource use, natural capital protection, green economic opportunities, and social inclusion, across three new analytical components. By combining performance (achieved outcomes), potential (momentum for progress), and pathways (transition direction), the enhanced Index offers a holistic view of countries' progress toward green growth and helps policymakers design targeted strategies for sustainable transition.

2 Only 16% of the 150 countries ranked in the Index are close to reaching sustainability targets for green growth

Among 150 countries assessed in 2025, only 24 achieved high Green Growth Index scores, led by Denmark and Switzerland, yet even these remain 30 points below the sustainability target of 100. Across regions, Europe continues to lead, while Asia, the Americas, Africa, and Oceania show moderate to low performance. Limited green investment and employment persist as significant constraints, particularly in developing regions, highlighting opportunities to accelerate progress.

3 The Green Growth Potential complements performance by revealing the momentum of countries' progress toward sustainability targets.

The Green Growth Potential complements performance by showing the pace and direction of progress toward sustainability targets. While Europe's strong performance reflects system maturity, Asia and Africa show faster improvement, driven by growing investment and policy focus. This dual measurement captures both achievement and transition speed, enabling a more dynamic understanding of countries' green growth readiness..

4 Green Growth Index 2.0 identifies diverse regional transition pathways and projects rising potential for long-term green growth

The enhanced Index identifies four regional transition pathways: Leaders in Motion, High Achievers Plateauing, Emerging Improvers, and Stagnating Laggards. Most countries lie between moderate performance and potential, showing steady yet uneven progress. Asia and Africa demonstrate accelerating momentum, while advanced economies sustain high results but slower gains. Though disparities persist, projections to 2050 indicate continued improvement in developing regions, underscoring the need for inclusive policy action..

5 Gaps in global databases to track performance, potential, and pathways in green economic indicators are a challenge to enhancing the Index

Of the 48 indicators used in the Index, 34 are aligned with SDGs, while others support the Paris Agreement and Global Biodiversity Framework. Despite this alignment, data remain incomplete, particularly for green investment, innovation, and employment indicators. Strengthening the quality and coverage of SDG and global databases is crucial for improving the precision and policy relevance of green growth assessments worldwide.

6 Growing international collaboration and knowledge exchange drive global progress on green growth

The Green Growth Index 2.0 development builds on the legacy of the 2019 expert collaboration that established its conceptual framework. The 2025 update engages a broader network of partners and international experts contributing to the assessment of new indicators and methodologies. This growing collaboration strengthens the Index's scientific foundation and reinforces its role as a global platform for advancing green growth measurement and policy integration.

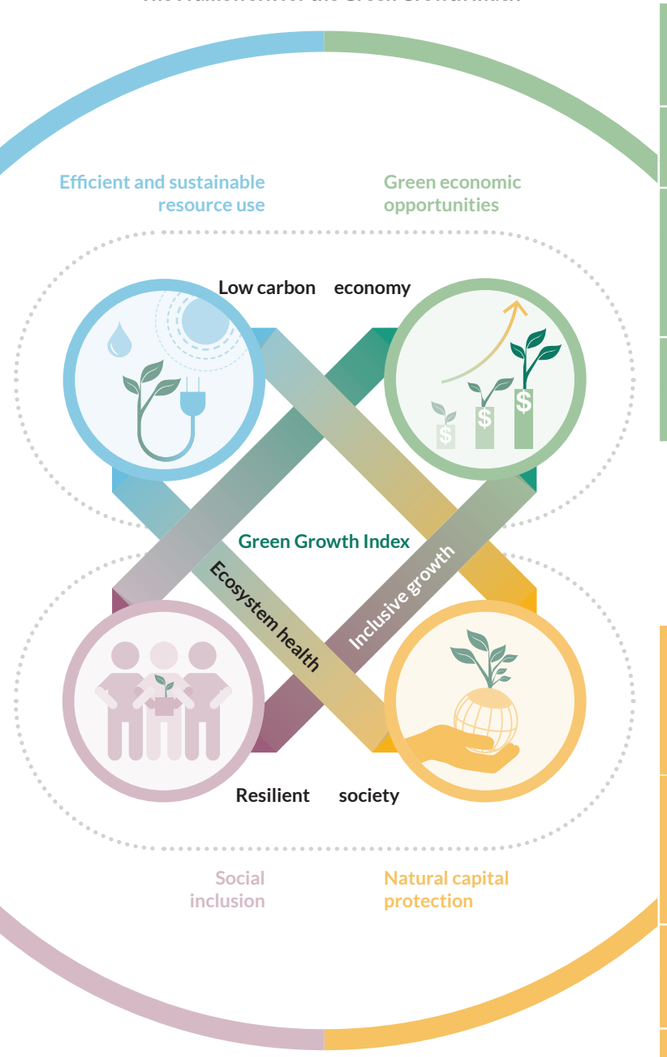
1 Green Growth Index 2.0 introduces a comprehensive framework that integrates performance, potential, and pathways for accelerating green growth transitions

1.1 Green Growth Index Framework

The Green Growth Index 2.0 applies a consistent four-dimensional framework, i.e., efficient and sustainable resource use, natural capital protection, green economic opportunities, and social inclusion, across its three components: performance, potential, and pathways. This unified structure ensures comparability, coherence, and policy relevance in assessing current progress, reflected by the level of indicators (performance), and growth momentum, represented by the log growth of indicators (potential), to inform the future green growth pathways.

The Framework for the Green Growth Index

Ratio of total primary energy supply to GDP (MJ per $2011 PPP GDP)	EE1	Efficient and sustainable energy
Share of renewable to total final energy consumption (Percent)	EE2	
Logistics performance, efficiency in sustainable transport (Score)	EE3	
Water use efficiency (USD per m3)	EW1	Efficient and sustainable water use
Share of freshwater withdrawal to available freshwater resources (Percent)	EW2	
Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP (Ratio)	EW3	
Nutrient balance per unit area (Tons per hectare)	SL1	Sustainable land use
Share agriculture organic to total agriculture land area (Percent)	SL2	
Share of ruminant livestock population to agricultural area (LSU/ha)	SL3	
Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP (Kilograms per constant 2015 USD)	ME1	Material use efficiency
Total material footprint (MF) per capita (Tons per capita)	ME2	
Average of food loss to production and food waste to consumption (Percent)	ME3	



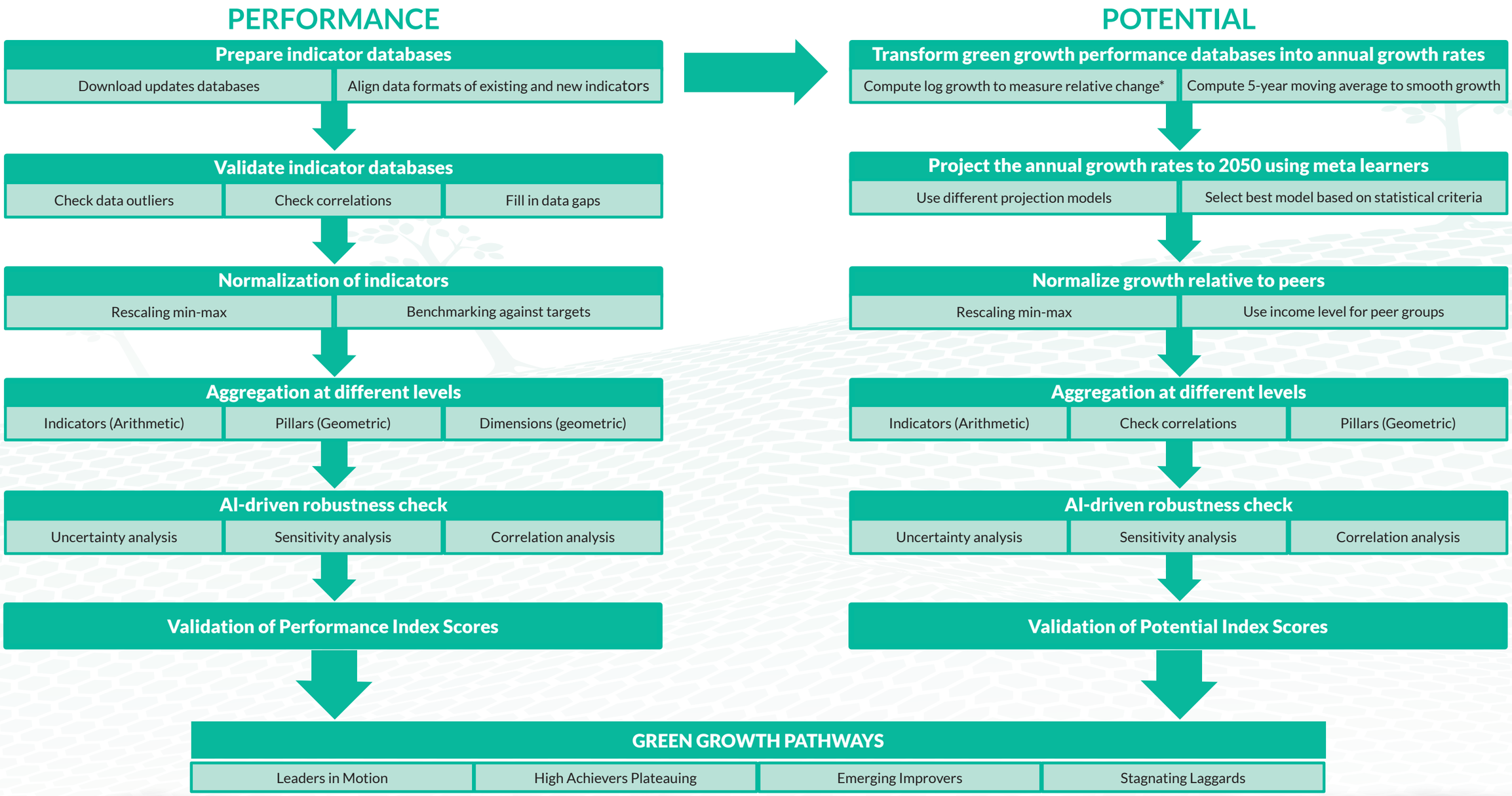
Green investment	GV1	Public Investments in Renewable Energy (Percent)
	GV2	Environmental Protection Expenditures (Percent)
	GV3	Total amount of funding to promote environmentally sound technologies per GDP (Ratio)
Green trade	GT1	Share of export of environmental goods to total export (Percent)
	GT2	CO2 emissions embedded in trade (Percent)
	GT3	Water virtual trade flows (Tons per hectare)
Green employment	GJ1	Share of green manufacturing employment in total manufacturing employment (Percent)
	GJ2	Ratio of renewable energy employment to renewable energy production (Ratio)
	GJ3	Employment in water and waste collection, treatment and disposal activities, and materials recovery (Percent)
Green innovation	GN1	Development of environment-related technologies, share of patents (Percent)
	GN2	University-industry collaboration in Research & Development (Score)
	GN3	Installed renewable energy-generating capacity (Watts per capita)

Population with access to basic services, i.e. Water, sanitation, electricity, and clean fuels (Percent)	AB1	Access to basic services and resources
Prevalence of undernourishment (Percent)	AB2	
Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (Percent)	AB3	
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (Percent)	GB1	Gender balance
Gender ratio of an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider (Ratio)	GB2	
Getting paid, covering laws and regulations for equal gender pay (Score)	GB3	
Inequality in income based on Palma ratio (Ratio)	SE1	Social equity
Population with access to basic services by urban/rural, i.e. electricity (Ratio)	SE2	
Share of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (Percent)	SE3	
Proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving pension (Percent)	SP1	Social protection
Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage (Score)	SP2	
Proportion of urban population living in slums (Percent)	SP3	

Environmental quality	EQ1	PM2.5 air pollution, mean annual population-weighted exposure (Micrograms per m3)
	EQ2	DALY rate due to unsafe water sources (DALY lost per 100,000 persons)
	EQ3	Municipal waste collected per urban population (Tonnes per urban population)
Greenhouse gas emissions reductions	GE1	Ratio of CO2 emissions to population, including AFOLU (Metric tons per capita)
	GE2	Ratio of non-CO2 (CH4 , N2O and F-gas) emissions to population, excluding AFOLU (CO2eq tons per capita)
	GE3	Ratio of non-CO2 (CH4 , N2O and F-gas) emissions in agriculture to population (CO2eq tons per capita)
Biodiversity and ecosystem protection	BE1	Average proportion of Key Biodiversity Areas covered by protected areas (Percent)
	BE2	Share of forest area to total land area (Percent)
	BE3	Above-ground biomass in forest (Tons per hectare)
Cultural and social value	CV1	Red List Index (Score)
	CV2	Tourism and recreation in coastal and marine areas (Score)
	CV3	Share of terrestrial and marine protected areas to total territorial areas (Percent)

1.2 Components of the Green Growth Index 2.0

The Green Growth Index 2.0 advances beyond measuring performance to also capture the potential and pathways for green growth transition. Building on the established four-dimensional framework, the enhanced Index incorporates three interlinked components that together provide a more holistic view of countries' progress toward sustainable, inclusive, and low-carbon development. This new approach recognizes that green growth is not only about what has been achieved but also about the momentum driving the transition. The Green Growth Index 2.0 is therefore designed as a strategic policy tool to guide action, investment, and innovation toward greener economies.



Green Growth Performance measures the current level of achievement in the green growth indicators across four dimensions, including efficient and sustainable resource use, natural capital protection, green economic opportunities, and social inclusion. Using normalized and benchmarked indicator values, it reflects how close countries are to reaching sustainability targets. Performance captures achieved outcomes and indicates the extent to which countries have already advanced toward green growth.

Green Growth Potential represents the momentum or rate of progress in green growth, measured through the logarithmic growth of the green growth indicators over time. It reflects the capacity and readiness of countries to accelerate their transition toward sustainability by capturing trends in improvement rather than static levels. Potential indicates how rapidly countries are moving toward sustainability targets and where enabling conditions, such as investment, innovation, and governance, can further amplify green growth outcomes.

Green Growth Pathways illustrate the trajectory of countries' green growth transition by linking their performance and potential. They classify countries into four groups, including Leaders in Motion, High Achievers Plateauing, Emerging Improvers, and Stagnating Laggards, based on how their current achievements align with their momentum for progress. Pathways provide insight into the direction and pace of transition, showing whether countries are advancing rapidly, maintaining stability, or lagging behind.

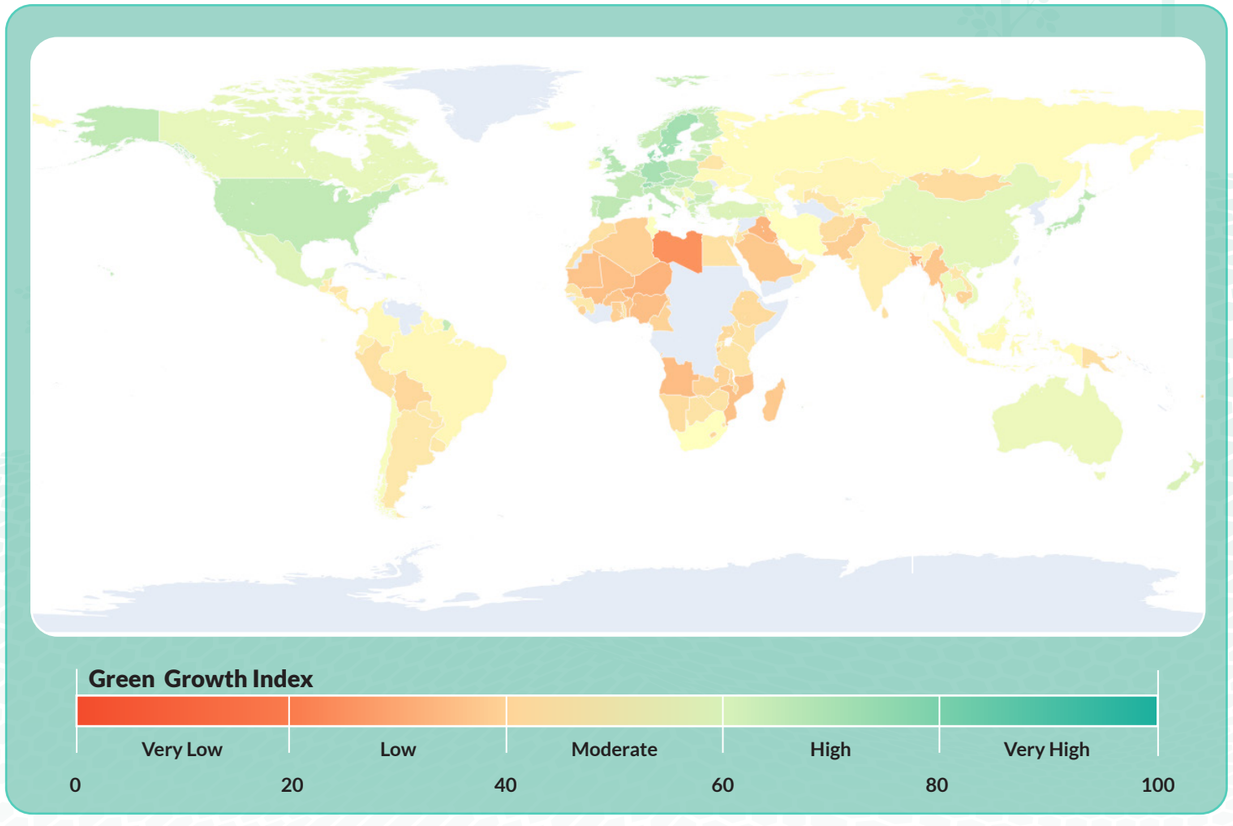
2 Only 16% of the 150 countries ranked in the Index are close to reaching sustainability targets for green growth

2.1 Distance to targets

Out of the 24 countries that scored high in the 2025 Green Growth Index, Denmark and Switzerland ranked the highest, both with scores of at least 70. However, even these top-performing countries remain 30 points away from the green growth target of 100. With 57 countries still only halfway toward this target and 93 lagging even further behind, there are significant opportunities to strengthen performance and accelerate the global green growth transition.

2.2 Top green growth performers by region

Top-ranked countries in other regions include Japan in Asia, the United States in the Americas, New Zealand in Oceania, and Seychelles in Africa. While Japan and the United States achieved high scores, New Zealand and Seychelles recorded only moderate ones. Unlike Denmark, whose top position is closely challenged by Switzerland, Japan, the United States, New Zealand, and Seychelles firmly maintain their regional leads, each scoring at least two points ahead of the country next in line.



EUROPE	Rank	Index
Denmark	1	71.14
Switzerland	2	70.27
Sweden	3	69.47
Germany	4	68.57
Austria	5	66.46
Czechia	6	65.76
United Kingdom	7	65.08
Italy	8	63.92
Spain	9	63.68
Netherlands	10	63.59
Slovakia	11	63.38
Belgium	12	62.57
Poland	13	62.48
France	14	62.41
Finland	15	62.06
Lithuania	16	61.72
North Macedonia	17	61.7
Portugal	18	61.65
Bulgaria	19	61.53
Hungary	20	61.43
Norway	21	61.4
Slovenia	22	61.27
Estonia	23	60.79
Luxembourg	24	60.61
Greece	25	59.91
Latvia	26	58.71
Romania	27	58.57
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28	58.01
Croatia	29	56.6
Malta	30	55.43
Albania	31	53.07
Ireland	32	52.13
Serbia	33	52.06
Iceland	34	50.65
Russia	35	49.19
Ukraine	36	48.9
Montenegro	37	45.06
Belarus	38	44.42

ASIA	Rank	Index
Japan	1	63.57
Republic of Korea	2	59.27
TÃ¼rkiye	3	57.16
China	4	55.69
Singapore	5	55.39
Cyprus	6	55.28
Armenia	7	54.89
Vietnam	8	54.39
Thailand	9	53.9
Azerbaijan	10	52.97
Israel	11	52.49
Georgia	12	52.23
Tajikistan	13	51.83
Malaysia	14	51.41
Philippines	15	51.09
Kyrgyz Republic	16	50.46
Iran	17	49.75
Brunei Darussalam	18	49.41
Bhutan	19	49.33
United Arab Emirates	20	49.08
Indonesia	21	48.84
Kazakhstan	22	47.77
Timor-Leste	23	47.45
Oman	24	46.41
India	25	46.26
Maldives	26	44.99
Uzbekistan	27	44.56
Lebanon	28	44.53
Laos	29	44.51
Nepal	30	44.11
Jordan	31	43.91
Qatar	32	43.63
Sri Lanka	33	43.5
Palestine	34	42.8
Afghanistan	35	42.51
Mongolia	36	42.41
Cambodia	37	40.79
Pakistan	38	39.58
Bahrain	39	38.88
Saudi Arabia	40	38.07
Myanmar	41	37.72
Kuwait	42	36.14
Iraq	43	34.03
Bangladesh	44	33.16

AFRICA	Rank	Index
Seychelles	1	56.52
Cabo Verde	2	52.94
Tunisia	3	50.53
South Africa	4	50.03
Mauritius	5	49.57
Rwanda	6	46.15
Guinea	7	45.11
Togo	8	44.37
Senegal	9	44.36
Eswatini	10	44.22
Tanzania	11	44.13
Gambia	12	43.97
Zimbabwe	13	43.88
Kenya	14	43.86
Botswana	15	43.78
Morocco	16	43.44
Egypt	17	43.33
Namibia	18	42.24
Ethiopia	19	42.01
Uganda	20	41.8
Malawi	21	41.66
Lesotho	22	41.32
Zambia	23	40.57
Cameroon	24	40.44
Sierra Leone	25	39.9
Ghana	26	39.76
Algeria	27	39.68
Burundi	28	39.2
Madagascar	29	38.29
Benin	30	38.01
Burkina Faso	31	37.58
Mauritania	32	37.15
Mozambique	33	36.65
Mali	34	36.47
Nigeria	35	35.91
Angola	36	35.52
Niger	37	33.6
Libya	38	26.21

OCEANIA	Rank	Index
New Zealand	1	57.96
Australia	2	53.98
Tonga	3	53.14
Papua New Guinea	4	43.21
Fiji	5	42.71

THE AMERICAS	Rank	Index
United States	1	62.95
Canada	2	55.18
Mexico	3	54.8
Dominican Republic	4	54.22
Chile	5	51.58
El Salvador	6	50.25
Trinidad and Tobago	7	50.02
Suriname	8	48.92
Guyana	9	48.72
Colombia	10	48.45
Brazil	11	48.16
Jamaica	12	48.14
Costa Rica	13	48.03
Barbados	14	47.1
Ecuador	15	46.46
Nicaragua	16	46.27
Guatemala	17	46.12
Panama	17	46.12
Paraguay	18	45.24
Argentina	19	45
Uruguay	20	44.93
Honduras	21	44.03
Belize	22	43.86
Peru	23	43.43
Bolivia	24	41.34

2.3 *Performance on Index dimensions*

Among the four green growth dimensions, green economic opportunities show the lowest performance for most countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. In contrast, social inclusion records the highest performance globally, though scores remain relatively low across much of Sub-Saharan Africa.

2.4 *Regional green growth performance*

A lack of green investment and employment remains the main constraint to achieving the targets for green economic opportunities across all regions. In addition, unsustainable and inefficient water use continues to hinder progress in efficient and sustainable resource use, particularly in many countries in the Americas, Africa, and Oceania.

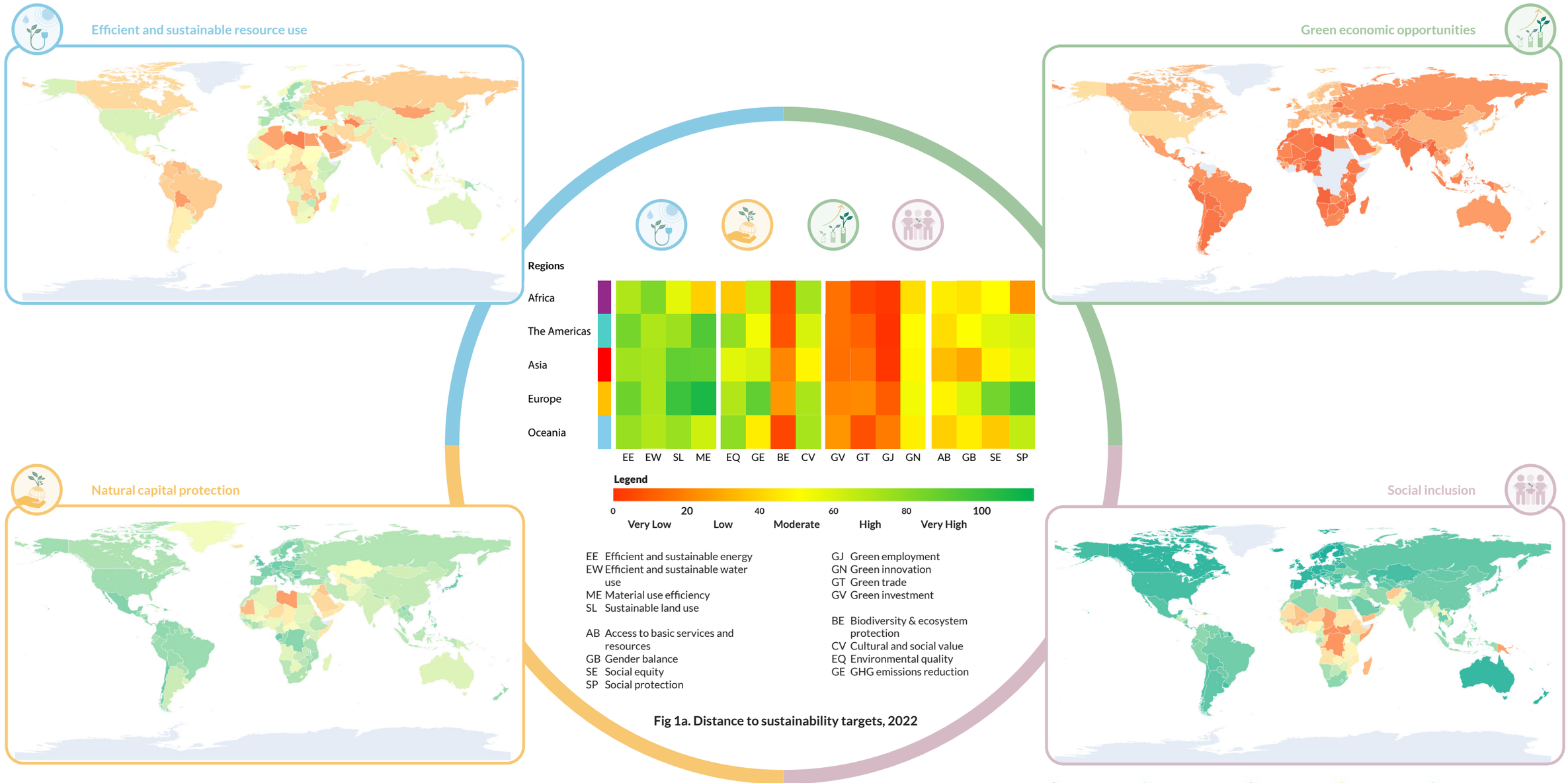
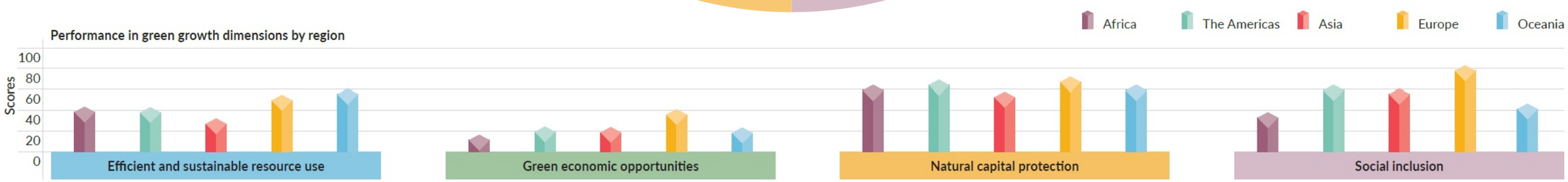


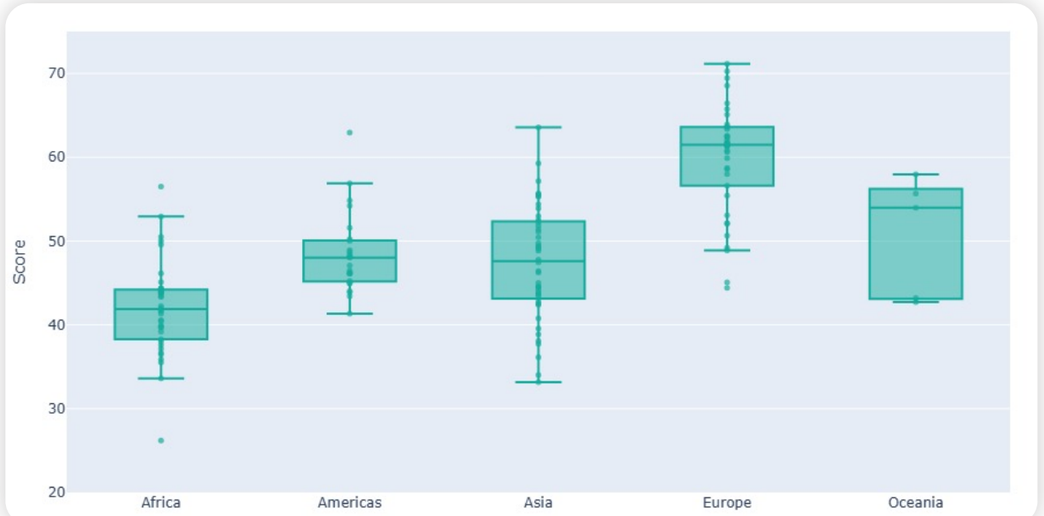
Fig 1a. Distance to sustainability targets, 2022

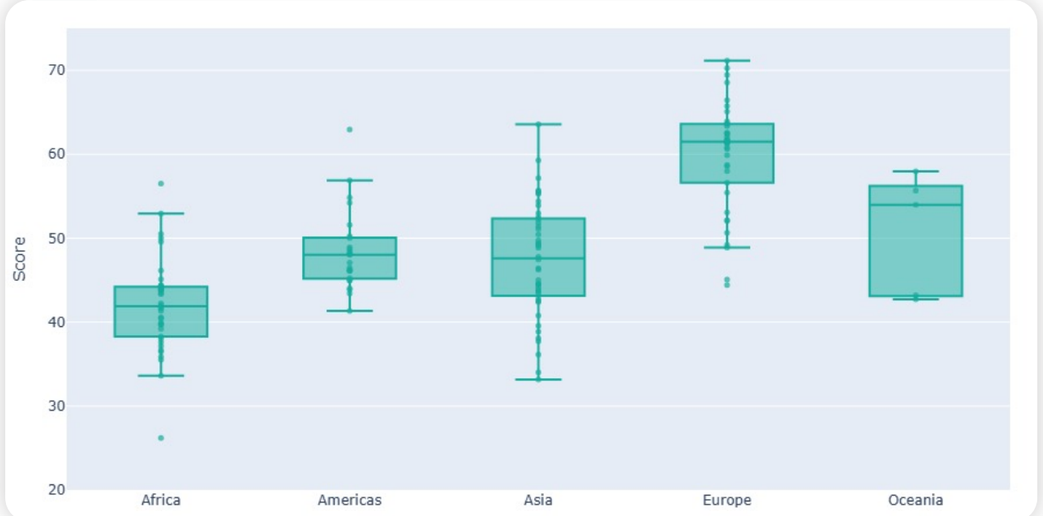


3 The Green Growth Potential complements performance by revealing the momentum of countries' progress toward sustainability targets

3.1 Regional momentum in green growth

The radar diagrams compare countries' performance levels and potential momentum across the four green growth dimensions and their underlying pillars. Performance scores illustrate how close countries are to reaching sustainability targets, while potential scores indicate the rate and direction of progress toward these goals. Together, the two measures provide complementary insights, showing both the current state of achievement and the momentum driving the transition toward green, inclusive, and resilient growth. Regional variations highlight differences in strengths and opportunities: Europe's balanced profile reflects maturity, while Asia and Africa demonstrate strong potential for accelerated progress.





Green Growth Performance

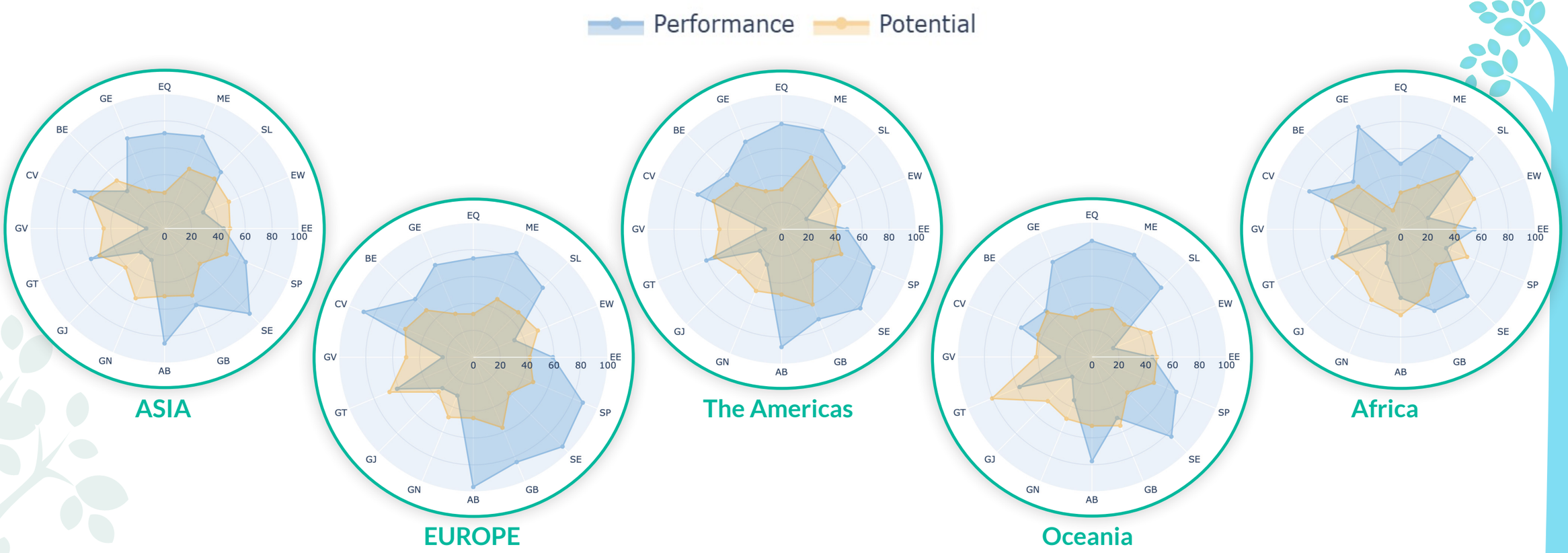
- Europe shows the highest median performance, with relatively narrow variation across countries, reflecting consistent progress.
- Asia and the Americas display moderate performance, though Asia's wider spread indicates greater diversity; many lag behind.
- Oceania has moderately high performance, with smaller island states perform lower due to structural and resource constraints.
- Africa records the lowest performance, with wide disparities among countries, underscoring uneven progress.

Green Growth Potential

- Asia and Africa show strong improvement potential, with higher variability reflecting emerging opportunities for acceleration.
- Europe's potential is moderate, indicating that many countries have reached a plateau after achieving high performance.
- The Americas demonstrate steady but limited momentum, implying incremental rather than transformative progress.
- Similarly, Oceania shows moderate and uniform momentum, indicating steady but slow progress in its green growth transition.

3.2 Potential on Index pillars

The radar diagrams illustrate regional differences in both the levels (performance) and momentum (potential) of green growth across the four dimensions and sixteen pillars of the Green Growth Index. The shaded areas show that while Europe maintains the highest and most balanced performance across all dimensions, Asia and Africa display wider gaps but more substantial improvement potential, particularly in resource efficiency and social inclusion. The Americas and Oceania demonstrate steady but modest momentum, reflecting incremental rather than transformative progress. Together, the performance and potential profiles highlight regional strengths, disparities, and opportunities to accelerate the green growth transition.



Definitions

EE – Efficient and sustainable resource use, EW – Efficient and sustainable water use, SL – Sustainable land use, ME – Material use efficiency
EQ – Environmental Quality, GE – GHG emissions reduction, BE – Biodiversity and ecosystem protection, CV – Cultural and social value
GV – Green investment, GT – Green trade, GJ – Green employment, GN – Green innovation
AB – Access to basic services and resources, GB – Gender balance, SE – Social equality, SP – Social protection

4 The Green Growth Index 2.0 identifies diverse regional transition pathways and projects rising potential for long-term green growth

4.1 *Regional transition pathways*

The scatter plots provide the relationship between performance and potential, where the four quadrants A, B, C, and D indicate the transition pathways. Most countries are concentrated around moderate performance and potential, reflecting steady but uneven progress in the global green growth transition. Many European countries are High Achievers Plateauing (B), combining strong performance with slower momentum. Asian and African countries are largely Emerging Improvers (C), showing lower performance but higher momentum for progress. Several countries, including Japan and a few European economies, are Leaders in Motion (A), demonstrating both high achievement and continued improvement. In contrast, many African countries are Stagnating Laggards (D), with persistent challenges in both performance and momentum.

Quadrant A: Leaders in Motion — Countries here have already achieved relatively high performance while continuing to improve at an above-average pace. These are the front-runners of the green growth transition.

Quadrant B: High Achievers Plateauing — These countries perform well today but show limited potential for further gains. Policy focus should be on maintaining achievements and driving efficiency improvements.

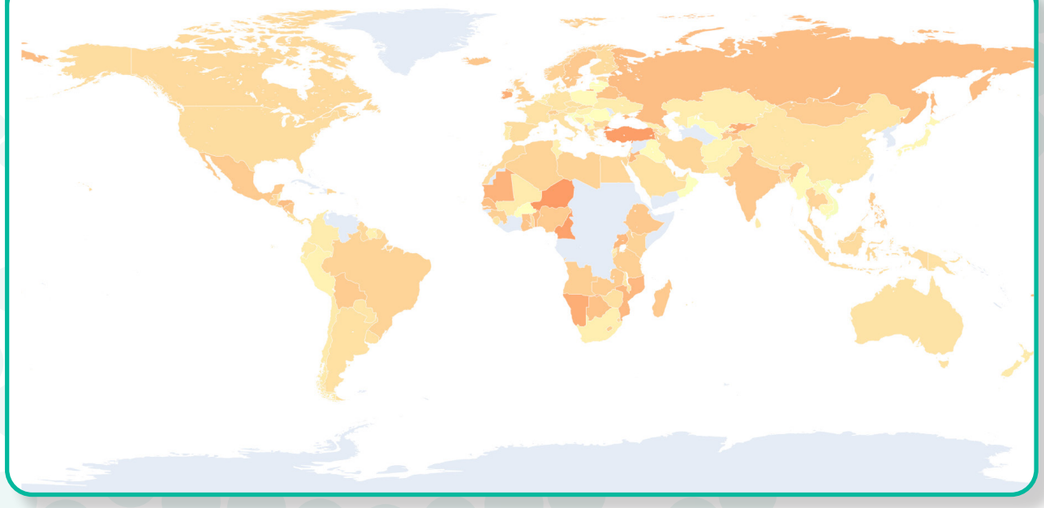
Quadrant C: Emerging Improvers — Although still below target levels, countries in this quadrant are progressing faster than their peers. They represent tomorrow's leaders and require support to sustain momentum.

Quadrant D: Stagnating Laggards — Countries far from targets and with low momentum fall into this group. They face the greatest challenges in the transition and should be priority candidates for technical assistance, financing, and structural reforms.

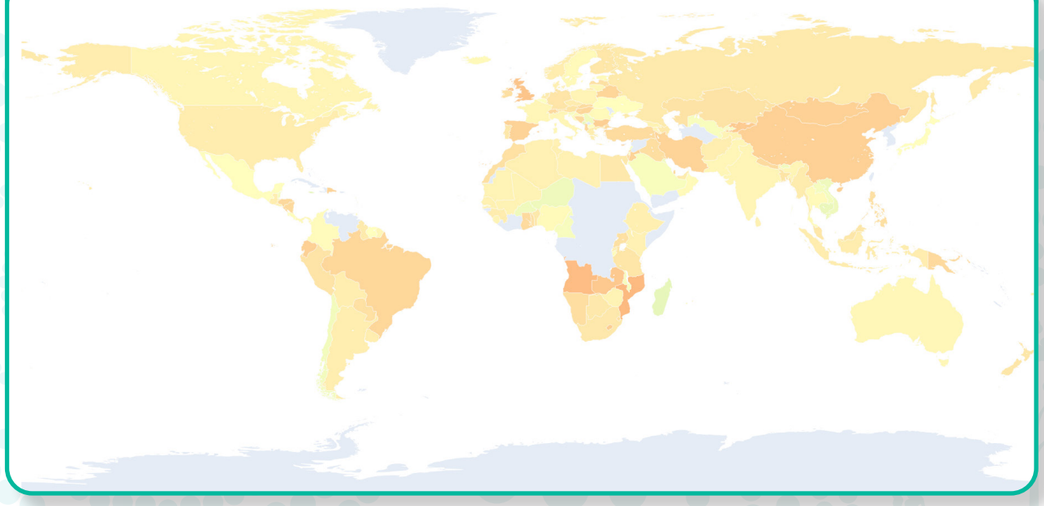
4.2 *Global potential projections*

The maps illustrate the current and projected distribution of green growth Potential across countries. The 2024 map reflects existing momentum for green growth, while the 2050 projection shows expected improvements based on modeled indicator trends. Most countries exhibit gradual increases in potential, suggesting steady progress toward stronger readiness and transition capacity. Asia and parts of Africa show the most significant expected gains, indicating growing momentum and emerging opportunities for green investment and innovation. In contrast, potential growth in Europe and North America remains modest, reflecting their green systems' maturity and the slower transition momentum expansion. Regional disparities are likely to persist, underscoring the need for targeted policies and sustained support to ensure more inclusive green growth.

Green Growth Potential 2024



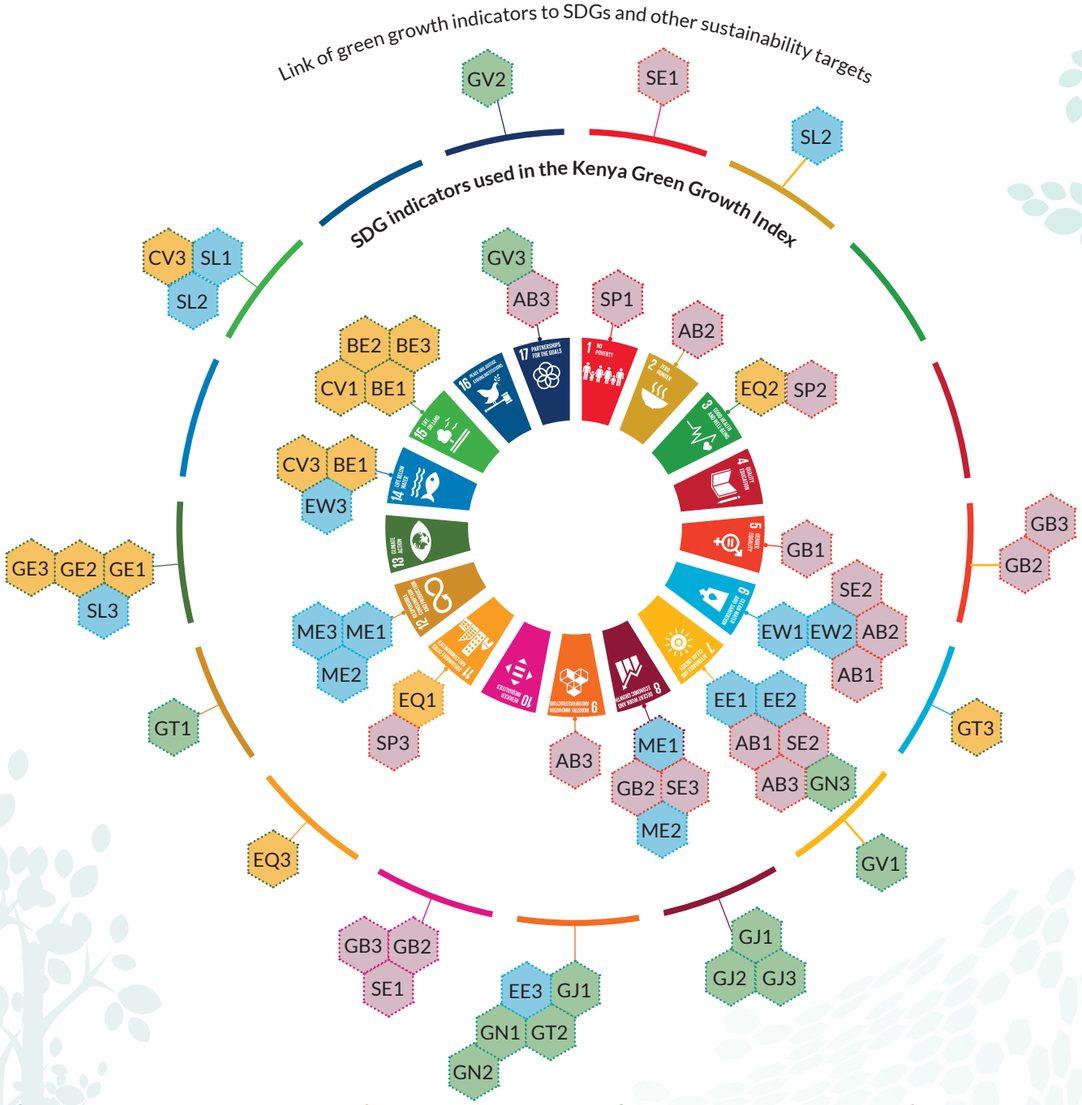
Potential Projections 2050



5 Gaps in global databases to track performance, potential, and pathways in green economic indicators are a challenge to enhancing the Index

5.1 Sustainability targets

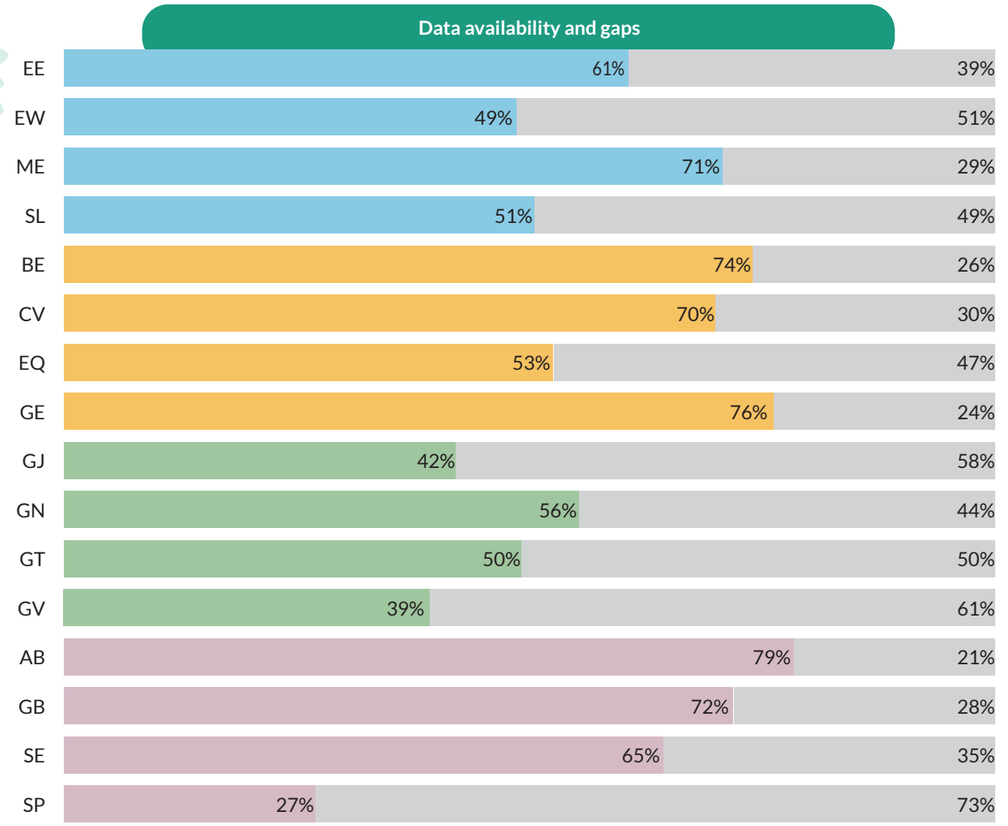
Thirty-four indicators of the Green Growth Index are directly derived from the SDGs. The remaining fourteen, while not SDG indicators, contribute to achieving the SDGs, the Paris Agreement on Climate, and the Aichi targets. By benchmarking performance against these international sustainability targets, the Index enables countries to assess their progress within a globally recognized framework and identify priority areas for accelerating the green growth transition.



The SDG indicators are benchmarked against the SDG and other sustainability targets, and the non-SDG indicators against the average values of the top-five performers across all countries. Benchmarking facilitates measurement of a country's performance in achieving the sustainability targets and allows comparison of its performance with top-performing countries globally.

5.2 Data availability and gaps

The proportion of available and missing data for each pillar of the Green Growth Index remains a constraint. While data availability is generally high for natural capital protection and social inclusion indicators, significant gaps remain in green economic opportunities, particularly for green investment and employment. These disparities highlight the continuing challenge of data completeness and the need to improve the coverage and consistency of SDG and other global databases to enable more comprehensive tracking of green growth performance.



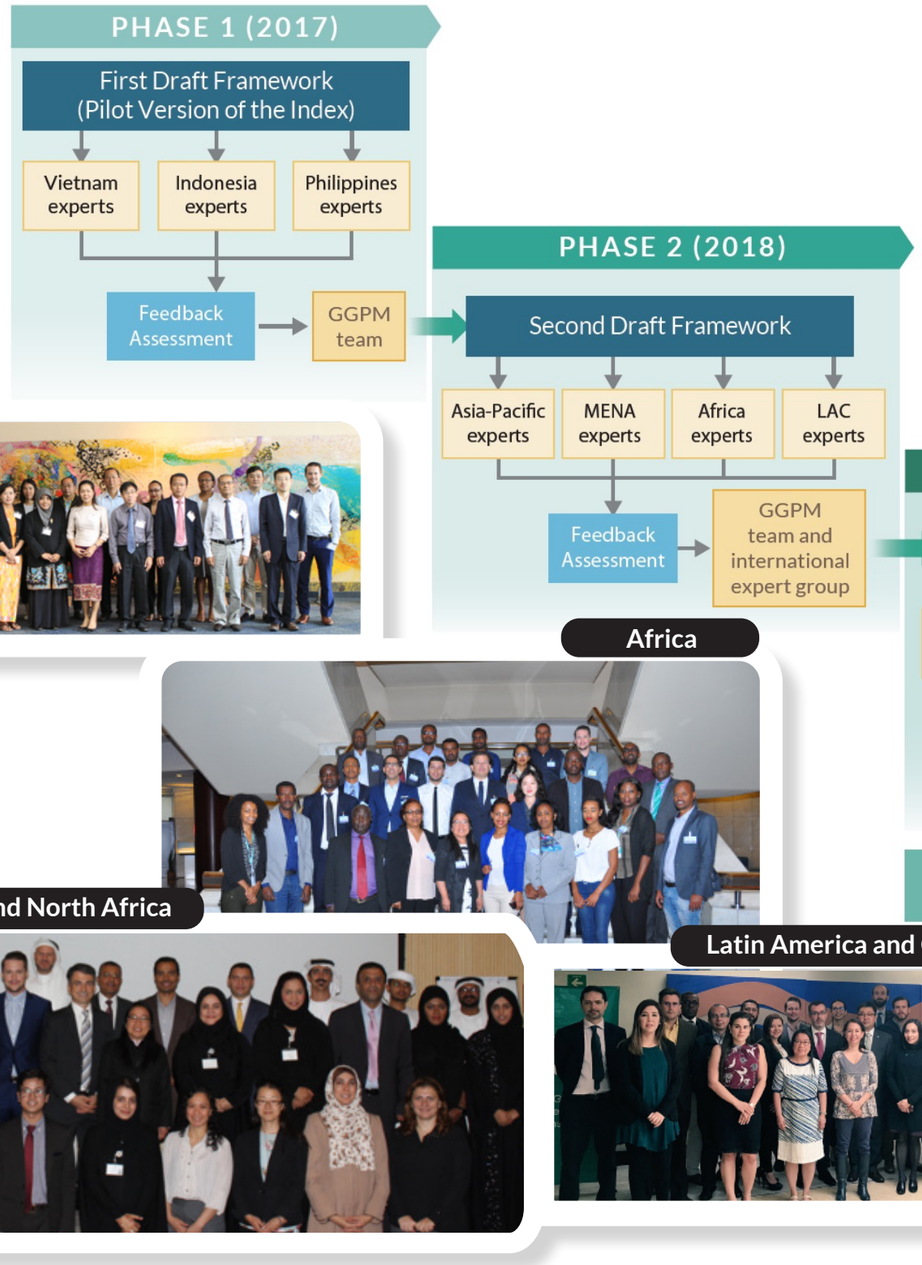
6 Growing international collaboration and knowledge exchange drive global progress on green growth

6.1 Expert collaboration legacy

Experts who contributed to the development of the Green Growth Index framework in 2019 played a crucial role in shaping its conceptual foundation and methodology. Their collective expertise established the basis for applying the Index in national policy formulation, planning, and monitoring. The continued engagement of these experts reflects the enduring global partnerships that underpin the advancement of the Green Growth Index 2.0.

6.2 Expanding international collaboration

New international partners have joined the Green Growth Index initiative to support the assessment of updated indicators and metrics for the 2025 Global Green Growth Index. Their participation demonstrates the expanding network of cooperation that continues to strengthen the global community of experts advancing green growth measurement and policy integration.



International Expert Group

Asia-Pacific

Africa

Middle East and North Africa

Latin America and Caribbean

SUMMARY OF KEY MESSAGES

1 .The Green Growth Index 2.0 introduces an enhanced framework that brings together three interlinked components, performance, potential, and pathways, to assess the achievements and momentum of countries' green growth transitions. Building on the established four dimensions of green growth, i.e., efficient and sustainable resource use, natural capital protection, green economic opportunities, and social inclusion, the Index ensures consistency, comparability, and policy relevance.

Performance reflects the current level of achievement based on the indicators' values, while potential measures the growth momentum derived from the rate of change in these indicators. Pathways connect the two, showing how countries are progressing along different transition trajectories. Together, they offer a comprehensive and forward-looking view of global green growth, supporting the design of strategies that accelerate sustainable, low-carbon, and inclusive development.

2 .Of the 150 countries assessed in 2025, only 16 percent achieved high Green Growth Index scores, with Denmark and Switzerland leading globally. Despite their strong results, these countries remain around 30 points below the sustainability target of 100, underscoring that no country has yet reached full green growth maturity.

Across regions, Europe maintains the highest and most balanced performance, while Asia and the Americas show moderate outcomes. Africa and Oceania lag behind. The weakest results are concentrated in green economic opportunities, where insufficient green investment and limited job creation continue to slow progress. Addressing these gaps will be key to accelerating the transition toward more inclusive and resilient economies.

3 .The Green Growth Potential provides new insight into the pace and direction of progress toward sustainability targets. While performance highlights what countries have already achieved, potential measures how quickly and effectively they are advancing. This dual perspective allows the Index to capture both the current status and the momentum of the green growth transition.

Regional patterns reveal that Europe combines high performance with moderate potential, reflecting mature systems and slower acceleration. In contrast, Asia and Africa display stronger potential, signaling emerging readiness and growing capacity to improve. Together, performance and potential present a fuller picture of global green growth, linking achievement with momentum to inform future policy priorities.

4 .The relationship between performance and potential defines four transition pathways, i.e., Leaders in Motion, High Achievers Plateauing, Emerging Improvers, and Stagnating Laggards, which describe countries' relative positions in the green growth transition. Most countries cluster around moderate levels of both performance and potential, suggesting steady yet uneven progress globally.

Europe dominates among High Achievers Plateauing, reflecting strong but stable performance. Asia and Africa are largely Emerging Improvers, combining modest results with strong momentum for change. A few advanced economies, such as Japan and selected European countries, fall under Leaders in Motion, achieving high performance while continuing to improve. Meanwhile, several countries, particularly in Africa, remain Stagnating Laggards, where both achievement and momentum are low.

Projections to 2050 show rising potential across most regions, particularly in Asia and Africa, indicating growing readiness for green investment and innovation. However, differences in progress persist, emphasizing the need for targeted policies to ensure a more inclusive and balanced global transition.

5 .The Green Growth Index draws on 48 sustainability indicators, including 34 directly aligned with the SDGs and 14 others that contribute to the objectives of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Global Biodiversity Framework. Benchmarking these indicators against international targets enables countries to assess their progress within a globally comparable framework.

However, gaps in global databases, especially for green economic opportunity indicators such as investment, innovation, and employment, remain a significant limitation. While data availability is strong for natural capital protection and social inclusion, coverage for green economy metrics is less consistent across countries and regions. Improving the completeness, comparability, and timeliness of SDG and other global databases is essential to enhance the accuracy and policy usefulness of the Green Growth Index.

6 The Green Growth Index 2.0 builds on the foundations established through the 2019 international expert consultations, which shaped its conceptual framework and methodology. These contributions laid the groundwork for applying the Index to national and global assessments. The ongoing engagement of this expert community, together with the involvement of new international partners, has been vital in refining indicators, testing new metrics, and aligning the Index with emerging global priorities.

The growing network of experts, institutions, and partner organizations reflects a shared global commitment to advancing green growth measurement and knowledge exchange. This expanding collaboration not only strengthens the Green Growth Index's scientific and policy credibility but also supports its broader application in national planning, regional cooperation, and global sustainability reporting.

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Please cite this publication as:
L.A. Acosta, I. Nzimenyera, R.M. Munezero, R.S. Sabado, Jr., G.D.P.Kishor, H.Luchtenbelt, M. Fofana, I. Solvang, A. Kim, A. Bhatt, A. Jacob, A. Meagher, B. Chhun, C. Hopkins, C.M. Aboagye, C. Krug, D. Vertesy, D. Eaton, F. Eboli, F. Tubiello, H. Mac Nulty, I. Hascic, J. Vause, J.G. Pineda, J. Musango, K. Braga, K Kitamori, L.F. de Meira, M. Harsdorff, M. Astralaga, M.T. Pisani, M. Dar Ali, M. de la Chaux, M.K.Lee, N. Girouard, N. Cantore, P.M. Batistic, R. Isea, R. Damania, R. Hogeboom, R. Lasco, R. Cavatassi, R. Gainza, R.J. Mamiit, S. Mathur, S.F. De Cordoba, S. Chonabayashi, T. Abulzahab, T. Arndt, T. El Achkar, U. Iftikhar (UNDP), V. Sirimaneetham, V. Valido, and X. Pan. (2025). Summary Report: Green Growth Index 2025 – Measuring green growth performance, potential, and pathways, Green Growth Performance Measurement Program (GGPM), Global Green Growth **Institute (GGGI),** Seoul, South Korea.

Partners

UNITED NATIONS ESCAP – Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UN environment – United Nations Environment Programme
UNITED NATIONS UNCTAD
WORLD BANK GROUP
UNIDO – UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
UN WOMEN
IFAD – Investing in rural people
green economy coalition
International Labour Organization
FEEM – Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei
Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP
water footprint network
GREEN GROWTH Knowledge Partnership