



AHK Climate Action Compass 2024

Results of a survey of German chambers of commerce abroad,
delegations and representative offices



German Chamber of
Commerce and Industry



German Chambers
of Commerce Abroad

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Methodology

The **AHK Climate Action Compass 2024** is based on a DIHK survey of the member companies of the German Chambers of Commerce Abroad, delegations and representative offices (AHKs). It records the feedback from more than 2,200 German companies, branches and subsidiaries worldwide, as well as companies with close ties to Germany.

The survey was conducted from 25 March to 9 May 2024.

38 per cent of the responding companies come from the industry and construction sector, 41 per cent from the service sector and a further 21 per cent are trading companies.

Smaller companies with fewer than 100 employees account for 48 per cent of responses. 21 per cent of companies employ between 100 and 1,000 employees. Large companies with more than 1,000 employees account for 31 per cent of respondents worldwide.

52 per cent are subsidiaries/branches of German companies, 37 per cent are local or (non-German) international companies without a branch in Germany and a further 11 per cent are local or (non-German) international companies with a branch in Germany.

Imprint

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1. Significance of climate change and mitigation measures

The importance of climate change and measures to mitigate it have only increased very slightly on average in 2024 from the perspective of companies worldwide compared to the survey in 2022. While the mean value in the same survey in 2022 was 3.6, it now stands at 3.7 on a scale between 1 "the issue plays practically no role" and 6 "the issue dominates the public debate".

It should also be noted that - contrary to what we might expect in Germany - from the perspective of international and local companies, climate protection does not dominate the public debate as an issue in any country. On a scale of one to six, nowhere was climate protection ranked higher than 4.6 on average.

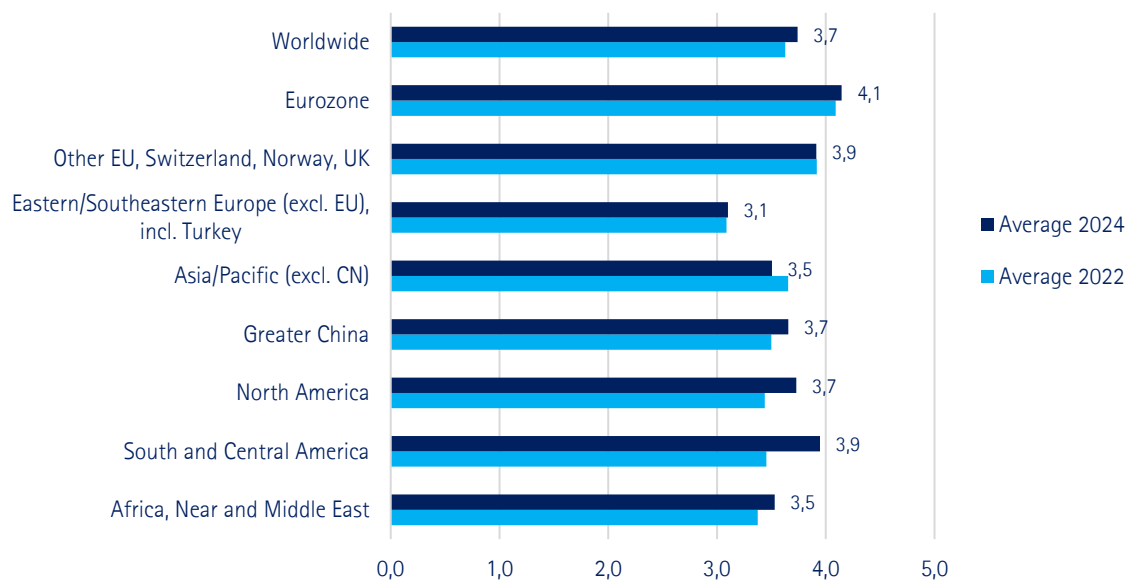
Companies in the eurozone attach the greatest importance to climate protection (mean value 4.1), and the least in Eastern/Southeastern Europe (3.1).

The greatest increase in importance was recorded in South and Central America, where the mean value rose from 3.5 to 3.9. However, companies in North America also see climate protection and measures to mitigate it as more important than two years ago (3.4), with a value of 3.7.

What importance do companies attach to climate change and measures to mitigate it?

Mean value on a scale between

1 (the topic plays practically no role) and 6 (the topic dominates the public debate)



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With a mean value of 2.9, Malaysia and Bolivia are the countries in which climate protection is the least important issue. However, in Turkey and Vietnam, with a mean score of 3.1 each, and Thailand, Egypt and Belarus, with a mean score of 3.3 each, the issue does not play a significant role from the perspective of local companies either.

Norway and France, on the other hand, are the countries where climate protection is high on the agenda with an average value of 4.6, as are Chile and Colombia (4.4).

What importance do companies attach to climate change or measures to contain it?

Distribution of ratings in per cent and mean value on a scale between

1 (the topic plays virtually no role) and 6 (the topic dominates the public debate) by country and region.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Average
Worldwide	7%	13%	22%	26%	20%	12%	3,7
Eurozone	4%	5%	17%	32%	31%	11%	4,1
France	0%	0%	11%	37%	30%	22%	4,6
Greece	4%	9%	17%	31%	30%	9%	4,0
Italy	1%	4%	18%	39%	32%	6%	4,2
Austria	3%	3%	9%	47%	25%	13%	4,3
Portugal	0%	3%	15%	49%	27%	6%	4,2
Slovakia	8%	20%	16%	12%	28%	16%	3,8
Spain	4%	3%	19%	24%	38%	12%	4,2
Other EU, Switzerland, Norway, UK	5%	10%	20%	29%	25%	11%	3,9
Bulgaria	6%	12%	47%	14%	6%	15%	3,5
United Kingdom (UK)	6%	24%	24%	28%	11%	7%	3,4
Norway	2%	0%	4%	37%	40%	17%	4,6
Sweden	7%	3%	10%	39%	38%	3%	4,1
Eastern/Southeastern Europe (excl. EU), incl. Turkey	12%	24%	28%	18%	14%	4%	3,1
Turkey	7%	25%	34%	21%	8%	5%	3,1
Belarus	20%	18%	16%	11%	30%	5%	3,3
Asia/Pacific (excl. CN)	6%	20%	24%	25%	16%	9%	3,5
Australia	3%	6%	25%	34%	19%	13%	4,0
India	9%	9%	18%	23%	18%	23%	4,0
Japan	4%	17%	27%	29%	19%	4%	3,6
Korea (South)	2%	23%	28%	19%	16%	12%	3,6
Malaysia	10%	31%	33%	14%	10%	2%	2,9
Philippines	6%	24%	18%	36%	8%	8%	3,4
Singapore	5%	9%	18%	36%	27%	5%	3,9
Sri Lanka	6%	18%	24%	25%	9%	18%	3,7
Thailand	5%	33%	26%	13%	16%	7%	3,3
Vietnam	14%	29%	20%	19%	9%	9%	3,1
Greater China	6%	14%	29%	22%	16%	13%	3,7
China, PR	8%	9%	38%	21%	13%	11%	3,6
Taiwan	3%	24%	17%	25%	17%	14%	3,7
North America	5%	12%	26%	27%	19%	11%	3,7
Mexico	10%	18%	14%	24%	18%	16%	3,7
USA	2%	8%	35%	28%	19%	8%	3,8
South and Central America	9%	8%	19%	26%	20%	18%	3,9
Argentina	4%	17%	25%	21%	8%	25%	3,9
Bolivia	28%	8%	31%	16%	11%	6%	2,9
Brazil	5%	10%	16%	32%	25%	12%	4,0
Chile	4%	2%	12%	31%	31%	20%	4,4
Costa Rica	0%	11%	20%	32%	14%	23%	4,2
Ecuador	6%	8%	20%	21%	24%	21%	4,1
Colombia	12%	3%	9%	19%	27%	30%	4,4
Paraguay	12%	16%	32%	12%	12%	16%	3,4
Peru	0%	12%	32%	36%	12%	8%	3,7
Uruguay	10%	0%	21%	32%	19%	18%	4,0
Africa, Near and Middle East	10%	18%	24%	19%	16%	13%	3,5
Egypt	15%	13%	38%	11%	10%	13%	3,3
Kenya	0%	19%	24%	28%	29%	0%	3,7
Morocco	10%	6%	22%	18%	18%	26%	4,1
Saudi Arabia	8%	18%	35%	18%	13%	8%	3,4
Tunisia	11%	19%	22%	18%	11%	19%	3,6
United Arab Emirates	0%	33%	10%	28%	29%	0%	3,5

2. Energy transition on site ...

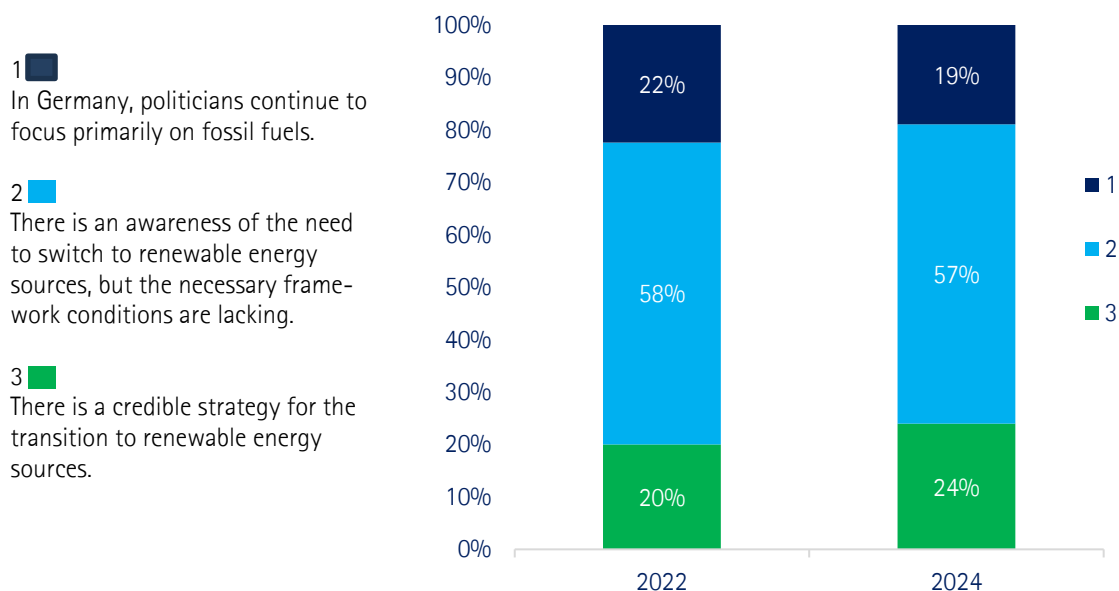
Over the past two years, some countries appear to have given strategic thought to how the transition to renewable energies can be achieved. Almost a quarter of all companies surveyed (24 per cent) believe that local decision-makers in their countries have a credible strategy in place. Two years ago, only a fifth felt this way.

Even though almost a fifth of companies (19 per cent) still state that local politicians continue to rely primarily on fossil energy sources, a slight improvement of three percentage points can be seen here compared to 2022, when 22 per cent still stated that politicians continue to rely on fossil energy sources.

The number of companies stating that there is an awareness of the need to transition to renewable energies on site is almost unchanged. 58 per cent of companies stated this in 2022, now it is 57 per cent. However, this is also accompanied by the assessment that, despite awareness, the necessary framework conditions for the transition are lacking.

In the opinion of the companies surveyed worldwide, which statement about the energy transition is true?

Company responses in per cent



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If we consider the statement that politicians are continuing to rely on fossil fuels, this should not obscure the fact that the 19 per cent figure is an average. This figure is much higher in individual countries. For example, 67 per cent of companies in Mexico state that they continue to rely on fossil fuels, and almost half of the companies in Bolivia (46 per cent) believe the same. Countries such as the UK and Ireland with 42 per cent and Thailand and Malaysia with 38 per cent each are also well above the average of 19 per cent. Well over a third see Belarus (36 per cent) continuing on the fossil fuel path, as does the USA with 36 per cent.

The local companies see Morocco (65 per cent), Uruguay (54 per cent) and Kenya (52 per cent) as far above the average of 24 per cent in terms of a credible strategy. However, Greece (43 per cent), Portugal (42 per cent) and Taiwan (41 per cent) are also more credible than the average in the eyes of companies in these countries.

In the opinion of the companies surveyed worldwide, which statement about the energy transition is true?

- 1 = In Germany, politicians continue to focus primarily on fossil fuels.
 2 = There is an awareness of the need to switch to renewable energy sources, but the necessary framework conditions are lacking.
 3 = There is a credible strategy for the transition to renewable energy sources.

	1	2	3
Worldwide	19%	57%	24%
Eurozone	4%	71%	25%
France	0%	68%	32%
Greece	4%	53%	43%
Italy	4%	92%	4%
Austria	9%	60%	31%
Portugal	0%	58%	42%
Slovakia	16%	84%	0%
Spain	2%	69%	29%
Other EU, Switzerland, Norway, UK	17%	57%	26%
Bulgaria	3%	73%	24%
Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK)	42%	23%	35%
Norway	5%	86%	9%
Sweden	11%	57%	32%
Eastern/Southeastern Europe (excl. EU), incl. Turkey	22%	64%	14%
Turkey	14%	68%	18%
Belarus (Belarus)	36%	60%	4%
Asia/Pacific (excluding CN)	24%	57%	19%
Australia	13%	67%	20%
India	17%	48%	35%
Japan	13%	79%	8%
Korea (South)	18%	64%	18%
Malaysia	38%	48%	14%
Philippines	35%	47%	18%
Singapore	30%	35%	35%
Sri Lanka	3%	67%	30%
Thailand	38%	55%	7%
Vietnam	31%	52%	17%
Greater China	16%	50%	34%
China, PR	17%	48%	35%
Taiwan	7%	52%	41%
North America	43%	38%	19%
Mexico	67%	22%	11%
USA	35%	41%	24%
South and Central America	19%	58%	23%
Argentina	8%	71%	21%
Bolivia	46%	51%	3%
Brazil	15%	54%	31%
Chile	4%	70%	26%
Costa Rica	9%	67%	24%
Ecuador	33%	56%	11%
Colombia	6%	81%	13%
Paraguay	16%	60%	24%
Peru	13%	62%	25%
Uruguay	5%	41%	54%
Africa, Near and Middle East	18%	50%	32%
Egypt	18%	56%	26%
Kenya	5%	43%	52%
Morocco	6%	29%	65%
Saudi Arabia	28%	41%	31%
Tunisia	19%	70%	11%
United Arab Emirates	14%	53%	33%

3. ... and their impact on corporate strategies

The impact that local strategies have on companies is almost unchanged compared to 2022, with a mean value of 3.1. Two years ago, it was 3.0 on a scale of 1 "We can implement this without any problems and 6 "We feel overwhelmed as a company". This also applies to the individual regions.

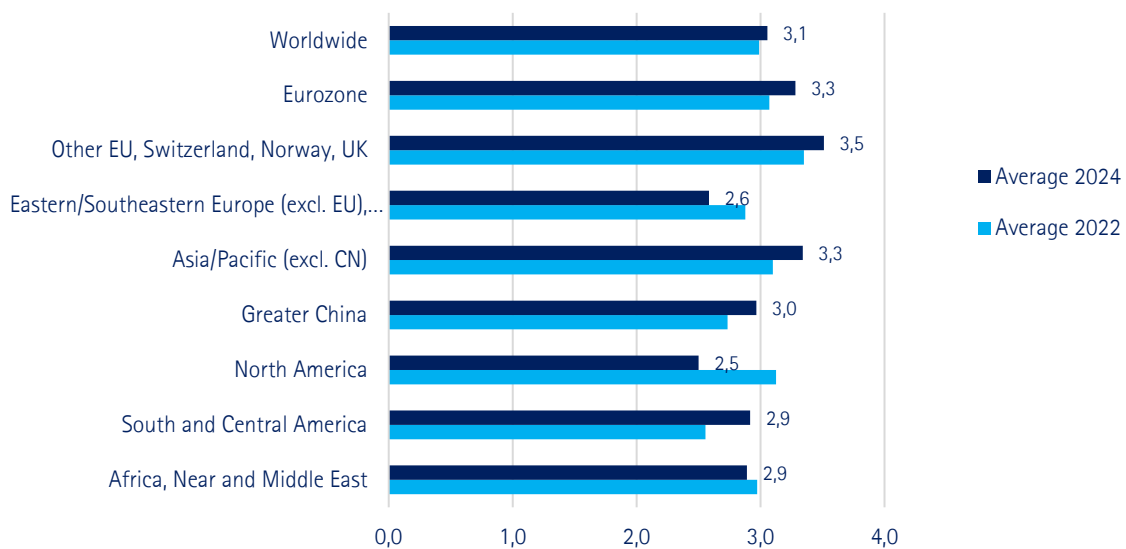
Companies currently see the least impact of political initiatives on their own business in North America. Here, the mean value has fallen from 3.1 in 2022 to 2.5. Companies in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe (excluding the EU), including Turkey, are similarly unimpressed, with the value dropping from 2.9 to 2.6.

Companies in South and Central America in particular are reporting a greater impact on their own company than two years ago, with a current value of 2.9 (2.6 in 2022), as well as in Greater China, where the value has risen from 2.7 to 3.

Impact of the strategy in the country on your own company

Mean value on a scale between

1 (We can implement this without any problems) and 6 (We feel overwhelmed as a company)

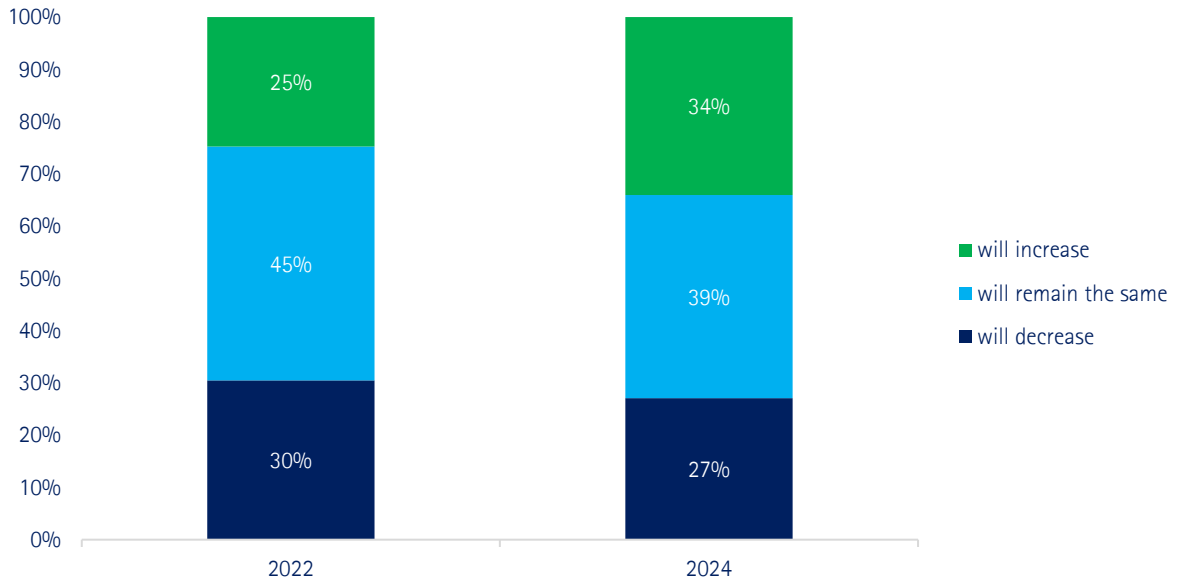


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4. Impact of Carbon pricing in the EU on the market share in the host country

More than a third of companies (34 per cent) expect the market share of German/European products to increase in the host country due to the pricing of CO₂ in the EU. This is a significant difference to 2022, where only a quarter saw this effect.

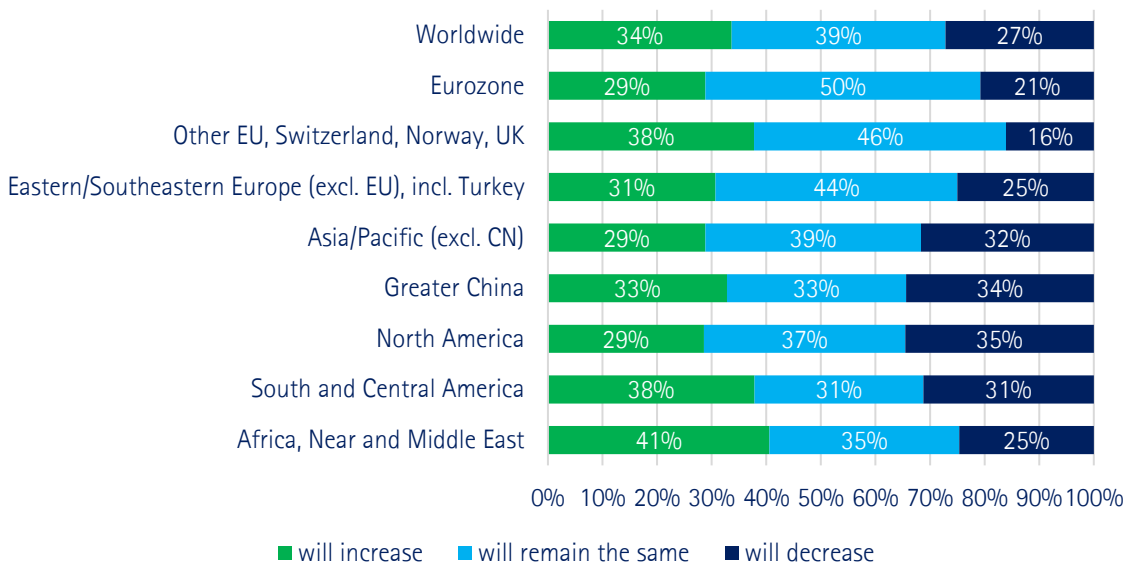
How will the pricing of CO₂ in the EU affect the market share of German/European products in your host country? Company responses in per cent



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At present, companies in Africa, the Middle East, South and Central America and the rest of the EU, Switzerland, Norway and the UK in particular estimate that the market share will increase. In Greater China and North America, companies are forecasting a decline in the market share for German/European products.

How will the pricing of CO₂ in the EU affect the market share of German/European products in your host country? Company responses in per cent



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The countries in which most companies anticipate a future increase in market share are Sweden (60 per cent), India (57 per cent), Bulgaria and Morocco (54 per cent each). In contrast, companies forecast a decline in Bolivia (54 per cent), Uruguay (47 per cent) and Thailand (45 per cent) in particular.

How will the pricing of CO₂ in the EU affect the market share of German/European products in your host country? Company responses in per cent

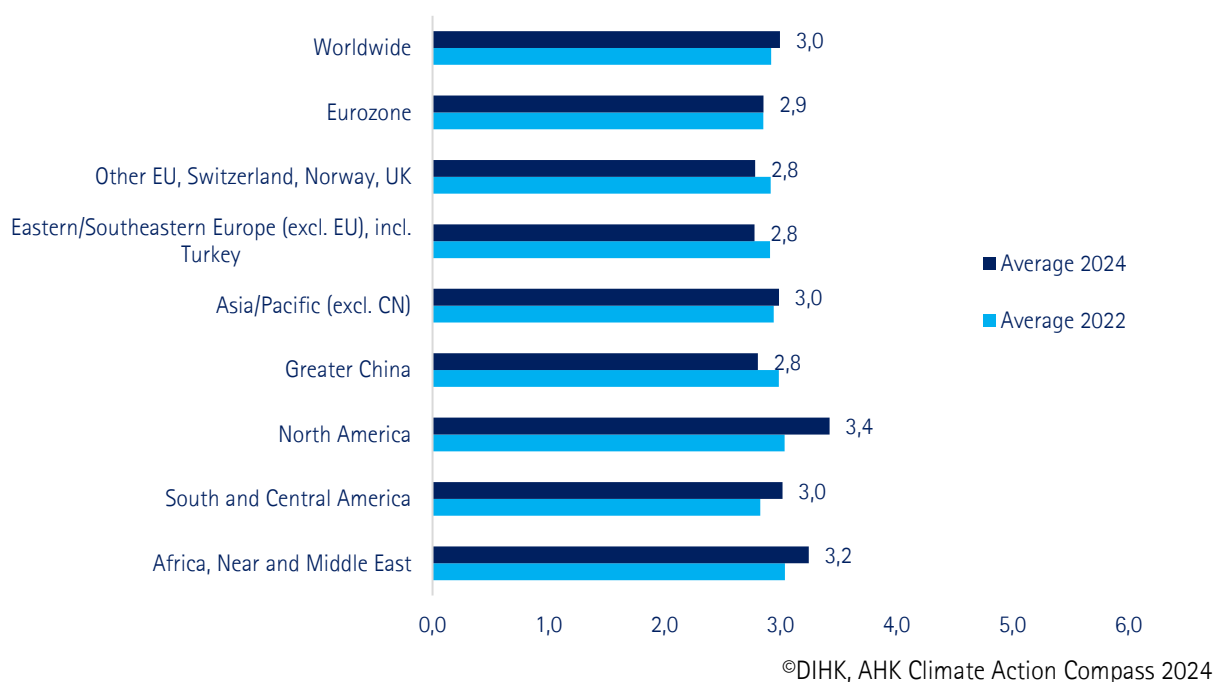
	will rise	will remain the same	will decline
Worldwide	34%	39%	27%
Eurozone	29%	50%	21%
France	19%	75%	6%
Greece	50%	33%	17%
Italy	23%	60%	17%
Austria	31%	27%	42%
Portugal	32%	50%	18%
Slovakia	0%	65%	35%
Spain	31%	50%	19%
Other EU, Switzerland, Norway, UK	38%	46%	16%
Bulgaria	54%	42%	4%
Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK)	16%	75%	9%
Norway	41%	37%	22%
Sweden	64%	36%	0%
Eastern/Southeastern Europe (excl. EU), incl.	31%	44%	25%
Turkey	34%	44%	22%
Belarus (Belarus)	0%	61%	39%
Asia/Pacific (excluding CN)	29%	39%	32%
Australia	25%	50%	25%
India	57%	14%	29%
Japan	19%	61%	20%
Korea (South)	39%	22%	39%
Malaysia	23%	35%	42%
Philippines	42%	35%	23%
Singapore	31%	25%	44%
Sri Lanka	31%	44%	25%
Thailand	19%	36%	45%
Vietnam	42%	27%	31%
Greater China	33%	33%	34%
China, PR	31%	30%	39%
Taiwan	33%	43%	24%
North America	29%	36%	35%
Mexico	31%	38%	31%
USA	26%	36%	38%
South and Central America	38%	31%	31%
Argentina	44%	43%	13%
Bolivia	23%	23%	54%
Brazil	20%	53%	27%
Chile	43%	22%	35%
Costa Rica	32%	36%	32%
Ecuador	51%	21%	28%
Colombia	30%	48%	22%
Paraguay	38%	24%	38%
Peru	22%	39%	39%
Uruguay	29%	24%	47%
Africa, Near and Middle East	41%	34%	25%
Egypt	48%	24%	28%
Kenya	42%	25%	33%
Morocco	54%	31%	15%
Saudi Arabia	18%	39%	43%
Tunisia	52%	41%	7%
United Arab Emirates	17%	50%	33%

5. Relocation of production processes due to Carbon pricing in the EU

On average, companies worldwide see the likelihood of production processes being relocated due to carbon pricing in the EU as virtually unchanged. The company responses in North America show a striking difference compared to 2022. While the mean value from 1 "A relocation of production processes to my country of domicile is highly unlikely" to 6 "My country of domicile is highly favourable for a relocation of production processes" in 2022 was still 3.0, the mean value of the company responses is now 3.4.

How likely do companies think it is that production processes will increasingly be relocated to your host country as a result of carbon pricing in the EU?

Mean value on a scale from 1 (relocation of production processes to my country of domicile is highly unlikely) to 6 (my country of domicile is highly favourable for relocation of production processes)



However, a look at the individual countries shows that there are significant differences from country to country in some regions.

The average value in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) is 1.9, meaning that most companies there see no likelihood of production processes being relocated to their location due to carbon pricing in the EU.

In contrast, companies in India, with a mean score of 4.5, see a significantly higher suitability for relocating production to their country than elsewhere in the world. Companies in Morocco and Vietnam take a similar view, each with a mean score of 4.0 on a scale from 1 "Relocating production processes to my country of domicile is highly unlikely" to 6 "My country of domicile is highly suitable for relocating production processes."

How likely do companies think it is that more production processes will be relocated to your host country as a result of Carbon pricing in the EU?

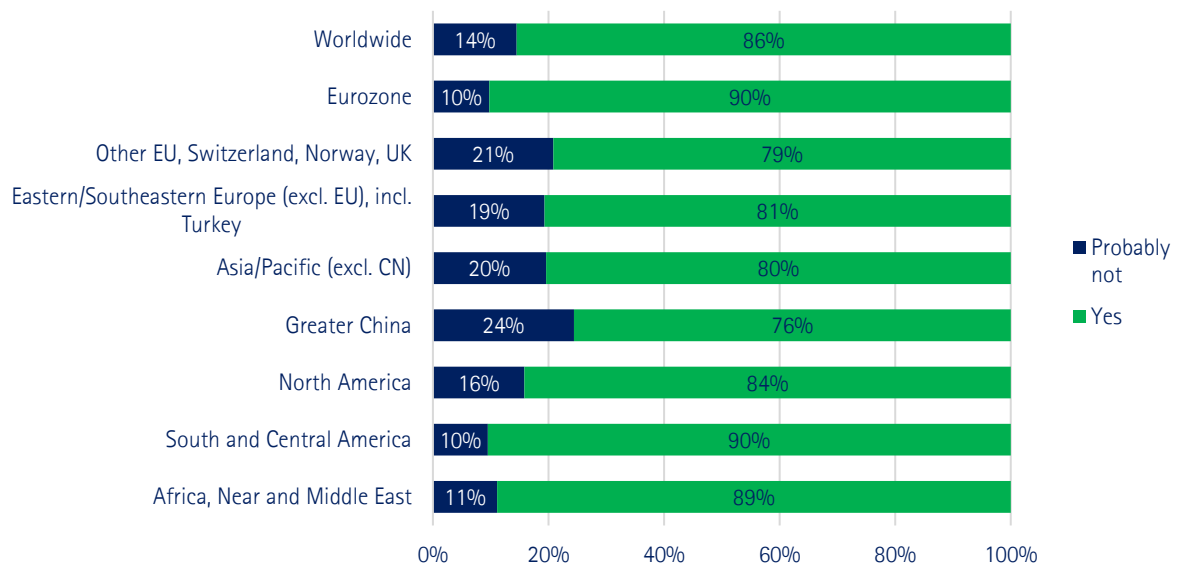
Mean value on a scale from 1 (relocation of production processes to my country of domicile is highly unlikely) to 6 (my country of domicile is highly favourable for relocation of production processes)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Average
Worldwide	23%	18%	22%	19%	11%	7%	3,0
Eurozone	18%	26%	23%	20%	10%	3%	2,9
France	13%	43%	27%	13%	4%	0%	2,5
Greece	18%	36%	18%	9%	14%	5%	2,8
Italy	19%	32%	25%	16%	8%	0%	2,6
Austria	29%	26%	19%	26%	0%	0%	2,4
Portugal	6%	9%	20%	31%	31%	3%	3,8
Slovakia	12%	16%	40%	24%	8%	0%	3,0
Spain	20%	25%	20%	18%	11%	6%	2,9
Other EU, Switzerland, Norway, UK	28%	18%	22%	17%	11%	4%	2,8
Bulgaria	12%	24%	31%	18%	6%	9%	3,1
United Kingdom (UK)	71%	0%	0%	29%	0%	0%	1,9
Norway	20%	22%	30%	13%	13%	2%	2,8
Sweden	14%	25%	25%	11%	21%	4%	3,1
Eastern/Southeastern Europe (excl. EU), incl. Turkey	27%	23%	17%	17%	10%	6%	2,8
Turkey	19%	31%	22%	19%	9%	0%	2,7
Belarus	56%	7%	8%	11%	16%	2%	2,3
Asia/Pacific (excl. CN)	23%	16%	24%	19%	11%	7%	3,0
Australia	47%	20%	13%	10%	3%	7%	2,2
India	5%	0%	14%	19%	43%	19%	4,5
Japan	35%	19%	23%	16%	4%	3%	2,4
Korea (South)	17%	20%	32%	24%	2%	5%	2,9
Malaysia	7%	17%	20%	27%	17%	12%	3,7
Philippines	19%	15%	30%	15%	17%	4%	3,1
Singapore	24%	24%	27%	10%	10%	5%	2,7
Sri Lanka	41%	10%	32%	3%	7%	7%	2,4
Thailand	10%	24%	20%	29%	12%	5%	3,2
Vietnam	3%	9%	28%	24%	18%	18%	4,0
Greater China	23%	23%	21%	21%	9%	3%	2,8
China, PR	16%	24%	20%	20%	14%	6%	3,1
Taiwan	26%	22%	26%	22%	4%	0%	2,6
North America	17%	14%	22%	16%	18%	13%	3,4
Mexico	18%	16%	17%	24%	18%	7%	3,3
USA	9%	9%	33%	11%	18%	20%	3,8
South and Central America	26%	14%	21%	19%	10%	10%	3,0
Argentina	50%	9%	18%	5%	9%	9%	2,4
Bolivia	44%	24%	23%	6%	0%	3%	2,0
Brazil	11%	11%	15%	30%	22%	11%	3,7
Chile	34%	24%	16%	16%	6%	4%	2,5
Costa Rica	26%	9%	12%	18%	6%	29%	3,6
Ecuador	23%	13%	29%	21%	8%	6%	3,0
Colombia	29%	16%	17%	19%	13%	6%	2,9
Paraguay	8%	8%	29%	21%	17%	17%	3,8
Peru	29%	21%	21%	21%	8%	0%	2,6
Uruguay	23%	13%	28%	18%	9%	9%	3,0
Africa, Near and Middle East	18%	18%	19%	22%	12%	11%	3,2
Egypt	13%	5%	29%	24%	13%	16%	3,7
Kenya	29%	29%	24%	19%	0%	0%	2,3
Morocco	9%	4%	24%	22%	18%	22%	4,0
Saudi Arabia	18%	28%	13%	18%	15%	8%	3,1
Tunisia	21%	15%	24%	21%	9%	12%	3,2
United Arab Emirates	10%	29%	10%	33%	14%	5%	3,3

6. Business opportunities due to climate protection / energy transition / mobility transition

More than 86 per cent of companies worldwide see business opportunities in connection with climate protection, the energy transition and the mobility transition in their country. Most optimists are located in the eurozone and in South and Central America, where 90 per cent of companies see business opportunities. Greater China is the region in which, in a global comparison, almost a quarter (24 per cent) say "rather no" when it comes to business opportunities in connection with climate protection, the energy transition and the mobility transition in their country.

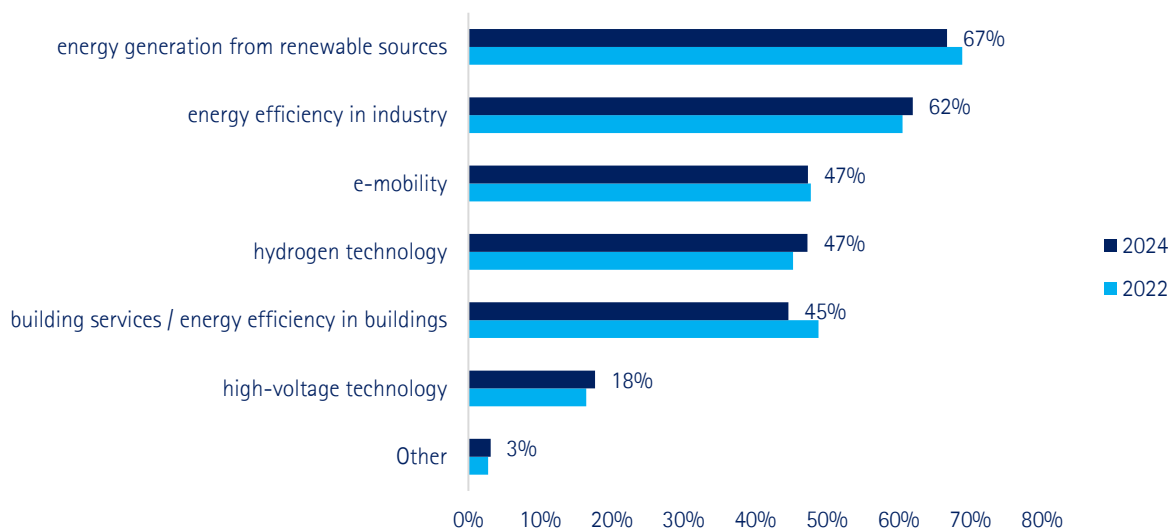
Do companies see business opportunities in connection with climate protection / energy transition / mobility transition in their country? Company responses in per cent



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The business areas in which the companies see opportunities are almost unchanged in terms of their respective shares. The greatest opportunities are in energy generation from renewable sources and energy efficiency in industry.

And if so, which ones? Worldwide; in relation to the companies that see opportunities; multiple answers possible



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When looking at the various countries and their most optimistic companies in terms of business opportunities, France (100 per cent), Portugal and Egypt (97 per cent), Slovakia and Chile (96 per cent) are at the top of the list with more than 95 per cent of company responses. In contrast, 40 per cent of companies in Belarus, 30 per cent in Taiwan and 30 per cent in Vietnam responded "rather no" when it comes to business opportunities.

Do companies see business opportunities in connection with climate protection / energy transition / mobility transition in your country? And if so, which ones?

Worldwide, in relation to companies that see opportunities; multiple answers possible)

	Probably not	Yes	Energy generation from renewable sources	High-voltage technology	Hydrogen technology	Energy efficiency in industry	Domestic technology / energy efficiency in buildings	E-mobility	Other
Worldwide	14%	86%	67%	18%	47%	62%	45%	47%	3%
Eurozone	10%	90%	63%	11%	47%	67%	47%	52%	3%
France	0%	100%	48%	4%	43%	78%	61%	70%	0%
Greece	14%	86%	89%	16%	42%	32%	37%	37%	0%
Italy	10%	90%	65%	6%	26%	71%	55%	58%	8%
Austria	19%	81%	72%	16%	76%	76%	52%	44%	0%
Portugal	3%	97%	69%	16%	59%	72%	34%	59%	0%
Slovakia	4%	96%	54%	29%	38%	67%	50%	46%	8%
Spain	9%	91%	53%	8%	61%	68%	36%	51%	2%
Other EU, Switzerland, Norway, UK	21%	79%	67%	24%	47%	67%	38%	41%	1%
Bulgaria	9%	91%	72%	21%	48%	76%	59%	45%	0%
United Kingdom (UK)	28%	72%	85%	35%	41%	70%	33%	35%	0%
Norway	18%	82%	63%	19%	66%	59%	41%	34%	0%
Sweden	12%	88%	55%	32%	45%	82%	23%	45%	0%
Eastern/Southeastern Europe (excl. EU), incl. Turkey	19%	81%	71%	10%	24%	65%	44%	51%	0%
Turkey	11%	89%	84%	16%	27%	65%	47%	53%	0%
Belarus	40%	60%	33%	11%	30%	78%	78%	81%	0%
Asia/Pacific (excl. CN)	20%	80%	65%	19%	41%	59%	52%	44%	3%
Australia	7%	93%	74%	33%	70%	63%	63%	59%	4%
India	18%	82%	72%	17%	56%	72%	56%	61%	6%
Japan	22%	78%	60%	19%	40%	61%	40%	33%	2%
Korea (South)	17%	83%	77%	29%	49%	60%	49%	54%	0%
Malaysia	20%	80%	56%	0%	22%	72%	44%	28%	6%
Philippines	22%	78%	87%	29%	42%	53%	63%	53%	0%
Singapore	9%	91%	35%	20%	40%	65%	80%	60%	5%
Sri Lanka	16%	84%	74%	11%	44%	52%	52%	33%	0%
Thailand	19%	81%	62%	21%	38%	47%	56%	50%	0%
Vietnam	30%	70%	52%	13%	17%	52%	43%	26%	13%
Greater China	24%	76%	65%	26%	48%	69%	57%	55%	5%
China, PR	22%	78%	55%	35%	55%	73%	58%	60%	8%
Taiwan	30%	70%	89%	16%	42%	79%	63%	53%	0%

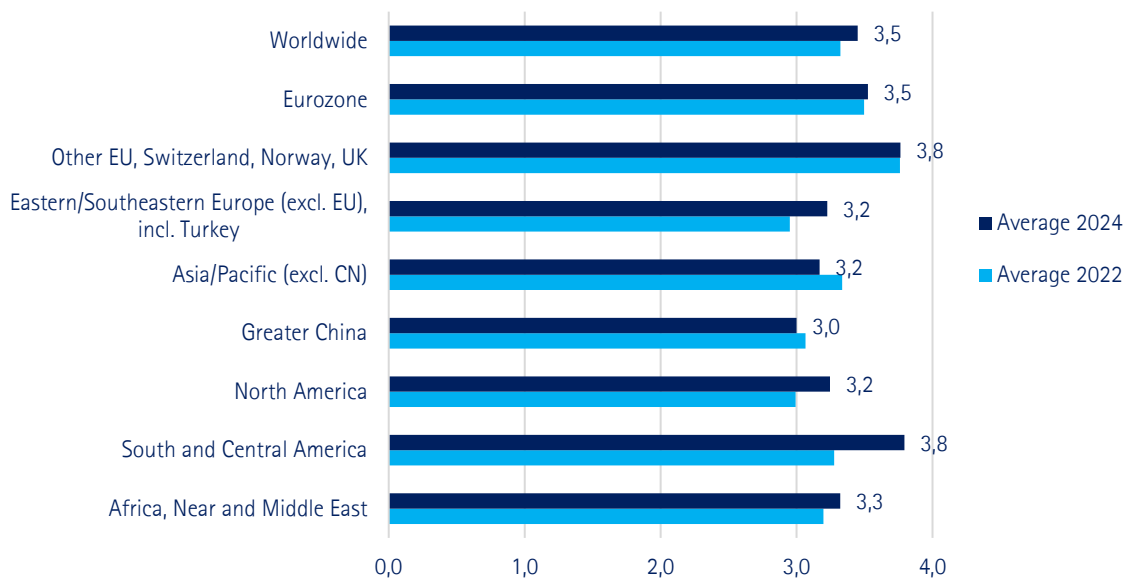
	Probably not	Yes	Energy generation from renewable sources	High-voltage technology	Hydrogen technology	Energy efficiency in industry	Domestic technology/energy efficiency in buildings	E-mobility	Other
North America	16%	84%	63%	26%	42%	71%	49%	57%	2%
Mexico	15%	85%	69%	21%	33%	67%	41%	56%	5%
USA	17%	83%	60%	35%	50%	75%	54%	58%	0%
South and Central America	10%	90%	67%	15%	55%	60%	39%	47%	4%
Argentina	9%	91%	75%	10%	75%	55%	35%	35%	5%
Bolivia	21%	79%	62%	12%	31%	62%	23%	50%	0%
Brazil	5%	95%	74%	9%	51%	60%	31%	44%	5%
Chile	4%	96%	60%	17%	83%	63%	44%	65%	4%
Costa Rica	15%	85%	76%	14%	55%	72%	48%	52%	0%
Ecuador	7%	93%	62%	20%	42%	63%	44%	43%	6%
Colombia	13%	87%	67%	30%	74%	78%	41%	44%	0%
Paraguay	13%	88%	67%	29%	29%	43%	43%	48%	5%
Peru	8%	92%	70%	13%	65%	65%	22%	52%	4%
Uruguay	11%	89%	59%	2%	86%	43%	35%	59%	4%
Africa, Near and Middle East	11%	89%	74%	22%	54%	55%	41%	42%	3%
Egypt	3%	97%	60%	14%	60%	40%	31%	29%	0%
Kenya	19%	81%	76%	6%	47%	71%	53%	65%	6%
Morocco	6%	94%	72%	33%	74%	61%	35%	61%	2%
Saudi Arabia	11%	89%	76%	26%	74%	59%	56%	50%	3%
Tunisia	15%	85%	83%	14%	24%	45%	21%	24%	10%
United Arab Emirates	10%	90%	79%	11%	47%	53%	37%	53%	0%

7. Importance of sustainable finance

On a scale from 1 "We still hear next to nothing about this topic here" to 6 "Already plays a major role in corporate financing", the importance of sustainable corporate financing has increased worldwide from an average of 3.3 to 3.5. However, from the perspective of companies worldwide, the topic is still in the mid-field in terms of importance.

Only in South and Central America has sustainable finance experienced an increase in importance from a mean value of 3.3 in 2022 to the current 3.8, a value that is otherwise only achieved in the rest of the EU, Switzerland, Norway and the UK. The eurozone remains unchanged at 3.5.

How important is the topic of sustainable corporate financing ("sustainable finance") in your host country?
(Mean value on a scale from 1 (this topic is still virtually unheard of here) to 6 (already plays a major role in corporate financing))



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Companies in the UK and Northern Ireland (UK) as well as Chile and Paraguay attach the greatest importance to sustainable corporate financing with a value of 4.3 each, followed by Costa Rica and Colombia with a mean value of 4.2 each and Ecuador with 4.1.

The companies see the lowest importance in the People's Republic of China (2.7) and Tunisia (2.7).

How important is the topic of sustainable corporate financing ("sustainable finance") in your host country?

Average on a scale from 1 (you still hear almost nothing about this topic here) to 6 (it already plays a major role in corporate finance)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Average
Worldwide	12%	17%	22%	21%	16%	12%	3,5
Eurozone	7%	16%	26%	24%	20%	7%	3,5
France	4%	8%	32%	36%	20%	0%	3,6
Greece	4%	26%	9%	35%	9%	17%	3,7
Italy	5%	20%	28%	20%	19%	8%	3,5
Austria	3%	19%	35%	34%	6%	3%	3,3
Portugal	6%	9%	19%	42%	21%	3%	3,7
Slovakia	8%	8%	34%	29%	17%	4%	3,5
Spain	7%	22%	22%	15%	25%	9%	3,5
Other EU, Switzerland, Norway, UK	9%	12%	18%	26%	23%	12%	3,8
Bulgaria	21%	21%	4%	21%	21%	12%	3,4
United Kingdom (UK)	2%	7%	15%	30%	24%	22%	4,3
Norway	2%	17%	25%	21%	26%	9%	3,8
Sweden	18%	7%	21%	29%	25%	0%	3,4
Eastern/Southeastern Europe (excl. EU), incl. Turkey	11%	23%	26%	19%	13%	8%	3,2
Turkey	7%	36%	23%	20%	9%	5%	3,0
Belarus	11%	9%	24%	22%	27%	7%	3,6
Asia/Pacific (excl. CN)	17%	18%	26%	18%	13%	8%	3,2
Australia	26%	16%	20%	16%	16%	6%	3,0
India	22%	13%	8%	35%	13%	9%	3,3
Japan	18%	26%	24%	24%	8%	0%	2,8
Korea (South)	7%	29%	19%	14%	19%	12%	3,5
Malaysia	15%	18%	39%	15%	5%	8%	3,0
Philippines	28%	18%	8%	18%	20%	8%	3,1
Singapore	9%	14%	31%	23%	18%	5%	3,4
Sri Lanka	15%	0%	34%	12%	15%	24%	3,8
Thailand	14%	30%	26%	16%	7%	7%	2,9
Vietnam	21%	24%	10%	21%	15%	9%	3,1
Greater China	16%	28%	21%	18%	9%	8%	3,0
China, PR	21%	27%	25%	17%	6%	4%	2,7
Taiwan	11%	22%	23%	22%	11%	11%	3,3
North America	13%	20%	23%	25%	13%	6%	3,2
Mexico	22%	22%	17%	22%	15%	2%	2,9
USA	10%	19%	20%	30%	11%	10%	3,4
South and Central America	9%	14%	21%	20%	16%	20%	3,8
Argentina	4%	38%	12%	8%	13%	25%	3,6
Bolivia	14%	20%	29%	23%	3%	11%	3,1
Brazil	6%	23%	35%	23%	11%	2%	3,2
Chile	4%	6%	20%	25%	16%	29%	4,3
Costa Rica	11%	11%	7%	17%	23%	31%	4,2
Ecuador	7%	11%	20%	15%	19%	28%	4,1
Colombia	3%	9%	19%	27%	15%	27%	4,2
Paraguay	8%	4%	17%	21%	21%	29%	4,3
Peru	4%	28%	24%	12%	16%	16%	3,6
Uruguay	15%	7%	20%	23%	22%	13%	3,7
Africa, Near and Middle East	16%	19%	20%	19%	14%	12%	3,3
Egypt	20%	8%	26%	25%	13%	8%	3,3
Kenya	14%	10%	23%	24%	24%	5%	3,5
Morocco	18%	10%	16%	16%	20%	20%	3,7
Saudi Arabia	5%	28%	29%	18%	15%	5%	3,3
Tunisia	30%	27%	16%	11%	5%	11%	2,7
United Arab Emirates	10%	19%	19%	33%	19%	0%	3,3

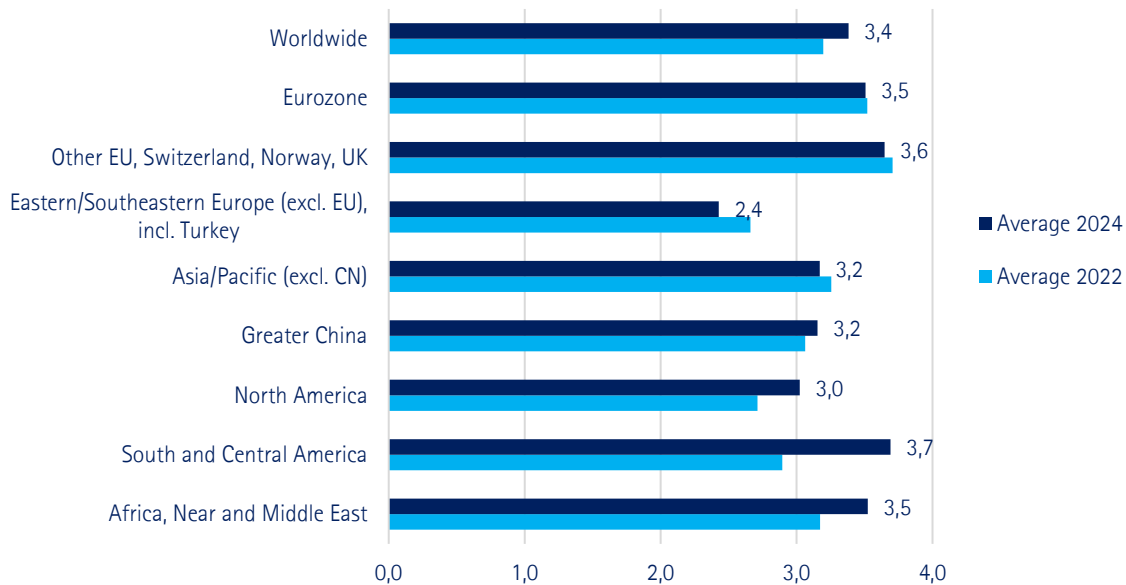
8. Importance of Hydrogen

The importance of hydrogen technologies has increased slightly worldwide from 3.2 to 3.4. However, like sustainable corporate financing, companies tend to attach medium importance to this topic.

In some regions, the relevance of the topic has slipped somewhat further downwards: in Eastern/Southeastern Europe (excluding the EU), including Turkey, from 2.7 in 2022 to 2.4 currently.

How do companies rate the importance of hydrogen technologies in your host country?

Mean value on a scale from 1 (the topic plays practically no role here) to 6 (the topic is associated with great future opportunities)



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With a mean score of 4.9, Chile is the country in which future opportunities are associated with hydrogen technologies, on a scale from 1 "The topic plays practically no role here" to 6 "The topic is associated with great future opportunities." Companies are similarly optimistic about hydrogen technologies in Morocco with a mean value of 4.6 and in Australia and Uruguay with a mean value of 4.3 each.

On the other hand, companies based in locations with sea access see a rather minor role for hydrogen technologies in Vietnam (2.4), Malaysia (2.5), Taiwan (2.6) and Tunisia (2.7).

How do companies rate the importance of hydrogen technologies in your host country?

(Mean value on a scale from 1 (the topic plays practically no role here) to 6 (the topic is associated with great future opportunities))

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Average
Worldwide	16%	18%	19%	19%	15%	13%	3,4
Eurozone	9%	20%	19%	25%	19%	8%	3,5
France	12%	20%	20%	20%	24%	4%	3,4
Greece	17%	39%	1%	17%	13%	13%	3,1
Italy	5%	24%	27%	24%	15%	5%	3,4
Austria	13%	16%	21%	22%	25%	3%	3,4
Portugal	0%	12%	16%	33%	33%	6%	4,1
Slovakia	16%	20%	16%	28%	8%	12%	3,3
Spain	9%	10%	27%	28%	13%	13%	3,7
Other EU, Switzerland, Norway, UK	9%	15%	24%	19%	20%	13%	3,6
Bulgaria	12%	29%	41%	6%	6%	6%	2,8
United Kingdom (UK)	6%	13%	18%	19%	19%	25%	4,1
Norway	4%	11%	24%	15%	35%	11%	4,0
Sweden	25%	4%	21%	25%	18%	7%	3,3
Eastern/Southeastern Europe (excl. EU), incl. Turkey	35%	22%	22%	11%	7%	3%	2,4
Turkey	21%	34%	21%	11%	9%	4%	2,6
Belarus	43%	14%	28%	11%	2%	2%	2,2
Asia/Pacific (excl. CN)	19%	21%	18%	19%	13%	10%	3,2
Australia	9%	6%	13%	19%	28%	25%	4,3
India	17%	13%	17%	22%	9%	22%	3,6
Japan	5%	14%	15%	27%	28%	11%	3,9
Korea (South)	7%	21%	30%	21%	14%	7%	3,3
Malaysia	27%	22%	26%	20%	5%	0%	2,5
Philippines	28%	28%	12%	18%	6%	8%	2,7
Singapore	14%	27%	36%	14%	9%	0%	2,8
Sri Lanka	27%	9%	16%	15%	9%	24%	3,4
Thailand	23%	44%	5%	14%	5%	9%	2,6
Vietnam	32%	26%	18%	15%	6%	3%	2,4
Greater China	14%	25%	21%	19%	12%	9%	3,2
China, PR	12%	21%	19%	19%	17%	12%	3,4
Taiwan	21%	32%	22%	14%	7%	4%	2,6
North America	17%	26%	18%	20%	15%	4%	3,0
Mexico	28%	24%	13%	13%	15%	7%	2,8
USA	10%	27%	25%	24%	11%	3%	3,1
South and Central America	14%	14%	18%	16%	17%	21%	3,7
Argentina	13%	13%	12%	25%	8%	29%	3,9
Bolivia	25%	31%	24%	11%	3%	6%	2,5
Brazil	7%	14%	19%	24%	23%	13%	3,8
Chile	2%	2%	16%	10%	29%	41%	4,9
Costa Rica	11%	14%	24%	17%	11%	23%	3,7
Ecuador	21%	12%	21%	13%	14%	19%	3,4
Colombia	6%	12%	19%	18%	15%	30%	4,2
Paraguay	14%	27%	32%	9%	0%	18%	3,1
Peru	4%	24%	12%	16%	32%	12%	3,8
Uruguay	10%	5%	14%	17%	27%	27%	4,3
Africa, Near and Middle East	17%	14%	19%	19%	13%	18%	3,5
Egypt	8%	10%	31%	28%	5%	18%	3,7
Kenya	10%	29%	12%	29%	10%	10%	3,3
Morocco	8%	4%	11%	18%	18%	41%	4,6
Saudi Arabia	5%	15%	21%	23%	18%	18%	3,9
Tunisia	36%	22%	17%	6%	0%	19%	2,7
United Arab Emirates	5%	10%	23%	24%	19%	19%	4,0

Questionnaire

1 In your opinion, how important is climate change and measures to mitigate it in your host country? Rate the importance of the topic at your location on a scale between 1 and 6.

- 1: the topic plays practically no role here
- 6: the topic dominates the public debate in the country

2. how would you rate the importance of hydrogen technologies in your host country on a scale between 1 and 6?

- 1: the topic plays practically no role here
- 6: the topic is associated with great opportunities for the future

3. how important is the topic of sustainable corporate finance in your host country?

- 1: We still hear next to nothing about this topic here
- 6: already plays a major role in corporate financing

4 In your opinion, which statement on the energy transition applies to your host country?

- In Germany, politicians continue to focus primarily on fossil fuels.
- There is an awareness of the need to switch to renewable energy sources, but the necessary framework conditions are lacking
- There is a credible strategy for the transition to renewable energy sources

Rate the impact of this strategy on your organisation on a scale of 1 to 6

- 1: We can implement this without any problems
- 6: We feel overwhelmed as a company

5. how will the pricing of CO₂ in the EU affect the market share of German/European products in your host country?

- the market share of German/European products will increase
- will remain the same
- will decline
- no assessment possible

6 How likely do you think it is that more production processes will be relocated to your host country as a result of CO₂ pricing in the EU? (Scale from 1 to 6)

- 1: a relocation of production processes to my country of domicile is highly unlikely
- 6: My country of domicile is highly suitable for relocating production processes.

7. do you see business opportunities in your country in connection with climate protection / energy transition / mobility transition?

for German / European companies?

- rather no
- yes - in the following sectors

(Dropdown menu with multiple choice)

- Energy generation from renewable sources
- High voltage technology
- Hydrogen technology
- Energy efficiency in industry
- Building services / energy efficiency in buildings
- E-mobility
- Other: (free text)