

ANNUAL REPORT 2026

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A letter from our *Chair*



Dr Charles Ogilvie OBE
Chair of the Board

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Charles Ogilvie'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Making good policy is really hard. Designing frameworks and mechanisms that deliver on their objectives requires insight, creativity, and the right tools to benchmark, model, and test approaches. Yet despite the pressing need for policies to manage the climate and biodiversity crises, three accelerating trends are making their delivery even harder.

First, as nation states assert themselves against the international system, we are seeing a retreat from globalisation and a parallel weakening of multilateral institutions. Whilst these institutions have not typically prescribed policy, they have supported policymakers as engines of harmonisation, disseminators of best practice, and providers of technical support.

Secondly, as the energy transition proceeds beyond the power sector, government systems are required to more fully integrate approaches to transport, buildings, industry, and other sectors in their policy design. This is adding both scale and huge complexity, while creating greater heterodoxy of approaches across different economies.

Thirdly, a perfect storm of other challenges compete for government resources and policymaking capacity. There is a pressing requirement to manage the build out of AI infrastructure and refine its regulation, even as its tools are transforming bureaucratic processes directly. At the same time heightened security concerns compete for government resources, including public finances, as government debt strains at historic highs.

These three effects compound each other and leave even developed economies having to make trade-offs as to where to focus bureaucratic bandwidth. In emerging and less developed states, where some of these effects may be even more acute, there are typically even fewer resources to spare in government to shape responses to these challenges.

CPR's toolkit is a key enabler of effective and expedient policymaking, and I'm delighted to introduce this summary of their important work. Over the last year the organisation has grown in confidence and excellence as it continues to deliver highly leveraged impact as a provider of unique digital public goods. If we can't hire more government officials, let us give them tools that let them deliver faster and more effectively.

I'm very proud of the outsized, catalytic role that CPR plays and as well as thanking our funders for their ongoing confidence and support, I'd like to thank Michal and the team for the focus and dedication they've shown in making this organisation and its impact possible.

A letter from our *Founder*



Dr Michal Nachmany
Founder and CEO

Five years ago we set out to make the world's climate laws discoverable, queryable, and usable at scale. That was only ever the beginning.

Climate outcomes are often decided in documents: statutes, permitting rules, procurement standards, subsidy regimes, and tariff schedules, written by officials who in many cases do not consider themselves to be working on climate at all. Whether those documents are effective depends on politics, capacity, and who holds power in the room. It depends also on something more prosaic: whether the people drafting them, informing them, or holding them to account can find out what has already been tried, and trust where that knowledge came from.

That last point has changed shape. These decisions are increasingly made with AI assistance, formally through approved tools and informally by anyone with a deadline and a chatbot, usually ahead of any settled view on how to check the output. The hardest problem is no longer finding an answer. It is knowing whether to believe the one you are given. The quality of what comes out depends heavily on what sits underneath: structured, verifiable, openly held evidence, and tools built with the care that high-stakes decisions require. Neither is sufficient alone. Without the first, the answer has no foundation. Without the second, nobody can tell whether it holds.

Climate Policy Radar exists to build that layer, and five years later it is certainly a reality. We hold tens of thousands of laws, policies, international commitments, multilateral finance documentation, government watchdog reports, and litigation records from every country, spanning climate, nature, and land use, structured so they can be compared across jurisdictions and languages. We have built tools to search and query the data. Other organisations also build on top of it.

This year we added new data, improved how people search and interrogate it, and opened more ways to reach it. We rebuilt the infrastructure beneath our tools to carry that growth, and began the work towards answering questions across the corpus rather than returning documents. We trained hundreds of civil servants and researchers on how to use our tools, built partnerships that embed our data in other organisations' workflows, and took an active part in the responsible AI debate.

In the past year, more than a million people used our tools across 1.9 million visits, finding things faster, making connections they could not make before, and being able to show where the evidence came from. The pages that follow tell you some of those stories.

None of it was built alone. Our data partners trust us with collections they have spent years assembling. Our research partners have collaborated on testing our assumptions, and guided us to what the field needs most. Organisations with reach have helped us put our data in front of the people who need it, including inside ministries, negotiating rooms, and boardrooms. And our team has held all of it together, across every part of the organisation. I am so proud of what we have built, and grateful every day for the generosity and care that goes into it.

The case for shared, open evidence infrastructure is even stronger now than when we began five years ago. I am even more excited about the next five.

This is the age of *policy*

1.5°C will be breached. Even on full delivery of every national pledge the world is heading past 2°C, and the Kunming-Montreal commitment to halt nature loss by 2030 is not on course. What remains to be decided is how far past, how fast, and who is protected. That is decided in parliaments, ministries, negotiating rooms, and boardrooms.

This is a different decade from the one before it. The years after Paris were about commitment: targets set, strategies published, long-term goals announced. These years are about implementation. Statutes, permitting rules, procurement standards, subsidy regimes, and disclosure requirements determine where capital goes, what gets built, and who carries the cost. They are how solar and wind reach the grid, how battery supply chains get built, and how homes stay cool in heat and dry in floods.

It is also the moment policy is most contested. Standards are being rolled back, climate regulation is being challenged in court, and international commitments are being reopened. That raises the value of knowing precisely what is in force, where, and on what legal basis.

No government, institution, or negotiator should have to work that out alone. Someone has already tried most of what is being considered, survived it, and left a record. Precedent is not only a shortcut. It is evidence that a difficult thing has been done, which is often what makes it possible to attempt.

The evidence to answer that exists.

What has been missing is the means to find, query, and use it, and that is what we have spent the last few years building.

What the evidence base *has* to do

Climate, nature, and development policy are now written, financed, litigated, and scrutinised at a pace the underlying evidence base was never built to support. Five things have to be true of that evidence base for decisions built on it to hold. None of them happens on its own, and none of them stays true without maintenance.

[01] **An authoritative record of what is in force.** Governance needs a single view of what has been enacted, across every country, and of what each law replaced. It has to be held continuously by someone whose job it is, and cannot be inferred.

[02] **Readable by whoever needs it.** Most governance material stays in the language it was written in, which means much of the world's climate law is unavailable to the people who need it. Access to the evidence base should not depend on which languages someone happens to read.

[03] **A basis for comparison.** The value of global evidence is in the comparison, and comparison requires a stable unit of analysis. A single framework act in one country is five sectoral statutes in another. Making them comparable means a classification scheme built by people who understand the policy domain, applied consistently across every document, and revised as the domain itself changes.

[04] **Machine-readable at the point of use.** More of this work is now done with AI assistance, by governments, negotiators,

researchers, and investors alike. That only functions if the underlying evidence is structured, openly licensed, and retrievable by machines as well as people. Policy documents published as scanned PDFs on ministry websites are available in principle and unavailable in practice.

[05] **Grounded, not generated.** General-purpose systems answer fluently, whether or not they hold the documents. But an answer that cannot be traced to a source is not usable in a parliament, a court, or a board paper. Every claim has to resolve to the passage it came from, so that a person can check it and take responsibility for the judgement. That is a property of the evidence layer, not of the model sitting on top of it.

Policy windows are short and fixed, so all five have to hold at the moment the question is asked. IPBES estimates the cost of incoherent decision-making at \$10–25 trillion annually in unaccounted damage across climate, biodiversity, food, water, and health. That is what an inadequate evidence base costs.

Theory of *change*

Our theory of change sets out how our work addresses a systemic problem at a structural level. It distinguishes what's within CPR's control – the outputs and activities we produce – from what we influence through them but don't control, and the longer-term impact we're aiming for, which we share with a wider ecosystem of others doing vital work. Political will, policy adoption, and capital allocation decisions sit beyond our control, but they are shaped by the quality and accessibility of the evidence that reaches them.

[Read our full theory of change →](#)

SYSTEMIC PROBLEM

Decision-makers across climate policy, legal, and finance domains lack access to structured, comparable, timely evidence. The gap is not data volume but analytical infrastructure.



CPR'S CONTRIBUTION

CPR structures and connects governance evidence – laws, litigation, finance, disclosures – into a single queryable, interoperable, open platform. Classifiers, comparison tools, and multilingual interfaces remove the structural barriers.



INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OUTCOME

Governments, advisers, and legal and finance practitioners can design interventions informed by what has worked elsewhere, identify gaps between commitments and existing law, and anticipate legal challenges – work that previously took weeks of manual research, if it happened at all.



SYSTEMIC COHERENCE OUTCOME

As more actors draw on the same structured evidence base, their outputs become more legible to each other. Coherence across climate governance systems emerges from shared infrastructure, not directed process.



LONG-RUN IMPACT

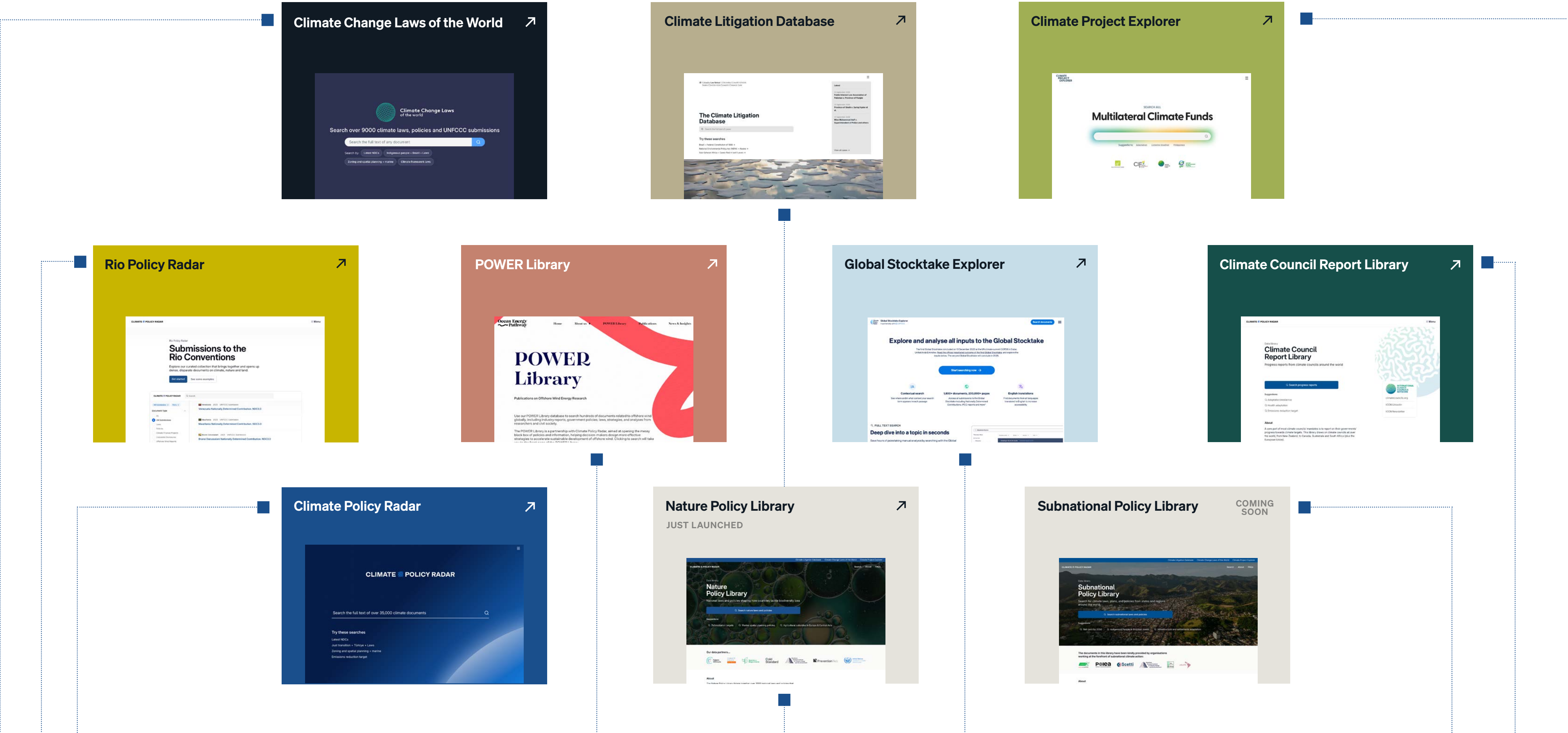
Faster, better-designed climate legislation in more jurisdictions, enacted before physical and political windows close. More effective litigation. More efficiently allocated climate finance. Ultimately, lower emissions and greater resilience.



What we do

<i>Collect and structure</i>	[01]	<i>Classify and connect</i>	[02]	<i>Open and share</i>	[03]
CPR brings together laws, policies, litigation records, finance documents, and UN submissions from every country – updated as new material emerges, in partnership with the institutions that hold it. More than 35,000 documents, and growing.		We teach machines to read policy the way an expert does. Climate specialists define key concepts – adaptation, just transition, methane, finance – and our classifiers apply them to every passage of every document, evaluated against expert judgement. Every document is translated into English and searchable in full, so scattered evidence becomes a corpus you can question by concept, not just keyword.		Our web interfaces are open and free to use. We also train government officials, negotiators, and researchers, and work alongside the organisations that advise them, so the evidence reaches the places where decisions are made. Our new API goes further: the full corpus, available to anyone building their own tools on top of ours.	

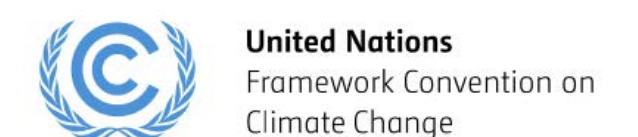
Same infrastructure, serving *different communities*



SHARED INFRASTRUCTURE: DATA INGESTION PIPELINES; TRANSLATION
AND CLASSIFICATION TOOLS; A STRUCTURED, QUERYABLE DATABASE

Data collaborations

We work with trusted institutions to source the data behind our tools, helping keep our coverage as complete and current as possible. This year, nine new organisations joined them.



The engineering underneath

Infrastructure, evaluation, and access:
the technical work that makes it all possible.

Built to scale

[01]

Much of this year's engineering work is invisible from the outside, as good infrastructure should be. Our infrastructure took on new data partners, new domains, and new levels of government. We rebuilt the pipeline so growth in one area does not come at the cost of the others. Adding a country, a dataset, or a new subject area is now a routine operation rather than a project.

Rigorously evaluated models

[01]

Every model we deploy is tested against judgements made by policy specialists, not generic benchmark scores. The same applies to what comes next. Asking questions of the data in plain language is the obvious step beyond search, and the hard part is not the model or the app but knowing whether the answer is right. So we built evaluation harnesses and domain benchmarks first. Prototypes are running against them now, and users will have this over the coming year.

Programmatic access

[03]

Our API, MCP server, and data warehouse are live and ready for first users. This means others can access and query the full dataset, build their own products on it, or connect it to AI systems that need verifiable sources underneath them. Free for non-profit use.

Contact us for early access →

The year in numbers

1m+

Annual users

↗ UP FROM 550k LAST YEAR

1.9m+

Sessions exploring the data

↗ UP FROM ~750k LAST YEAR

200+

Countries and regions
where people use our tools

→ AS LAST YEAR

35k+

Documents, with 2m+ pages
of fully searchable text

↗ UP FROM 30k LAST YEAR

109

Topics: expert-defined concepts,
searchable beyond keywords

↗ UP FROM 85 LAST YEAR

21

Institutions sharing data

↗ UP FROM 12 LAST YEAR

Impact

Government officials, researchers, international institutions, and civil society share a common need: fast, reliable access to credible evidence they can act on. That is what we build for. Three things change when evidence is structured, open, and traceable to its source:

Speed & efficiency

What was slow is now fast. Less time spent searching for evidence, more time spent acting on it.

Discovery

What was hidden is now visible. Find gaps and opportunities, making connections that nobody would have thought to look for.

Trust

What AI could fabricate or miss is now known. Source-attributed information, openly governed, and always with humans in the loop.

IMPACT

Speed & efficiency

Hours become seconds.

Across 1 million+ users, this frees up system-wide operational capacity for analysis, scrutiny, and decision-making.

“

This is *like magic*. For my last assignment, we had to analyse a large number of submissions. Now we can do this in seconds.

Modou Cham

Principal Climate Change Officer
Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and
Natural Resources (MECCNAR), The Gambia

“

With Rio Policy Radar, I was quickly able to assess mentions of the Cali Fund across NBSAPs and CBD National Reports. *It took one minute*, where it otherwise would have taken several hours.

Rachel Parkes

Senior Associate, Nature
Global Strategic Communications Council
(GSCC)

“

CPR contributes to a *more informed and connected* climate and legal ecosystem. Without it, the work would be significantly more time-consuming and fragmented, relying on dispersed sources and ad hoc tracking.

Dr Ivano Alogna

Senior Research Associate
British Institute of International and Comparative Law
(BIICL)

IMPACT

Discovery

Scattered evidence is connected.

Across 35,000+ documents from every country, people find what they didn't know to look for: a precedent for a policy they're drafting, an unfamiliar case study, a contradiction between siloed instruments.

“

Without CPR we would have likely missed some policies and not had access to the original documents. These are very important to us, because we need to see *how different versions changed over time*, and not all countries have great archives for this.

Dr Silvia Weko
Research Associate
Friedrich Alexander University (FAU)

“

It was tremendously helpful to be able to *search documents across the Rio conventions* with CPR to identify how aspects of the KMGBF are addressed at national level through the climate and desertification agreements, as well as through the CBD itself.

Tim Hirsch
Lead author of the Global Report on Collective Progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF)

“

CPR has been an essential source of qualitative information for the development of the 2026 ENACT State of Nature-based Solutions Report, enabling the assembly of a comprehensive policy corpus amounting to approximately 19,200 documents. It has *significantly extended the report's evidence base and facilitated the country-level assessment of policy coherence* across multiple Rio Convention instruments.

Gregory Davies-Jones
Programme Officer, Global Climate Change and Energy Transition Team
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

IMPACT

Trust

Trust is built, not claimed. It comes from where the documents originate, from the 21 trusted institutions that maintain them, and from experts who classify the data, so a search returns everything relevant. **Each result links to its source for anyone to check and own the judgement.** All on openly governed infrastructure.

“

If you ask a general-purpose LLM every way women and gender minorities are mentioned in an NDC, you may not get everything you're looking for. With CPR, you're not just seeing where the words 'women and gender minorities' appear, you're seeing *every related term*. There is a level of *completeness* that an LLM can't typically match.

Joaquim Barris
Mitigation Data Systems Team Lead
UNFCCC

“

CPR really shaves down the time it takes to do our work. But it's not just about the time saving. Our reputation is built on credible, verifiable and reliable advice. When you use CPR, you know that you're using *a reputable resource*. That *accuracy* to us is key.

Lucy Pearson
Executive Director
Climate Parliament

“

CPR has supported more *grounded, evidence-based engagement* with government counterparts and partners. It has contributed to more efficient preparation processes and improved confidence in the materials being used.

Adie Cacho
Senior Project Associate
The Philippines
Ocean Energy Pathway

IMPACT STORY



RAPIDLY SURFACING GLOBAL POLICY GAPS STANDING IN THE WAY OF UNIVERSAL ENERGY ACCESS

Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) used CPR to map clean cooking policy across the twenty countries with the largest clean cooking access deficits.

They found that, in the documents indexed, only one country has a dedicated clean cooking strategy, and that while five countries strengthened their clean cooking ambition between earlier and later NDCs, seven dropped or diluted quantified commitments.

SEforALL works with the UN, governments, the private sector, and civil society to accelerate progress towards SDG 7 – affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all by 2030. Understanding where policy is strong, thin, or missing has traditionally meant slow, manual desk research. Using CPR has transformed that process, freeing up their capacity for analysis and advocacy instead, and informing country engagement with a clearer view of the existing legislative landscape.

The clean cooking analysis is one of a series of data-driven intelligence products SEforALL's Energy Intelligence team is building to explore gaps and opportunities across the global energy landscape.

“

CPR provides genuine value in making the world's climate policy landscape open, searchable, and understandable. The efficiency gains are already significant. *Research that would likely have taken weeks now takes days*, freeing up capacity for analysis rather than data gathering.

Nandi Mbazima
Senior Officer
Energy Intelligence, SEforALL

SEforALL's research and analysis →



Global
Green Growth
Institute

IMPACT STORY

SHARPENING A GLOBAL REVIEW OF JUST TRANSITION POLICY

Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)'s research team set out to assess how well G20 countries had embedded “just transition” commitments into their Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDS) – the plans governments submit to the UNFCCC setting out their economic path to net zero.

They used CPR to cross-check their manual review, which surfaced gaps it had missed – including relevant just transition language buried in national plans. It also helped the team locate policy examples and legislation from other jurisdictions.

Their findings shaped a published assessment of just transition planning and integration across G20 countries – a crucial piece of work, as these countries collectively account for more than 80% of global greenhouse gas emissions. The report gives governments concrete insights and good practice for strengthening, updating, or developing their own LT-LEDS.

GGGI is now extending the same approach to other policy analysis and research with governments across its 54 member countries working on climate and development strategies.

“

With CPR, we can engage in two-way dialogue with the data – testing our assumptions and identifying any gaps and missing components from our manual assessments. CPR's tools advance our global reviews and assessments, so we can conduct them in a more efficient and accurate way.

Stelios Grafakos

Lead of Global Practice on Climate Policy and Planning
GGGI

[Read GGGI's report →](#)

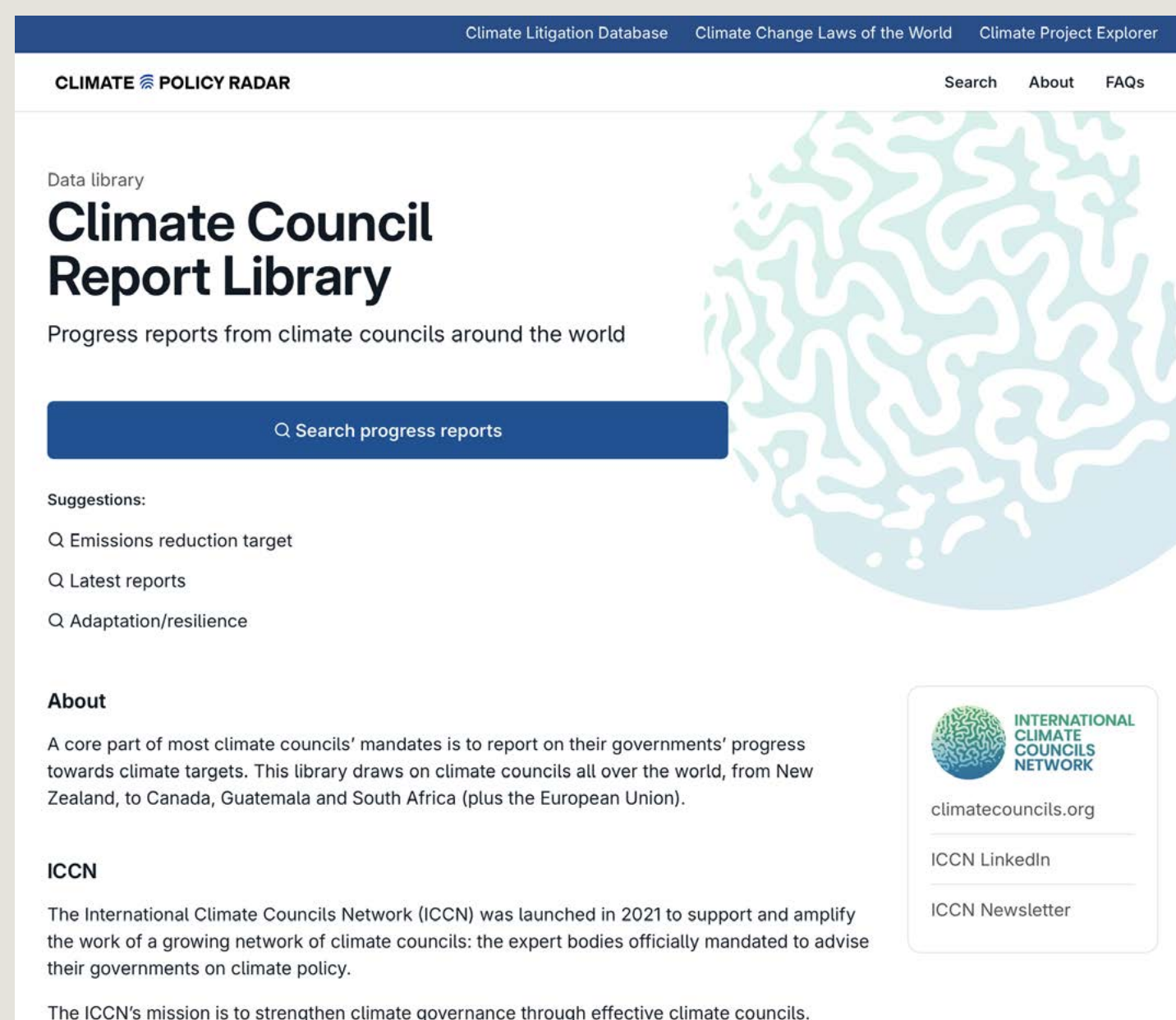
IMPACT STORY

OPENING UP CLIMATE COUNCIL KNOWLEDGE

In June 2026, CPR launched the **Climate Council Report Library**, in collaboration with the International Climate Councils Network (ICCN), making the collective work of member councils across 20 countries searchable and comparable for the first time. These councils are statutory bodies that advise governments and scrutinise their progress, and their reports are among the most rigorous assessments of national climate policy anywhere. Built on CPR's infrastructure, the Library lets councils draw on each other's work and opens that evidence to all.



INTERNATIONAL
CLIMATE
COUNCILS
NETWORK



[Visit the Library →](#)

[See all 31 ICCN member councils →](#)

“

It's a fantastic resource for climate councils and the wider climate community. Our members are using it to compare how policy advice differs around the world to inform their own official advice to government.

Ben Rhodes

Head of the International Climate Councils Network (ICCN)
Secretariat, hosted by E3G

IMPACT STORY

BRINGING TOGETHER NATURE, CLIMATE, AND LAND



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



Convention on
Biological Diversity



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Launched at COP30, Rio Policy Radar brings together national submissions to the three Rio Conventions on climate, nature, and land. It helps decision-makers to navigate the synergies between these global frameworks, identifying where commitments already align, where gaps or inconsistencies exist, and where a single planning or implementation process could serve multiple Conventions at once.

Building a clearer picture of global progress

The CBD Secretariat used Rio Policy Radar for its first global review of progress on the world's biodiversity targets – a major CBD COP17 agenda item drawing on national reports and strategies from every member country, comparing information across thousands of documents. The team is now exploring how to deepen their use of the tool to support ongoing analysis of progress and synergies to 2030.

Scaling up incentives for biodiversity

The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) used Rio Policy Radar to assess subsidies across CBD National Reports, supporting its stocktake of global progress against Target 18 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which calls for reducing harmful incentives by at least \$500 billion per year by 2030, while scaling up positive incentives for biodiversity. This work is informing an upcoming research report to track global progress against Target 18, launching at CBD COP17.

“

Rio Policy Radar was used to assess references to nature-based solutions across NDCs, NBSAPs, and LDNs (to the UNCCD) for a World Bank report – the tool was considered the most useful platform for this by far.

Sarah Hertel
Knowledge Associate
NDC Partnership

Visit Rio Policy Radar →

IMPACT

THE AGE OF POLICY IS ALSO THE AGE OF AI

The decisions that shape climate and nature action are increasingly made with AI in the room. Sometimes formally, through tools an institution has approved. More often informally, by someone with a deadline and a chatbot. That has already happened, and in most institutions it is running ahead of any settled view on how to check it.

We ask these systems to do two different things. One is sifting: finding the relevant thing in an impossible volume of material, which AI is genuinely good at. The other is weighing: this policy is good for emissions and bad for household bills, this community gets protected first. Those are judgements about values, and they belong to people who can be held accountable for them.

The risk is not that AI gets the facts wrong. It is that a system brilliant at the first starts doing the second for you, invisibly, because the trade-off arrives in the same confident voice as the answer.

Four ways these systems go wrong

[01] They make things up. A fast, confident, wrong answer has never been easier to produce: a grid connection rule that does not exist, a draft bill described as if it were law.

[02] They leave things out, and do not say so. Worse than a wrong answer, because a wrong answer can be caught, while a missing one looks like nothing was there.

[03] They are biased by what the record contains. Ask where to site cooling for extreme heat and you are pointed at neighbourhoods that already have trees, because that is where the data is richest.

[04] They tell you what you want to hear. The tool that should challenge an assumption confirms it instead.

Designed against these failures

Our design answers each. Targeted, domain-specific models rather than general-purpose ones, so precision comes from structure rather than scale. Every result resolves to the passage it came from, so a person can check it and own the judgement. And we built the measurement before the product: evaluation harnesses and benchmarks, judged by policy specialists. None of this is solved by better models. It is solved by better evidence underneath them, held openly, so that no single actor controls the layer everyone is reasoning on.

Shaping how this is decided

AI is now live in every room we are in. Over the past year we have worked to raise the level of that debate, and the level of knowledge underneath it. Most people in these rooms will never build one of these systems. Many will commission one. Almost everyone will use one to help make a decision, which makes understanding the limits a baseline skill rather than a specialist concern. That is the argument we have been making through various activities:

Michal served on the Scientific Steering Committee for the IPCC's Workshop on Methods of Assessment, leading work on the AI stream, shaping how AI should be used in assessing the evidence base for the next assessment cycle. The workshop report is now published. She has made the same case on the TEDx stage, and at various events across policy, climate, and technology audiences through the year.



[Watch the TEDx talk →](#)

[Read the IPCC workshop report →](#)

Bigger than us

Data works better when systems are connected. Organisations working on climate and nature are connecting their systems to ours and building tools directly on our infrastructure, giving their users a richer set of data to draw on. Here are the first few examples.

Climate Policy Atlas is an open-access, machine-readable dataset visualising climate and energy policies and targets. It draws on CPR's climate and renewable energy target data, among other datasets.

The tool aims to make existing policy data more accessible and interoperable, so decision-makers can understand what works, and what doesn't, for the transition to a low-carbon future.

[Explore the data map →](#)



ATLAS (Analysing Transition Laws Across Sectors) seeks to make the connection between climate law and policy and corporate investment decisions visible.

Led by Arc and UPLO, ATLAS will connect climate law and policy databases – including Climate Change Laws of the World, powered by CPR – with corporate transition data from TransitionArc.

[Find out more →](#)



Joining the Wikidata ecosystem

The Global Strategic Communications Council (GSCC) is mapping CPR's knowledge graph concepts onto Wikidata. Once that's complete, we'll be able to connect our concept store to it directly – making it easier for other organisations to plug into CPR's taxonomies there, rather than building a direct integration with us first. Inspired by our concept store, GSCC has also created its own Wikibase to support analysis of climate documents through the Climate Insights Directory.

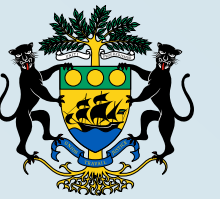
COMING SOON TO
[Wikidata knowledge base →](#)



Training people on our data and tools

We regularly train government officials, researchers, and civil society groups, so they can integrate our tools into their daily work – and do that work more effectively. In the past year, we’ve provided training and demos to *700+ people* online and in-person, reaching diverse geographies including Kenya, Seychelles, Nigeria, Australia, Sierra Leone, Honduras, Sweden, and Ukraine.

SOME OF THE GROUPS WE’VE TRAINED THIS YEAR



30+ parliamentary clerks and in-country coordinators from across Sub-Saharan Africa using CPR to find policy precedents and legislative models for expanding renewable energy adoption and building the case for ‘green energy zones’.

20 negotiators from Botswana, Honduras, The Gambia, Guinea, and Gabon leveraging CPR to find policies that have already been successfully implemented elsewhere so lessons can be replicated, trained during the UNFCCC’s June Climate Meetings.

15 researchers using CPR to compare how countries’ NDCs and NAPs address water and social protection, and to support research during global climate negotiations, including COP.

20 members of Defra’s International Biodiversity and Climate team drawing on Rio Policy Radar and CPR to assess whether countries’ NBSAPs align with their NDCs, and to prepare for Defra’s reporting to the CBD.

Convening and contributing

This year, CPR convened workshops, joined panels, and moderated discussions – staying attuned to what’s shifting across climate, nature, and technology, and taking part in the conversations shaping global progress.

COP30, Belém

CPR ran an official side event focused on technology development and transfer, hosted a session with the UNFCCC to make data accessible and reporting simpler as part of their Together4Transparency programme, and spoke on a panel about scaling digital public infrastructure with Climate TRACE and BCG.

Nature Tech Unconference 2026

Our team ran an interactive workshop sharing how to connect climate, nature, and development data across sectors and perspectives, through the power of knowledge graphs.

London Climate Action Week

At the Climate Innovation Forum’s AI Solutions Showcase, Michal moderated two panels on AI and the energy transition. Across the week, our team took part in events ranging from The Chancery Lane Project’s session on knowledge graphs in law to the launch of the Grantham Research Institute (GRI’s) latest Global Trends in Climate Change Litigation report.





UN June Climate Meetings (SB64)

We co-hosted an official side event with the Center for Management and Strategic Studies (CGEE) and the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN), focused on digital public infrastructure and technology implementation, ran a session with the Data Innovation Lab on AI in climate negotiations, and contributed to a UNFCCC-hosted event to advance synergies across the Rio Conventions, alongside all three convention secretariats and the COP30, COP31, and CBD COP17 presidencies.

Ethical AI Workshop

We hosted an online workshop to explore how AI can be designed to benefit the communities most affected by climate change, considering how to embed justice within climate technology.

PyData London

Our engineers made the case for “boring tech”, taking the audience through the approach we’ve built at CPR to maximise impact by keeping systems simple and dependable.

Climate Change AI, NeurIPS 2025

Our data scientists delivered a tutorial on CPR’s open knowledge graph at Climate Change AI’s workshop during the Thirty-Ninth Annual Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS), teaching participants to use our open text, metadata, and concept store to build classifiers and analyse climate policy documents at scale.

PyData Manchester

We presented “Orchestrate the Complex Stuff with Prefect”, introducing the concept of workflow orchestration and how Prefect (one of the tools behind CPR’s own data pipelines) makes it easy to get started.



The case for connection

Climate remains the centre of our work. What has changed is how little of it stays inside the boundary. A heatwave is a health emergency, a water problem, and an infrastructure failure at the same time, and the policies addressing it sit in separate ministries with separate reporting cycles. Whether green steel gets built depends on industrial strategy, procurement rules, and tariff policy at least as much as on an emissions target.



This year we built for that. We extended into nature, bringing submissions across the three Rio Conventions into one place and building a first library of national laws and policies shaping how countries tackle biodiversity loss. We began early collaborations along the intersections of climate with development finance, trade, and health, with organisations that hold the expertise and evidence in those domains, and face the same challenges we do. None of this dilutes the climate work. It is what makes the climate work usable by everyone it touches: the ministries drafting in adjacent policy areas, the companies that have to comply, and the investors deciding whether a transition is credible enough to back.

In June we marked CPR's fifth birthday at London Climate Action Week with a room full of those organisations, each telling their own story, each illuminating a different part of the same picture, and all eager to work together. The opportunity for compounding impact across these domains is significant, and we continue to advance it.



LOOKING AHEAD

THE WORK CONTINUES. HERE'S WHAT'S ON THE HORIZON.

[01]

From finding documents to answering questions – analytical support across the corpus: where policies contradict each other, what is missing, how coherent a country's approach is. Every answer traceable to its source, so it can stand up in a parliament or a court.

[02]

More data, more accessible – adding subnational data, so what states, regions, and cities are doing can be compared against national commitments, and deepening our nature coverage. Maintained with our data partners, and available through the API and MCP server.

[03]

Reaching more of the people who need it – training, partnerships, and new routes in. We work through the organisations that already advise governments, and we are opening the data to anyone building their own tools on top of it, so the evidence arrives where decisions are made.

[04]

Data partner to the second Global Stocktake – working with the UNFCCC on the next assessment of collective progress under the Paris Agreement, providing comparable, structured evidence across every country.

Team

A team of domain experts, engineers, data scientists, product thinkers, communicators, and operators. We care deeply about how we work – our values, culture, and ways of collaborating – as well as what we build.

[Meet the team →](#)[Read our values →](#)

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info@climatepolicyradar.org
climatepolicyradar.org

