AAAA paragraph	Commitment	Specific target or objective	Matching Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target (where available)	State of implementation or progress made since 2015, using selected SDG or other relevant indicators (proxies)
35	Calls on all business to engage as partners and invest in areas critical to sustainable development, including foreign direct investment (FDI) in countries most in need and long-term financing.	No	No SDG targets agreed by private sector actors. **Target 12.1** Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.	Private sector actors have not formally agreed to the SDG targets and indicators framework. However, many networks and groups have helped to strengthen partnerships with the private sector to align activities with the SDGs. These include the UN Global Compact, the UN Global Investors for Sustainable Development Alliance, and the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), among others. (For a more comprehensive assessment of performance for SDG 12, see SDG 12 Hub | SDG 12 Hub and UN SDG Report 2024 Chapter 12). **SDG indicator 12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production.** As of 2023, 63 UN member states reported 516 policy instruments to accelerate the shift to sustainable consumption and production. Of these reported policies, 49% are national roadmaps or strategies.[i] Between 2015-20, countries stepped up their adoption of policy instruments with 34 economic and fiscal instruments (up from 16 in 2015); 160 macro policy instruments (up from 51 in 2015); 81 regulatory and legal instruments (up from 37 in 2015); and 72 voluntary schemes (up from 30 in 2015). (UNEP)[ii] **FDI to developing countries, including countries most in need. (UNCTAD)** Between 2015-23, world FDI inflows dropped from over USD 2 trillion to USD 1.3 trillion, but inflows to developing countries grew from USD 750 billion (36.3% of total inflows) to USD 867 billion (65.1%). Over the same period, FDI inflows to least developed countries (LDCs) dropped from USD 37.6 billion to USD 31.3 billion, although LDCs' share of the total increased from 1.8% to 2.4%. Likewise, the volume of FDI to landlocked developing countries declined from USD 25.1 billion to USD 24.3 billion. However, FDI to small island developing states rose from USD 6.4 billion to USD 8.3 billion. (UNCTAD) **FDI Qualities Indicators. (OECD)** The FDI Qualities Indicators examine the contribution of foreign businesses to productivity and innovation, job quality and skills, gender equality, and green growth. Globally, over 10 million new jobs were created from greenfield FDI over the years 2019-2023 – 6.4 million in developing and emerging economies.[iii] Foreign investment is rapidly shifting to sectors such as renewable energies, semi-conductors, and ICT, activities with lower job creation potential yet crucial for the green and digital transitions. For instance, in developing economies, greenfield FDI in renewables has increased from USD 3.3 billion in 2003 (0.8% of total greenfield FDI) to USD 175.4 billion in 2023 (24.3% of total greenfield FDI). Nonetheless, FDI in fossil fuels still amounted to 12.7% of greenfield FDI.[iv] **Investment gap and flows to sectors essential to the SDGs. (UNCTAD)**

				The SDG financing gap for infrastructure reached USD 2.2 trillion in 2022. (UNCTAD)[v] Between 2015-23, investment relevant to sustainable development in developing countries has varied by sector. The number of projects in infrastructure grew by 40%, in renewable energy by 76% and in health by 22%. However, the number of projects over the same period fell by 6% both in water, sanitation and hygiene and in agrifood. (UNCTAD)[vi]
36	Develop policies and/or regulatory frameworks for the quality of finance and alignment. Promote and create an enabling environment for inclusive and sustainable investment, including competition policies.	No	n.a.	**Official development assistance (ODA) in support of private sector development. (OECD CRS).** Between 2015-22, ODA to economic infrastructure and services has grown from USD 41.6 billion to USD 45.2 billion and ODA to production sectors from USD 15.8 billion to USD 20 billion, together accounting for 22% of total ODA. Among those sectors, the banking and financial services sector benefited from USD 5.8 billion and USD 6.4 billion of ODA support in 2015 and 2022, respectively. (OECD) **Number of countries which are members of the International Competition Network** The International Competition Network has grown from 15 founding institutions in 2001 to over 140 members from nearly 130 jurisdictions (ICN). The OECD Competition Trends database contains information about competition trends for 77 jurisdictions along 34 variables since 2018. (OECD) **OECD DAC Recommendation on Untying Official Development Assistance.** DAC members agreed to untie ODA to LDCs, Heavily Indebted Poor Countries, other low-income countries , and International Development Association (IDA)-only countries and territories in the DAC Recommendation on Untying ODA (last amended in 2018) and the 2022 OECD Untied Aid progress report. **Effective private sector engagement in development co-operation: Kampala Principles assessment part of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation monitoring exercise.**[vii] It covers four issue areas: the state of policies, inclusive dialogues, the quality of PSE and the ease of partnering. The KPA findings can be used to inform multi-stakeholder dialogues in participating countries with relevant evidence, identify and overcome bottlenecks for collaboration, improve co-ordination among development actors, and thereby build trust between public, private and civil society partners. By demonstrating the impact of public-private collaboration, KPA can lead to greater investment, uptake and scaling up such partnerships. **OECD Recommendation and Policy toolkits on the Policy Framework for Investment and FDI Qualities.** See paras 35 and 37 *Investment promotion: see para. 46.*
37	Promote business while protecting labour rights and health standards (ILO).	No	Many targets of SDG 8 are relevant, including the following:	Many indicators associated with SDG targets are relevant, including the following:

	Encourage sustainable and responsible business models and practices (Global Compact) and impact investment. Harmonise initiatives, identify gaps and strengthen compliance including on gender.		**Target 8.8** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers. **Target 12.6** Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.	**SDG indicator 8.8.2 Level of compliance with labour rights.** The estimated number of children in child labour stood at 160 million worldwide at the beginning of 2020, i.e. almost one in ten of all children worldwide and one in four in sub-Saharan Africa. While the long-term global trend is decreasing, global progress against child labour has stalled since 2016. Global estimates indicate that 50 million people were living in modern slavery in 2021,10 million more than in 2016. (ILO) Data on fatal and non-fatal occupational activities show significant progress over the past decades. The global average for SDG indicator 8.8.2 on national compliance with fundamental labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) in 2021 stood at 4.48. For the period from 2015 to 2021, the situation in 43% of countries worsened by 0.55 points and in 35% it improved by 0.51 points. The number of international migrant workers has been growing continuously and reached 169 million in 2019. (ILO) **SDG indicator 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports.** In 2021-22, 73% of the companies included in the Refinitiv database, which covers data from over 10,000 mostly large public companies across the world, published sustainability reports and the number of companies doing so has tripled since 2016. This growth was observed in all regions in 2022. Latin America, Africa and Oceania demonstrated continuous progress while Europe, Asia and North America have the largest share of companies reporting on sustainability.[viii] **Other forms of sustainability reporting by private sector actors** The PRI network comprises over 4 000 investors managing USD 121 trillion, and the Sustainable Stock Exchanges Initiative involves more than 100 stock exchanges to enhance environmental, social and governance transparency. The Global Compact includes more than 20 000 companies in over 160 countries. (PRI, SSE, Global Compact) **OECD FDI Qualities indicators.** Job creation intensity of greenfield FDI (the number of jobs created per million USD invested) is higher in non-OECD than in OECD countries. Between 2019 and 2023, 2.6 new jobs were created per million USD invested in non-OECD countries, but only 1.8 new jobs in OECD countries. This job creation intensity declined over the past decade, including in developing economies, with important adverse impacts on job creation and incomes. This decline results from a shift in FDI to sectors with lower job creation potential such as renewable energies and semi-conductors. (OECD) *(For a more comprehensive assessment of performance for SDG 8 and other relevant targets, see Data tools to find and download labour statistics - ILOSTAT and the UN SDG report 2024, chapters 8 and 12).*
38	Ensure that the policy and regulatory environment promotes financial market stability and financial inclusion (e.g.	No	n.a.	**Global sustainable bonds issuance and inflows in sustainable investment funds.** Between 2018-23, global sustainable bonds issuance surged from USD 227 billion to USD 872 billion. While funds for SDG investment through sustainable finance products in global

	address risk mitigation side effects). Promote incentives for long-term performance and sustainability and reduce volatility.			capital markets are still growing, the pace is slowing. Sustainable bonds showed marginal growth in 2023, while inflows in sustainable investment funds dropped by 60%. (UNCTAD)
39	Work towards full and equal access to formal financial services for all including through strategies, regulation, institutional support, innovative tools, peer learning and experience sharing (see Alliance for Financial Inclusion), capacity development, and mutual collaboration.	Yes (full and equal access to formal financial services for all).	**Target 8.10** Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.	**SDG indicator 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider.** Financial inclusion has steadily progressed with more than half a billion people gaining access to formal financial services between 2017-21. Global bank account ownership rose from 51% in 2011 to 76% in 2021, notably increasing by 30 percentage points in developing countries to reach 71% in 2021. (WB Global Findex) **SDG indicator 8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100 000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100 000 adults.** While the number of commercial bank branches in the world declined between 2015-21 (from 11.5 to 11.2 per 100 000 inhabitants), it increased in developing countries (from 8.1 to 8.9 per 100 000 inhabitants). Regional disparities remain with a 4.1 ratio in sub-Saharan Africa. The number of ATMs per 100 000 inhabitants grew from 36.2 to 39.5 globally and from 5.5 to 6.9 in sub-Saharan Africa. (IMF)
40	Ensure that adequate and affordable financial services are available to migrants and their families. Support national authorities to remove obstacles, increase co-ordination among regulatory authorities, and exploit new technologies for financial literacy and inclusion and data collection.	Yes Reduce the average transaction cost of migrant remittances by 2030 to less than 3% of the amount transferred. Ensure that no remittance corridor requires charges higher than 5% by 2030.	**Target 10.c** By 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%. **Target 17.3** Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.	**SDG indicator 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted.** The cost of sending remittances from the Group of Twenty (G20) was 6.5% on average in 2023, higher than the global average. (WB) In 20% of remittance corridors, transfer fees remain above the 5% target. (World Bank) **SDG indicator 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in US dollars) as a proportion of total gross domestic product (GDP).** Globally remittance volumes have grown to an estimated USD 857 billion in 2023, including USD 656 billion to developing countries. The cost of sending remittances remains high. The global average cost of sending USD 200 decreased from 7.7% in 2015 to 6.2% in 2023 but is still more than double the SDG target of 3%. (World Bank) **Smart Remitter Target (SmaRT) indicator. (WB)** In 2023, the global SmaRT average cost – the cost that a savvy consumer with access to complete information could pay in each corridor – was 3.41%. (World Bank) **Share of digital remittances** In 2023, digital remittances accounted for 30% of total transactions. Mobile money was 35% less expensive than a bank transfer and the most cost-effective instrument to send remittances. (Word Bank)
41	Commit to give women and girls equal rights and opportunities to those enjoyed by men, including through undertaking needed legislation and administrative	Yes	Many SDG 5 targets are relevant as are gender-specific targets in other SDGs.	Many indicators associated with SDG 5 targets are relevant as are other gender- specific indicators for other SDGs.

	reforms and encouraging the private sector to advance gender equality. (reference to the UN Women Empowerment Principles and Global Compact).			As of 2022, 13% of the indicators used to assess progress are assessed as 'very far from the targets for 2030 set out under SDG 5 and 15% are far from target. Only 48% of the data needed to monitor progress on SDG 5 are available. Almost half of the 95 countries surveyed by UN Women and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in 2020 continued to restrict women from working in certain jobs or industries, and women represented only 28% of managerial positions in the workplace. (UN Women) *(For comprehensive assessment of performance for SDG 5 and other relevant SDGs, see Are we on track to achieve gender equality by 2030? | UN Women Data Hub). (See also reference in para. 37 on SDG 8 tracking).*
42	Encourage philanthropic giving, co-operation with other actors, increased transparency and accountability, alignment with national priorities, and impact investment.	No	n.a.	**Private Philanthropy for Development (OECD)** Between 2015 and 2022, private philanthropy for development grew from USD 4.2 billion to 11 billion, a 262% increase, and 48 philanthropic organisations now report their co-operation with developing countries. (OECD)
43	Encourage lending to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) (list of multiple measures and capacity building, ref. to IFC and new investment vehicles such as blended finance, new debt funding structure, risk mitigation instruments).	No	**Target 9.3** Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services and including to affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.	**SDG indicator 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added.** MSMEs make up over 90% of all firms; account, on average, for 70% of total employment; and represent 50% of GDP worldwide. The small and medium-sized enterprise finance gap is estimated at USD 5.7 trillion, or USD 8 trillion when informal enterprises are included. (IFC) **SDG indicator 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit.** Only 16.9% of small-scale industries in sub-Saharan Africa and 17.4% in LDCs have access to loans or lines of credit, compared with 45.4% in Latin America and the Caribbean.
44	Develop domestic capital markets, including long-term bonds and insurance. Strengthen supervision, clearing, dispute settlement, risk management, regional markets and local currency lending. Enhance international support and capacity building.	No	n.a.	**FSB NBFI Report.** Between 2015-22, the stock of global assets under management grew from USD 310 trillion to USD 455 trillion, with the share held in developing countries also growing from 17% to 21%. (FSB) **ODA to financial sector (OECD CRS).** ODA to banking and financial services has remained stable over the 2015-22 period, growing from USD 5.8 billion to USD 6.4 billion. During the COVID-19 crisis, the ODA response triggered a peak of support to this sector that reached USD 10.9 billion. (OECD) **WBA Financial System Benchmark.** Sustainable finance: In 2022, the World Benchmarking Alliance assessed 400 of the world's largest financial institutions, including multilateral development banks, and found that only 37% disclose long-term net zero targets. Of these commitments, only 2% have been translated into interim targets applied across the institution's financing activities and only 1% of these are backed by scientific evidence. (WBA)

45	Encourage investment promotion and prioritise sustainable and transformational projects through financial and technical support and capacity building. Use insurance, investment guarantees (ref. to MIGA) and other new instruments to incentivise FDI to countries most in need.	No	**Target 17.5** Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs.	**SDG indicator 17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including LDCs.** Among the 50 countries with established outward foreign direct investment (OFDI) promotion mechanisms, only 18 developed economies (58%) and 5 developing economies (26%) have put in place at least one instrument specifically designed to encourage OFDI in developing countries, including LDCs.[ix] **OECD Network of Investment Promotion Agencies Network.** Created in 1995 by the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and 50 Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs), the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) has 133 members in 2024. In their 2020 State of IPAs in the world report, the WAIPA and the World Bank surveyed 162 IPAs. In 2016, the OECD created the Investment Promotion Agency Network, which includes 51 adherents to the 1976 OECD Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises; five of the adherents became part of the network since 2015. **Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) guarantees.** In FY23, MIGA issued a record USD 6.4 billion in new guarantees across 40 projects, supporting USD 8.6 billion in total financing (from private and public sources): 27% of gross issuances went to IDA-eligible (lower-income) countries, 19% went to fragile and conflict-affected countries, and 28% of the total guaranteed investment of the projects contributed to climate finance. **OECD Policy Framework for Investment and FDI Qualities Indicators, Recommendation, and Policy Toolkit.** The OECD FDI Qualities Recommendation calls governments to facilitate and promote investment for sustainable development opportunities by addressing information failures and administrative barriers. Governments should: 1. Raise public and stakeholder awareness on impacts of investment on sustainable development. 2. Improve the link between investment promotion and sustainable development objectives, including in the areas of quality infrastructure, skills development, and regional development. 3. Improve the link between investment facilitation activities and sustainable development objectives, including by taking measures to make procedures for obtaining authorisations and permits transparent and ensure that they are efficiently managed, and by enhancing business linkages between foreign investors and domestic firms.
46	Resolve to adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs. Offer financial and technical support (including for project and contract preparation, dispute resolution, risk	No	**Target 17.3** Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.	*See paras. 35 and 36.* **SDG indicator 17.3.1** **Additional financial resources mobilised for developing countries from multiple sources.** See the IDC statistical annex para 54.

	insurance and guarantees). (ref. to MIGA, enabling environment). Reduce financing gaps in countries most in need. Encourage use of innovative mechanisms and partnerships.		**Target 17.5** Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs. **Target 17.9** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the SDGs including through North-South, South-South and triangular co-operation.	**SDG Indicator 17.5.1** **Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including LDCs.** Building on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the 2022 Doha Programme of Action for LDCs aims to adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for LDCs. Capacity development programmes for IPAs and investment promotion in LDCs were subsequently created involving major related institutions. The UNCTAD annual World Investment Report contains analysis of investment policy trends, including on dispute resolution, international investment agreements, etc. (UNCTAD) **SDG Indicator 17.9.1** **Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular co-operation) committed to developing countries.** See IDC statistical annex paras 56 and 57. **Share of ODA in external financing flows.** LDCs remain largely dependent on ODA and remittances, which represent, respectively, 39% and 41% of their external financing flows compared with 12% and 34%, respectively, for other developing countries. Private financing flows (FDI and foreign portfolio investment combined) represent only 20% of total external flows in LDCs compared with 55% in other developing countries. (OECD, IMF, World Bank, UNCTAD)
47	Imbed resilient and quality infrastructure investment plans in national strategies, strengthen domestic enabling environment and provide technical support for creating pipeline of projects (ref. to African Union Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa AU-PIDA). Encourage long-term investment, including from institutional investors and through adequate standard setting.	No	**Target 9.a** Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, landlocked developing countries and SIDS.	*See para. 35 and 36.* **SDG Indicator 9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure** Total official flows from all donors for infrastructure in developing countries reached USD 68.2 billion in 2022 representing a growth of 11% since 2015 mainly due to flows for banking and financial services. However, as a percentage of total official flows there was a downward trend from 21% in 2015 to 17% in 2022. (OECD) TOSSD (Pillar 1) amounted to USD 21.4 billion in 2022 for energy infrastructure, USD 23 billion for transport and storage, and USD 2.3 billion for communications. Mobilised private finance for the three sectors amounted to USD 8.4 billion, USD 8.1 billion and USD 3 billion, respectively. (OECD) A number of programmes and pledges for infrastructure development have been made. During its first Priority Action Plan (2012-20), the African Union's PIDA developed 16 066 kilometres of roads and 4 077 kilometres of railway lines, established One-Stop Border Posts, and 7 gigawatts of hydroelectricity power production and 3 506 km of transmission lines. An estimated USD 360 billion is required to implement all PIDA projects by 2040. (Africa Union Development Agency-NEPAD)

				The quality of infrastructure standards has also progressed, for instance with the Blue Dot Network.
48	Build capacity to enter into public-private partnerships, including with regard to planning, contract negotiation, management, accounting and budgeting for contingent liabilities. Give careful consideration to the appropriate structure and use of blended finance instruments.	No	**Target 17.17** Encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.	**SDG Indicator 17.17.1 Amount in US dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure.** No data submitted since 2016. **Size of the blended finance market** Between 2014-23, the blended finance market comprised 85 deals per year on average, with a median annual financing total of USD 15 billion. Climate blended finance transactions account for about half (49%) of the blended finance market in terms of deal count and 57% of aggregate financing, most of it in renewable energy. (Convergence) *See also data on private finance mobilised by official intervention included in the Private Finance factsheet and in para 54 of the IDC statistical annex.*
49	Promote both public and private investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies including carbon capture and storage technologies. Substantially increase the share of renewable energy. Enhance international co-operation to provide adequate support and facilitate access to clean energy research and technology; expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services to all developing countries, in particular LDCs and SIDS. (ref. to UN Sustainable Energy for All, Power Africa, NEPAD Africa Power Vision, Global Renewable Energy Islands Network of the IRENA).	Yes Double the global rate of energy efficiency and conservation, with the aim of ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable modern and sustainable energy services for all by 2030. AAAA "call for action on [UN Secretary-General's Sustainable Energy for All initiative] recommendations, with a combined potential to raise over $100 billion in annual investments by	Beyond the three explicit targets (7.3, 7.1 and 13.a), many SDG 7 targets are relevant. **Target 7.1** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services. **Target 7.3** By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency. **Target 13.a** Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to a goal of mobilising jointly USD 100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalise the Green Climate	Beyond the indicators associated with the three explicit targets, many indicators associated with other SDG 7 targets are relevant. *(For a comprehensive assessment of performance for SDG 7, see [Tracking SDG 7 | Progress Towards Sustainable Energy (esmap.org)] by IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, WHO). See also the [UN SDG Report extended SDG 7 chapter].* **SDG indicator 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity.** In 2022, 95% of the world population had access to electricity compared with 87% in 2015, although there are large disparities across regions: of the 685.2 million people in the world still lacking access to electricity in 2022, 571.2 million were living in sub-Saharan Africa (World Bank and UN population data) **SDG indicator 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology.** In 2022, 74% of the global population had access to clean cooking fuels, but 2.1 billion people still relied on polluting sources like charcoal and wood. While the access deficit has decreased from 36% to 26% since 2015, it's projected that 1.8 billion people will still lack access to clean cooking by 2030 if current trends continue. (WHO) **SDG indicator 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP.** In 2021, primary energy intensity improved by 0.8%, below the 1.2% five-year average and far short of the 2.6% SDG 7.3 target. To meet the 2030 goal, annual improvements must now average 4%, a milestone aligned with the IEA's Net Zero Roadmap. The slow progress reflects the post-COVID recovery, with energy consumption rising by over 5%, the largest in 50 years. (UNSD, IEA)

		2020, through market-based initiatives, partnerships and leveraging development banks".	Fund through its capitalisation as soon as possible. **Target 12.a** Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.	**SDG indicator 13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilised in US dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilisation goal of the USD 100 billion commitment through to 2025.** In its seventh progress assessment towards the UNFCCC goal, the OECD found that in 2022, developed countries provided and mobilised USD 115.9 billion in climate finance for developing countries, surpassing the annual USD 100 billion target for the first time. (OECD) **SDG indicator 12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita).** The global installed renewable energy-generating capacity grew from 250 watts per capita in 2015 to 424 watts per capita in 2022. Capacity in sub-Saharan Africa remains well below this level at 39 watts per capita, compared with 28 watts per capita in 2015. To meet the target of doubling global progress on energy efficiency by 2030, global investment in energy efficiency would need to triple by 2030. (UNSD) **Global renewable energy share in total final energy consumption.** Between 2015-21, the global renewable energy share in total final energy consumption grew from 16.7% to 18.7%, with large disparities across regions: for instance, the share was just 32.3% in Latin America and the Caribbean but 69.9% in the sub-Saharan Africa region. (IEA, UNSD) **FDI in renewables versus fossil fuel investments.** In non-OECD members, greenfield FDI in renewables has increased from USD 3.3 billion in 2003 (0.8% of total greenfield FDI) to USD 175.4 billion in 2023 (24.3% of total greenfield FDI). In non-OECD countries, FDI in fossil fuels still amounted to USD 91.7 billion in 2023 (12.7% of greenfield FDI). Over the past few years, greenfield FDI in renewable created more jobs than fossil fuel investments. (OECD)

Note: No commitment can be made in the name of private actors. The role of governments is only to encourage and create incentives, legal and regulatory frameworks; an environment conducive to more and better-quality investment that leaves no one behind and is inclusive of countries most in need; and more responsible business conduct. Most targets and indicators aim at governments or measure the impact of their policies rather than their level of effort. Measures of investment pertain to private sector efforts. Qualitative commitments (e.g. to develop policies or regulations) are hard to measure and monitor unless a dedicated monitoring mechanism is in place.

[i] https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2024/extended-report/Extended-Report_Goal-12.pdf
[ii] https://sdg12hub.org/sdg-12-hub/see-progress-on-sdg-12-by-target/121-policy
[iii] OECD (forthcoming), FDI Qualities Indicators 2024, OECD Publishing, Paris.
[iv] OECD (forthcoming), FDI Qualities Indicators 2024, OECD Publishing, Paris.
[v] https://unctad.org/publication/investment-policies-energy-transition-incentives-and-disincentives
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