

Table of Indicators


SECTION	INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	PURPOSE
 <p>Energy Systems and Energy Security</p>	Renewable Energy Share in Total Final Energy Consumption	Measures the percentage of renewables in total final energy consumption (TFEC) globally and by country.	Assesses whether the energy transition is driving system-wide transformation beyond electricity generation.
	Renewable and Non-Renewable Energy Consumption	Measures the proportion of total final energy consumption (TFEC) derived from renewable and non-renewable sources across distinct end-use sectors like electricity, heat and fuels.	Evaluates system-wide progress by measuring the shift towards renewables in critical end-use sectors such as heating, cooling and transport.
	Shares of Electricity and Modern Renewables in Total Final Energy Consumption	Measures the levels and relationship of both electricity and modern renewables as a percentage of total final energy consumption (TFEC) across economies.	Analyses the relationship between these two dimensions to determine whether electrification and renewable integration are progressing in parallel or if they are misaligned.
	Electricity Share in Total Final Energy Consumption	Measures the percentage of total final energy consumption (TFEC) accounted for by electricity globally and across individual countries.	Evaluates electrification progress across regions to gauge the baseline for a renewables-based economy transformation.
	Renewable Energy Share in Electricity Generation	Tracks the percentage of electricity generation derived from renewable sources by country and region.	Assesses the foundation for broader energy system transformation by tracking progress where decarbonisation is currently leading.
	Global Pay-as-you-go and Cash Sales of Solar Energy Kits	Tracks the total volume of off-grid solar energy kits sold globally by financing method (pay-as-you-go versus cash), and the market shift towards flexible repayment models.	Assesses how renewables reshape energy governance and socio-economic benefits by monitoring their deployment and ownership structures.
	Global Energy Importers and Exporters	Tracks the percentage of total final energy consumption (TFEC) met by net energy imports by country, and the concentration of net exports.	Measures energy import dependence to assess exposure to external supply risks and broader structural dependencies across energy systems.
	Global Renewable Power Capacity and Annual Additions	Measures installed capacity and new additions (in gigawatts) of renewable power generation, broken down by technology (solar PV, hydropower, wind, other).	Tracks the deployment of renewable generation across the energy system by highlighting the technologies shaping the transition.
	Electricity Curtailment and Variable Renewable Energy Share	Measures the percentage of variable renewable energy (VRE) generation that is curtailed relative to the VRE share of electricity generation across economies.	Reflects growing challenges in balancing supply and demand, showing how effectively energy systems are planned, managed, and aligned with electrification.
	Global Annual Investment in Power Grids	Tracks annual global spending (in USD billions) on power grids and energy storage infrastructure across regions.	Evaluates if investment in enabling infrastructure and system flexibility is keeping pace with renewable deployment.
	Energy Storage (Stationary) Global Installed Capacity	Tracks the global installed capacity (in gigawatts) of energy storage, broken down by pumped storage, grid-scale BESS, and distributed BESS.	Provides a comprehensive view to ensure that energy storage systems can accommodate rising shares of variable renewable energy.
	Share of Electricity in Total Final Energy Consumption	Measures the percentage of electricity and non-electricity in total final energy consumption (TFEC), and specifically in agriculture, buildings, industry and transport.	Assesses how far electricity is displacing fossil fuels in end-use sectors while identifying where policy support is still needed.
	Global Electric Car Sales	Tracks global electric car sales volumes and market shares by region.	Assesses how renewable electricity is extending into the transport sector through accelerating electric mobility deployment.
Global Production of Liquid Biofuels	Measures the annual production volume (in billion litres) of liquid biofuels (biodiesel, biojet fuel, bioethanol, renewable diesel).	Tracks growth driven by policy mandates, blending requirements, and rising demand for low-emission transport fuels.	
Heat Pump Sales	Tracks annual heat pump sales (in gigawatts) in China, the United States and Europe.	Tracks the role of heat pumps in decarbonising heating and cooling while highlighting the influence of policy frameworks and market conditions.	


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Global Heat Consumption	Tracks the share of global heat consumption supplied by renewable electricity, modern bioenergy, solar heat, geothermal, traditional biomass and non-renewables.	Highlights the importance of accelerating renewable energy uptake across buildings and industry to support efficient system development.
Renewable Energy Share Targets	Tracks renewable energy targets alongside countries long-term, cross-sectoral energy plans.	Assesses whether countries are aligning policy ambitions, infrastructure development, and sectoral transformation with the energy transition.
Countries with Renewable Energy Targets	Tracks the number of countries with targets for renewable energy expressed as a share of total final energy consumption (TFEC), power, fuels and heat.	Reveals how deeply renewables are being embedded in policy ambitions and identifies where heat and fuels remain overlooked.
Policies for the Uptake of Renewables in Energy Demand Sectors	Tracks national policies targeting renewable energy integration in agriculture, buildings, industry and transport.	Offers a practical lens to assess where policy ambitions are being translated into implementation and where gaps remain.
Countries with Policies for the Uptake of Renewables in Energy Demand Sectors	Tracks the number of countries with renewable-uptake policies in agriculture, industry, buildings and transport.	Reveals which demand sectors are receiving the most policy attention and which remain comparatively neglected.


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Policies for the Uptake of Renewables in Energy Demand Sectors (Policy Instrument, Demand Sector and Application)	Maps policies by instrument type (fiscal/financial, regulation/mandate, target, strategy/roadmap, guideline), by demand sector and by technology applied.	Assesses how policy instruments are structured to support renewable integration across end-use sectors and applications.
Renewable Energy Manufacturing Capacity and Pipeline	Measures the existing and pipeline manufacturing capacity for solar PV, wind, batteries and heat pumps by region.	Evaluates how countries are building industrial capabilities, localised manufacturing capacity, value creation, and supply chains.
Cumulative Renewable Energy Manufacturing Policies	Tracks the cumulative number of policies supporting renewable energy manufacturing, by region.	Highlights a growing global focus on clean energy manufacturing while revealing disparities in policy scale and regional participation.
Fiscal and Financial Policies for Renewable Energy	Tracks countries with fiscal or financial support measures for renewable energy.	Assesses how public finance and policy frameworks are shaping investment environments and the pace of the transition.
Countries with Fiscal and Financial Renewable Energy Policies	Tracks countries adopting each fiscal/financial instrument (net metering, feed-in tariffs, public grants, public subsidies, tenders, tax exemptions, loans, etc.).	Reveals which policy instruments are most widely adopted and how comprehensive countries' policy mixes are across deployment barriers.
Fossil Fuel versus Renewable Energy Subsidies	Compares public financial support for renewable energy against fossil fuel subsidies (in USD billions) globally and across economies.	Indicates whether support for incumbent energy sources undermines a level playing field and slows the pace of the transition.
Global Investment in Renewables and Low-Emission Technologies	Tracks global and sector-specific capital allocation among renewable power, electrified transport, grids, and other low-emission technologies to assess the alignment of investment trends with the transition to renewables-based economies.	Tracks investment in renewable energy and enabling technologies to assess how capital is being allocated across the transition.
Global Renewable Energy Employment	Tracks global renewable energy jobs across solar PV, bioenergy, hydropower, wind energy, solar heating and cooling, and other.	Indicates whether the transition is creating durable jobs and highlights structural concentration across technologies and regions.
Women's Share of Full-Time Employment in Renewable Energy	Tracks the percentage of women employed full-time in renewable energy across policy and administration, sales, project development, operation and maintenance, service provision and manufacturing.	Assesses gender equity and demonstrates whether economies are harnessing the full potential of female employment.
Policies Supporting Reskilling for the Renewables and Energy Transition Sectors	Tracks the number of policies (roadmaps, financial incentives, training) supporting worker reskilling for the energy transition.	Evaluates whether workforce development is keeping pace with industry needs to ensure an equitable transition.

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	INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	PURPOSE
 Society and Governance	Electricity Access Policies in Countries Without Universal Electricity Access	Tracks countries without universal electricity access by their access targets and policies (no policy, target without specified solutions, only policies, partial access target, universal access target) with renewable solutions.	Demonstrates how renewables expand access to energy services and evaluates if policies effectively reach rural, remote, and low-income populations.
	Electricity Access Policies in Countries Without Universal Electricity Access (Map)	Maps electricity access policies (no policy, non-renewable energy policy, renewable energy policy, decentralised renewable energy policy) in the countries lacking universal access.	Reveals the extent to which decentralised renewables are recognised as the primary pathway to expand electricity access
	Newly Installed Solar PV Capacity (Centralised vs. Distributed)	Measures newly installed solar PV capacity (in gigawatts) split by centralised utility-scale systems versus distributed (decentralised and off-grid) systems across regions.	Sheds light on how effectively the renewables-based economy enables decentralised energy use and shifts ownership structures.
	Compensation Mechanisms for Distributed Renewable Energy	Tracks the mix of policy approaches supporting distributed renewables (feed-in tariffs, net metering, net billing, multiple policy mechanisms) by country.	Reflects different market designs and tracks how policy matures from incentivizing deployment to balancing integration and cost efficiency.
	Policies for Household Energy Affordability with Renewables and Energy Efficiency	Tracks policies aimed at increasing access and affordability with renewables and energy efficiency, by number of policy instruments per country.	Evaluates the enabling conditions and policy frameworks needed to effectively reach vulnerable households and reduce operating costs.
	Policies for Household Energy Affordability with Renewables and Energy Efficiency (Policy Type and Focus)	Maps policies by type (target, strategy/roadmap, regulation/mandate, fiscal/financial, guideline) and policy focus (access, community energy, renewable energy installations, energy efficiency).	Reveals how policy mixes are structured to address access, affordability, energy efficiency, and community energy as interconnected goals.
	National Community Energy and Citizen Engagement Policies	Tracks the number of regulatory frameworks supporting citizen engagement and community energy across countries.	Assesses whether the transition is anchored in shared decision-making, local ownership and equitable benefit-sharing.
	Legally Registered European Renewable Energy Communities for Energy Production	Tracks the number of legally registered, EU-compliant renewable energy communities focused on energy production across European countries.	Provides an indicator of policy adoption and demonstrates the extent to which local ownership models are driving systemic change.
	Shares of Renewables in European Renewable Energy Communities	Tracks the proportional share of technologies (solar, wind, hydro, biomass, geothermal) used within European renewable energy communities.	Reveals which renewable technologies are favoured by established energy communities and signals their structural preferences.
 Environment and Climate	Main Sector Linked to Renewables in Countries' Third Nationally Determined Contributions	Tracks the most frequent co-occurrence of renewables with key sectors (buildings, agriculture, industry, transport, healthcare) in submitted Third Nationally Determined Contributions.	Determines whether renewables are embedded as cross-cutting solutions for mitigation across sectors in national climate plans.
	Main Sector Linked to Renewables in Countries' National Adaptation Plans	Tracks the most frequent co-occurrence of renewables with sectors (agriculture, buildings, industry, healthcare, transport) in submitted National Adaptation Plans.	Reveals renewable energy's growing role as a crucial adaptation measure, particularly in climate-vulnerable countries.
	Renewables Consumption, Fossil Fuel Consumption and Energy-Related CO ₂ Emissions	Compares the index of modern renewable energy use in total final energy consumption (TFEC) against the index of global carbon dioxide emissions.	Highlights a structural gap by showing whether renewable growth is displacing fossil fuels at scale or merely adding to overall supply.
	Recycling Rates of Selected Metals and Minerals	Tracks end-of-life recycling rates (%) for critical materials used in renewable energy technologies (aluminium, copper, cobalt, lithium, rare earth elements).	Examines how circular practices maximise resource efficiency, reduce finite raw material extraction, and generate value.
	Policies Regulating Renewable Energy Siting and Permitting	Tracks the number of policies governing renewable energy siting and permitting over time, broken down into environment protection laws requiring environmental impact assessments (EIAs), specific environmental requirements for renewable energy, and policies streamlining permitting for renewables.	Assesses how regulatory frameworks enable or constrain sustainable renewable energy deployment.