



Understanding private sector information needs to *drive investment* in the *transition*

Surveying the relevance of decarbonisation indicators to private sector decision making in the context of the revision of the EU Governance Regulation

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Executive Summary

► MAIN INSIGHTS FROM THE E3G SURVEY

- National transition strategies, such as National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs), **can drive investments in the transition by providing the right set of data to the private sector**
- Such data should take the form of a **multidimensional mix of KPIs**, which is key for the investability of national transition strategies: sector-specific information should be complemented by cross-cutting data on governance, finance and adaptation policies.
- **93% of surveyed KPIs (54/58) are considered relevant by at least half of respondents.**
- **The visibility and usability of data must be improved:** private sector can currently access a limited set of key metrics: non-access remains dominant for the majority of surveyed KPIs.
- Information must be provided in a *user-friendly online platform* that also draws data from other relevant plans.

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- ▶ [Annex: Detailed results](#)



What information does the private sector need to make National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) more investable?

► AN E3G SURVEY ON HOW TO INCREASE THE INVESTABILITY OF EU NATIONAL STRATEGIES

Making national transition strategies such as NECPs more useful to the private sector can help **create the conditions for public and private transition finance to flow more effectively.**

NECPs have the potential to provide investors with clear and comparable information on national transition policies, investment needs and sectoral key information, helping them identify opportunities and allocate capital.

The upcoming review of the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action Regulation (Governance Regulation, or GovReg) provides an opportunity to improve the quality and usability of information provided through NECPs.

E3G surveyed private sector representatives to identify the key performance indicators (KPIs) they consider most relevant for improving the investability of NECPs.

E3G is an independent think tank working to deliver a safe climate for all.

We drive systemic action on climate by identifying barriers and constructing coalitions to advance the solutions needed. We create spaces for honest dialogue, and help guide governments, businesses and the public on how to deliver change at the pace the planet demands.

Section 1:

Using KPIs to make
NECPs more investable
under a revised
Governance Regulation

Policy context: updating the Governance Regulation

► COHERENCE, GOAL-ORIENTED SIMPLIFICATION AND INVESTABILITY

The Governance Regulation sets the rules according to which member states plan, monitor and report their progress towards meeting EU climate and energy targets in their **National Energy and Climate Plans** (NECPs) and **Progress Reports** (NECPRs). Its scheduled revision will be put forward in Q4 2026.

E3G's [recommendations](#) are:

- **Recommendation 1:** maintain a predictable and coherent architecture
- **Recommendation 2:** streamline implementation through goal-oriented simplification
- **Recommendation 3:** improve investability to drive transition finance

Interviews conducted for [previous report](#) indicated that **investors lacked certain information regarding national decarbonisation policies and funding instruments** for the clean transition. This information gap prevents informed allocation of capital towards transition investments.

As strategic planning documents, the NECPs could contribute to providing the forward-looking information that the private sector needs.

The challenge is therefore to identify the necessary additional information to include in NECPs that would drive transition investments while simplifying the overall process.

Understanding private sector information needs for NECPs

► THE RATIONALE BEHIND THE E3G KPI SURVEY

The European Commission's public consultation for the revision of the Governance Regulation introduced the idea of using KPIs to monitor implementation progress. This prospect raised an immediate follow-up question: **could indicators be used to inform investment decisions, and if so, which indicators?**

To confirm the early evidence that currently available information was insufficient and to identify what indicators would be most relevant, **E3G undertook to survey a range of private actors (investors and real economy actors) across different sectors.**

The indicators tested were drawn from the European Climate Neutrality Observatory's [Progress Tracker](#).

In a [previous report](#), we indicated that the following information was essential to inform private sector investment decisions (in addition to the binding targets set in other climate and energy legislation):

- Preferred decarbonisation levers across sectors (technologies and measures).
- Adaptation policies and measures.
- Associated public funding instruments at EU and national level.
- Outcome projections.

Main survey takeaways

► IMPLICATIONS FOR THE GOVERNANCE REGULATION

The GovReg process should establish a diverse set of KPIs as a core component of NECPs to enhance their investability, visibility and usability, while enabling their reuse across wider EU policy processes

- **KPIs can improve the investability of NECPs.** More information from national governments on public capital allocation, climate governance, and sectoral policies will enable the private sector to make more informed decisions and increase its willingness to allocate capital to transition projects.
- **A mix of KPIs is needed for effective communication between public and private stakeholders.** NECPs under the Governance Regulation should provide a holistic view of a government's approach to the transition. Sector-specific information should be complemented by cross-cutting data on governance, finance and adaptation policies.
- **The visibility and usability of data must be improved.** Information must be provided in a *user-friendly online platform* that also draws data from other relevant plans (e.g. the EU Energy Data Hub proposed by [E3G](#) and [Bruegel](#), or the [ASCOR](#) tool from the [LSE Transition Pathways Initiative](#)).
- **KPIs offer an opportunity to integrate data into wider EU policy coordination.** Complementing text-based reporting with policy- & outcome-based KPIs can streamline the workload for national administrations by facilitating "once-only" submissions that can be reused in other frameworks like the European Semester.



Section 2: Methodology

Understanding private-sector demand for data

► SELECTION OF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

- The [European Climate Neutrality Observatory](#) (ECNO) uses an indicator-based framework to track real-world progress towards a decarbonised economy across cross-cutting areas and economic sectors.
- The survey included 58 ECNO indicators from three cross-cutting areas – **finance** (8), **governance** (6) and **adaptation** (7) – and three sectors – **industry** (11), **electricity** (12) and **buildings** (14).

Question:

“Do you have access to this indicator, and how relevant is / would it be for your activities?”

► RESPONDENTS

- 21 investors and/or industry associations + 1 energy company
- 14 representing finance, all investors / investor associations (among others, members from PRI and LSE TPI)
- 8 representing real economy (among others, members representing Value Balancing Alliance): 4 energy associations, 3 manufacturing associations, 1 energy company (among others, ABB, the EHPA)

Answers:

- Have access; very relevant / slightly relevant / not relevant
- Do not have access; very relevant / slightly relevant / not relevant
- Don't know / prefer not to say

Methodology and definitions

- ▶ **Shares or percentages** refer to the share of survey participants selecting a given response. All calculations are based on the total number of respondents unless otherwise specified. Data and visual representation are given on [slides 19–24](#) for all respondents and [slides 32–44](#) for results split by finance and real economy sectors.
- ▶ **Relevance score:** We used a weighted score to compare the relevance of different KPIs: the relevance score is the sum of a score of 1.0 for “very relevant” responses and 0.5 for “slightly relevant” responses. The score is intended to establish a relative magnitude and hierarchy across indicators and has no intrinsic value.

Data and visual representation for overall rankings are given on [slides 58 and 59](#).

- **Overall relevance** captures whether a KPI is considered relevant regardless of whether respondents report having access to it. The weighted scores combine “Access & Very relevant”, “Access & Slightly relevant”, “No access & Very relevant”, “No access & Slightly relevant”.
- ▶ **Data gaps** refer to KPIs that respondents consider relevant but to which they report no access. The weighted scores combine “No access & Very relevant”, “No access & Slightly relevant”
Data and visual representation on gap analysis is given on [slides 25–31](#) for results across sectors, and on [slides 45–57](#) for results split by finance and real economy sectors.
- ▶ **Data access** refers to relevant KPIs to which respondents report having access, combining “Access & Very relevant”, “Access & Slightly relevant”



Section 3:

Interpreting the survey results

High consensus on the value of data: relevance is significant across metrics

► THE VAST MAJORITY OF SURVEYED KPIS ARE CONSIDERED RELEVANT BY MOST STAKEHOLDERS.

Stakeholders value a broad, multidimensional framework across policy and outcomes, rather than a narrow set of headline indicators, underlining the need for a holistic approach.

Sectoral alignment: participants report significant relevance across all KPI areas, with more sector-specific indicators featuring among the most relevant indicators in absolute terms compared to cross-cutting objectives; (see [slide 58](#)).

No adaptation KPI features in the top 20 most relevant KPIS.

Electricity stands out with 8 KPIS featuring among the top 20 most relevant indicators, followed by industry (5) and buildings (3).

- **93% of surveyed KPIS (54/58) are considered relevant (overall) by at least half of respondents.**
- 48% of surveyed KPIS (28/58) are considered relevant (overall) by at least 70% of respondents.

Data needs to be diverse and become more visible

► DEMAND FOR DATA DIVERSITY

The indicators with the top 20 relevance scores (see [slide 58](#)) are diverse in nature and themes, including:

- 2 **discrete policy variables** (adoption of national climate targets; adoption of national climate laws)
- 1½ **continuous policy variables** (subsidies to renewables; share of green bonds issued by governments and corporations)
- 16 **outcomes** (including share of electricity in final energy demand; investments for energy renovation; share of renewable energy in heating and cooling)

► DATA VISIBILITY AND USABILITY CHALLENGE

Reported data gaps often involve **information that is already publicly available** (see [slide 15](#)).

Some examples:

- emissions from buildings
- share of electricity in final energy demand
- shares of power generation.



Access is emerging, but data gaps outweigh availability

- ▶ **STAKEHOLDERS CAN ACCESS A LIMITED SET OF KEY METRICS, BUT NON-ACCESS REMAINS DOMINANT FOR THE MAJORITY OF RELEVANT KPIS.**

Significant data gaps:

- ▶ 93% of KPIS (54/58) represent a data gap for at least one-third of stakeholders.
- ▶ 43% of KPIS (25/58) represent a major gap for over half of respondents.

Low availability:

- ▶ 10 KPIS (17%) are considered (overall) relevant and accessible to at least one-third of respondents.
- ▶ Only 1 KPI is reported as both (overall) relevant and accessible by the majority of respondents.

- ▶ **Gaps outpace availability.** While some of the relevant data is available, reported data gaps outweigh current access, indicating appetite for more informed investment decisions.
- ▶ **Better usability is needed.** Some identified gaps consist of data that is publicly available.* This highlights a need to improve the usability, visibility and delivery of data rather than introducing additional reporting.
- ▶ Private actors are already actively engaging with pathways and metrics to overcome this navigation bottleneck. An example is the [ASCOR Tool](#), an investor-led framework and tool evaluating national transition strategies and climate impacts to streamline access to public climate data.

* For example: Greenhouse gas emissions from buildings and share of electricity in final energy demand for the buildings objective; shares of power generation and electricity in final energy demand for the electricity objective.

Gap analysis for cross-cutting themes: finance, governance and adaptation objectives

▶ ALL RESPONDENTS

- ▶ **Finance:** Stakeholders prioritise visibility of current public finance allocations (e.g. fossil-fuel subsidies & ETS green spending) over investment gaps.
- ▶ **Governance:** Gaps such as national green budgeting & updated long-term strategies indicate a need for credible direction of travel and policy consistency, backed by solid climate targets and independent scientific oversight.
- ▶ **Adaptation:** Demand for information across the entire capital life cycle: actual spend, planned expenditure, and total needs.

▶ FINANCIAL SECTOR VS. REAL ECONOMY

Stakeholder data needs vary across objectives: adaptation shows a significantly different pattern of data gaps from finance and governance.

- ▶ **Real-economy stakeholders report larger gaps for both finance and governance** objectives.
- ▶ **Financial stakeholders report larger gaps for adaptation**, especially around climate-related losses, expenditure and investment needs. Real-economy respondents report comparatively lower gaps across these indicators.

Gap analysis for sectoral themes: industry, electricity and buildings objectives

► ALL RESPONDENTS

- **Industry:** Data demand is concentrated on decarbonising energy inputs and baseline efficiency.
- **Electricity:** Stakeholders prioritise understanding grid flexibility and stability and fossil phase-out dynamics over pure capacity installation metrics.
- **Buildings:** Investment flows into energy renovations is the most significant information gap. Results signal the need for certainty over capital allocation and demand for thermal consumption rather than purely individual asset tracking.

► FINANCIAL SECTOR VS. REAL ECONOMY

- **Different data gaps:** The finance sector particularly lacks access to indicators of the depth and direction of the transition, while real-economy stakeholders report larger gaps for operational and system-level indicators.
- Stakeholders display particularly pronounced difference in access to industry and buildings indicators. Conversely, electricity has the highest alignment.
- **The buildings objective shows the sharpest divergence between the two groups.** Real-economy stakeholders report a major access gap around investment, while financial stakeholders report gaps across building decarbonisation and renovation progress.



Annex:

Detailed results

Finance objective

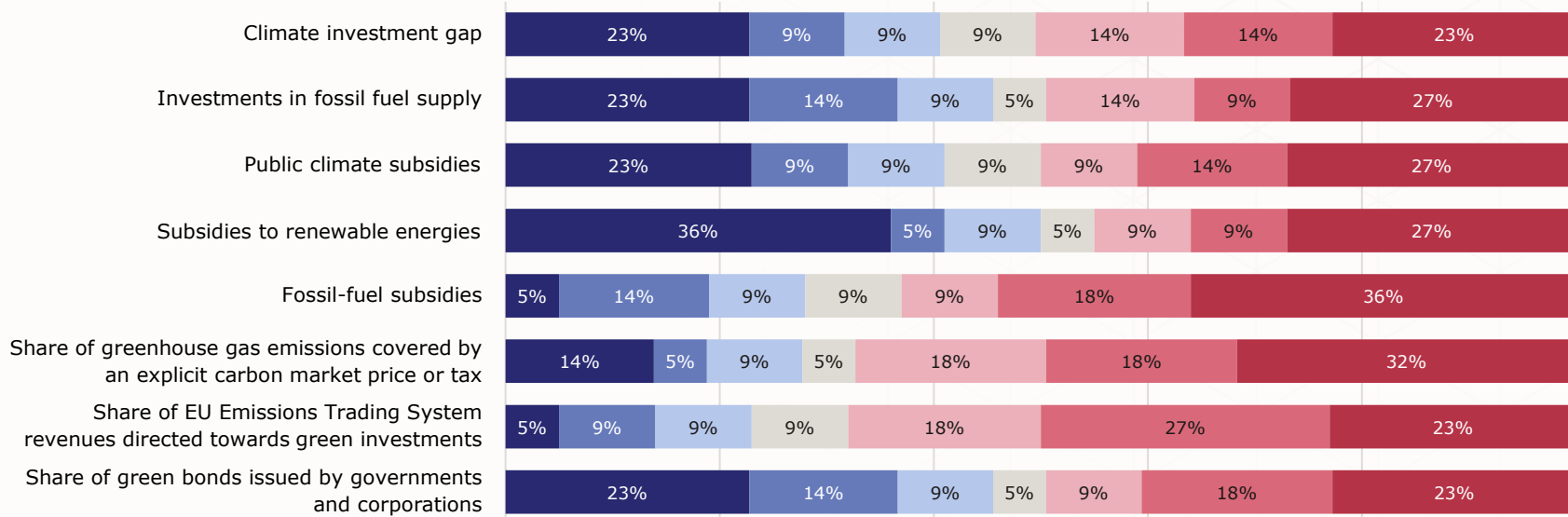
► “DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THIS INDICATOR, AND HOW RELEVANT IS / WOULD IT BE FOR YOUR OBJECTIVES?”

Response category: Access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant Don't know / prefer not to say

 No access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant

Share of respondents (all sectors; n = 22 respondents)

0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%

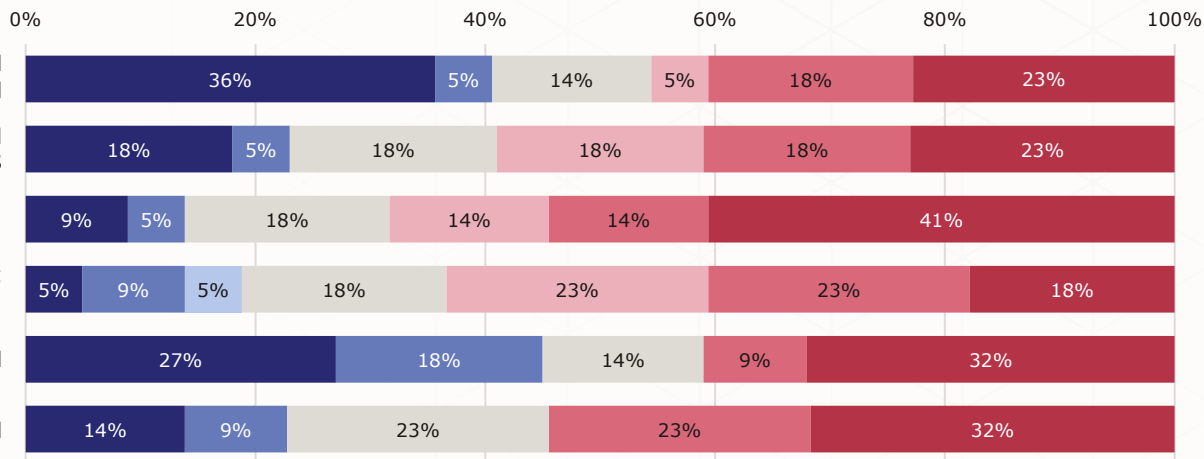


Governance objective

► “DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THIS INDICATOR, AND HOW RELEVANT IS / WOULD IT BE FOR YOUR OBJECTIVES?”

Response category: Access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant Don't know / prefer not to say
 No access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant

Share of respondents (all sectors; n = 22 respondents)

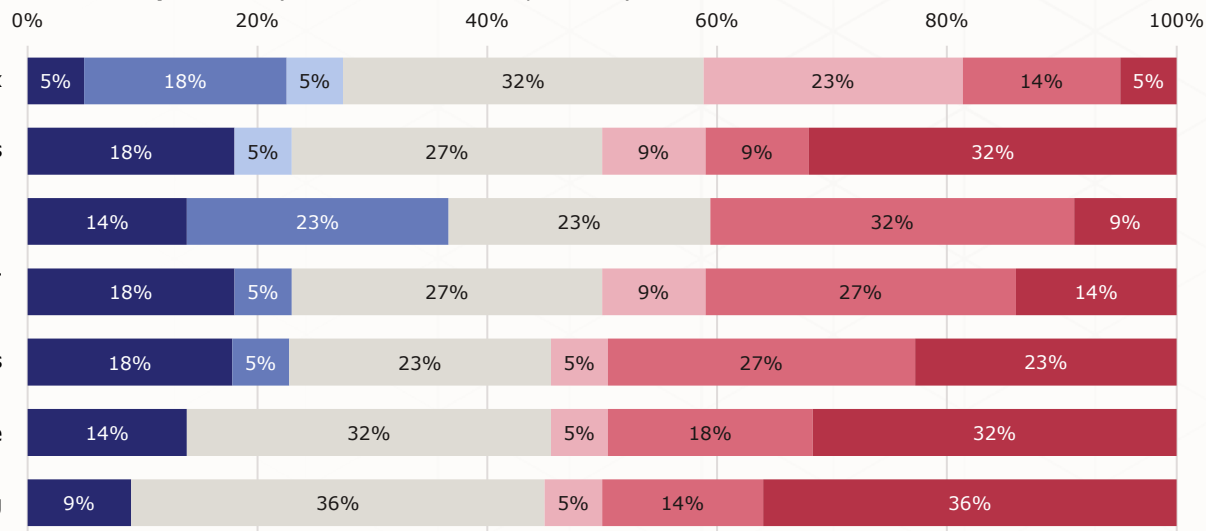


Adaptation objective

► “DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THIS INDICATOR, AND HOW RELEVANT IS / WOULD IT BE FOR YOUR OBJECTIVES?”

Response category: Access – very relevant (dark blue), slightly relevant (medium blue), not relevant (light blue), Don't know / prefer not to say (grey)
 No access – very relevant (dark red), slightly relevant (medium red), not relevant (light red)

Share of respondents (all sectors; n = 22 respondents)



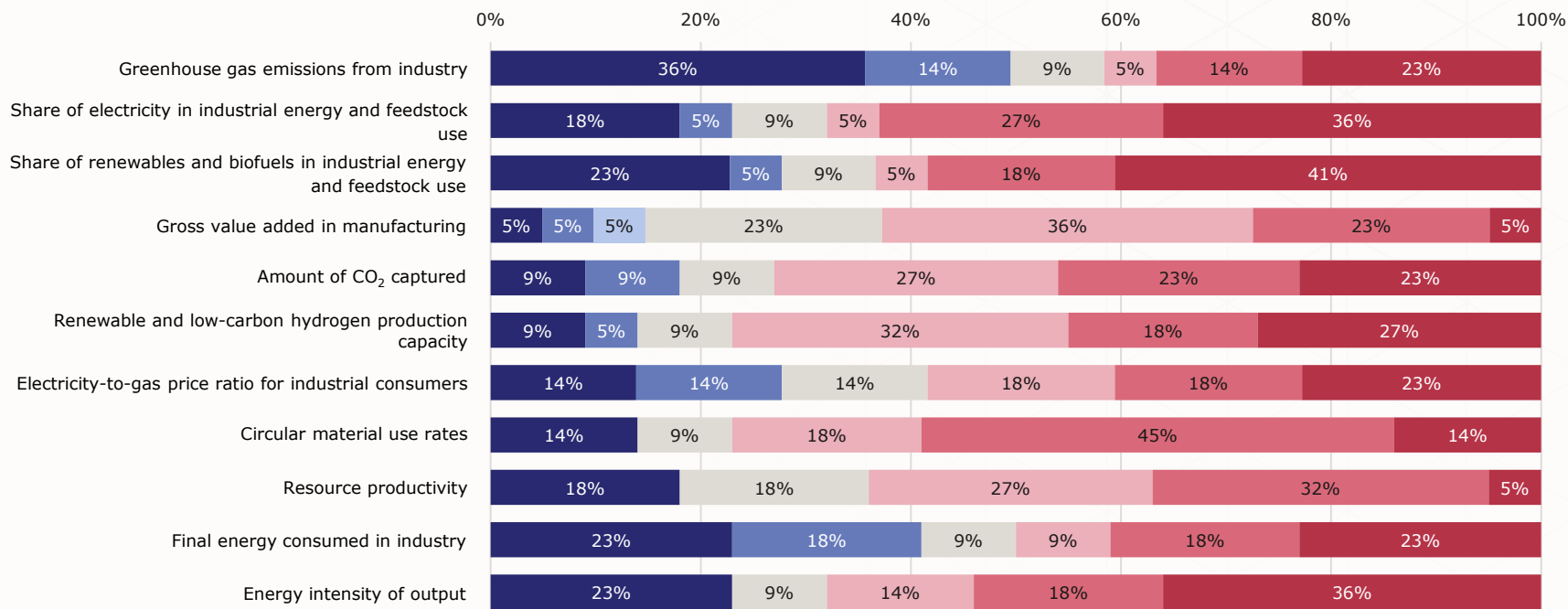
Industry objective

► “DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THIS INDICATOR, AND HOW RELEVANT IS / WOULD IT BE FOR YOUR OBJECTIVES?”

Response category: Access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant Don't know / prefer not to say

 No access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant

Share of respondents (all sectors; n = 22 respondents)

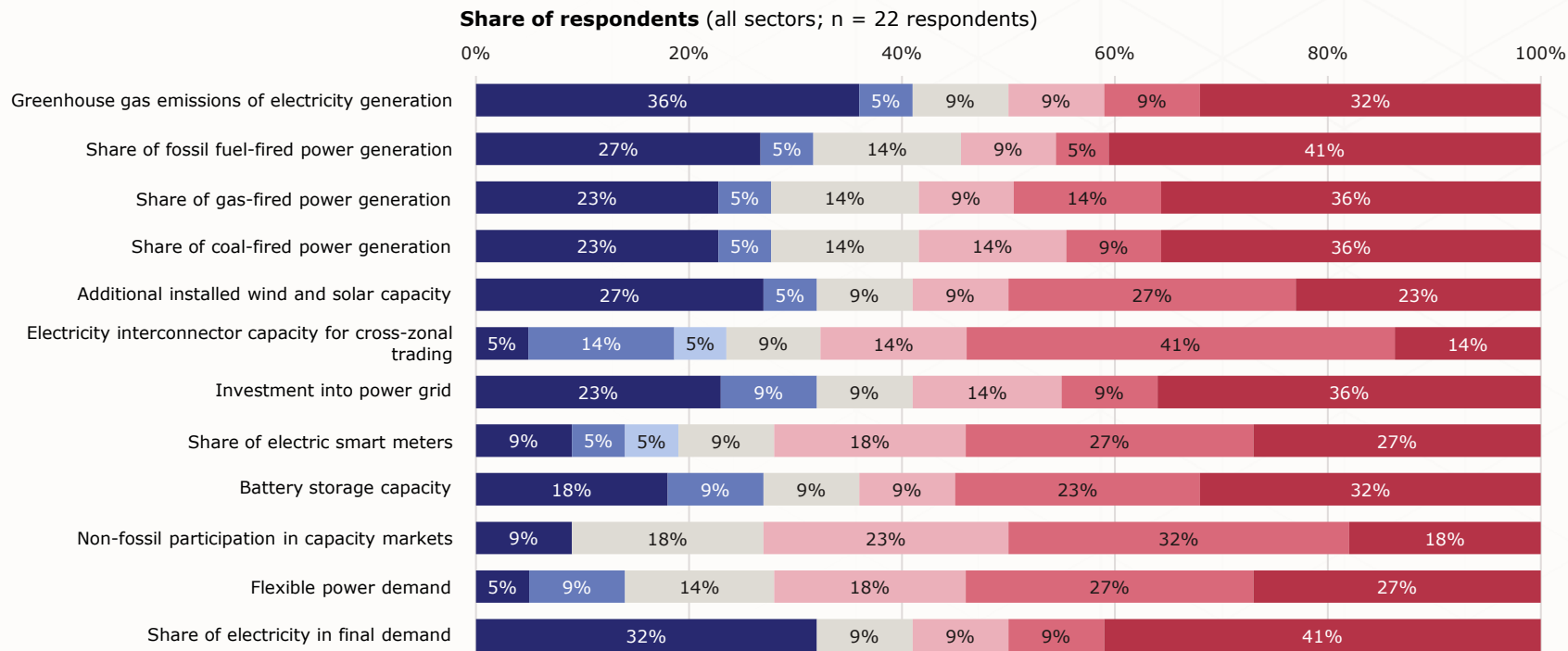


Electricity objective

► “DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THIS INDICATOR, AND HOW RELEVANT IS / WOULD IT BE FOR YOUR OBJECTIVES?”

Response category: Access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant Don't know / prefer not to say

 No access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant



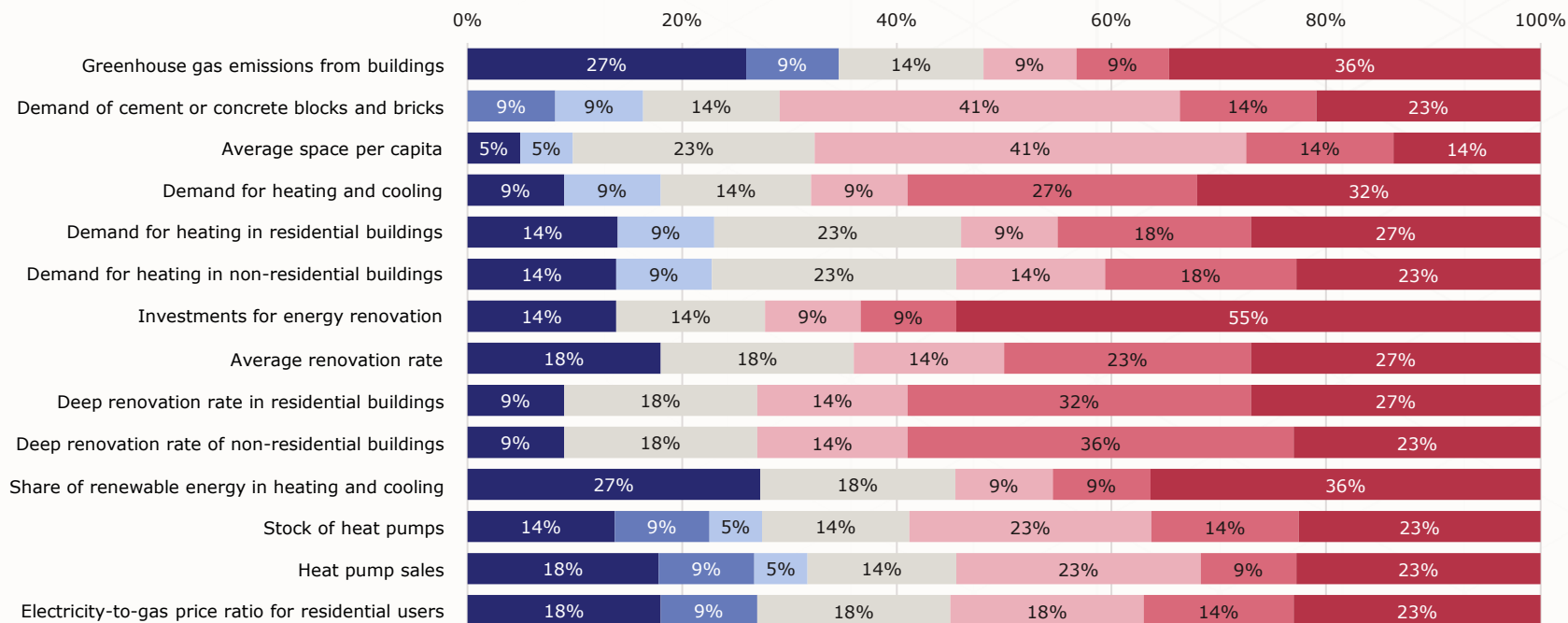
Buildings objective

► “DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THIS INDICATOR, AND HOW RELEVANT IS / WOULD IT BE FOR YOUR OBJECTIVES?”

Response category: Access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant Don't know / prefer not to say

 No access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant

Share of respondents (all sectors; n = 22 respondents)

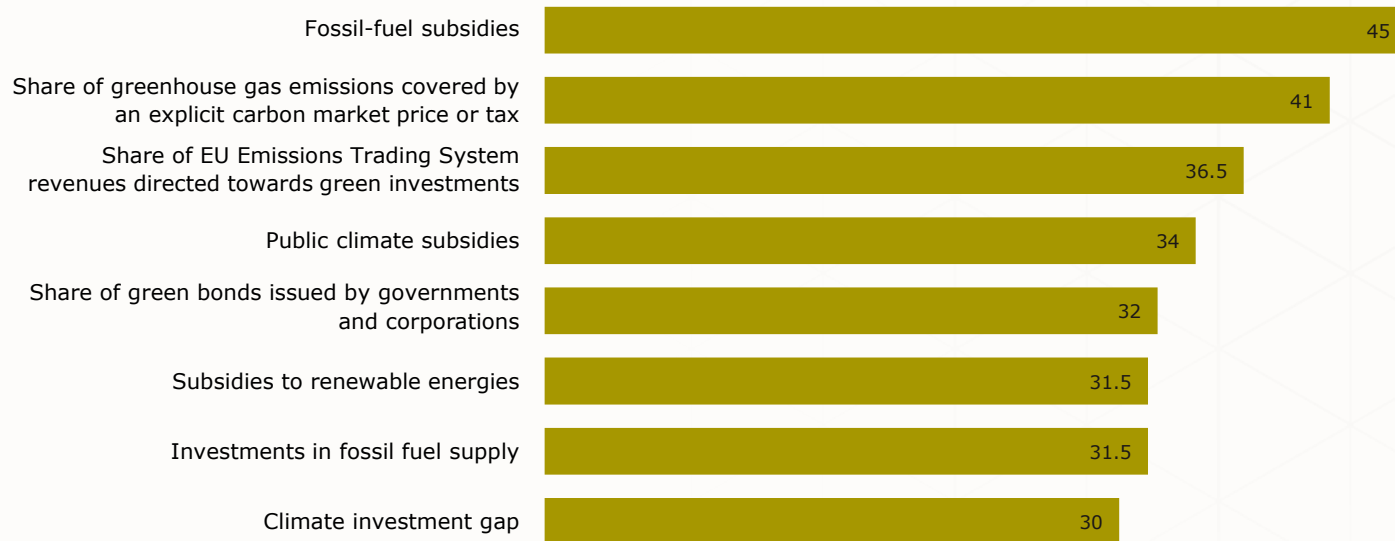


Data gap analysis (all respondents)

Data gap analysis – Finance objective

► KPIS BY WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE FOR “NO ACCESS BUT VERY/SLIGHTLY RELEVANT”

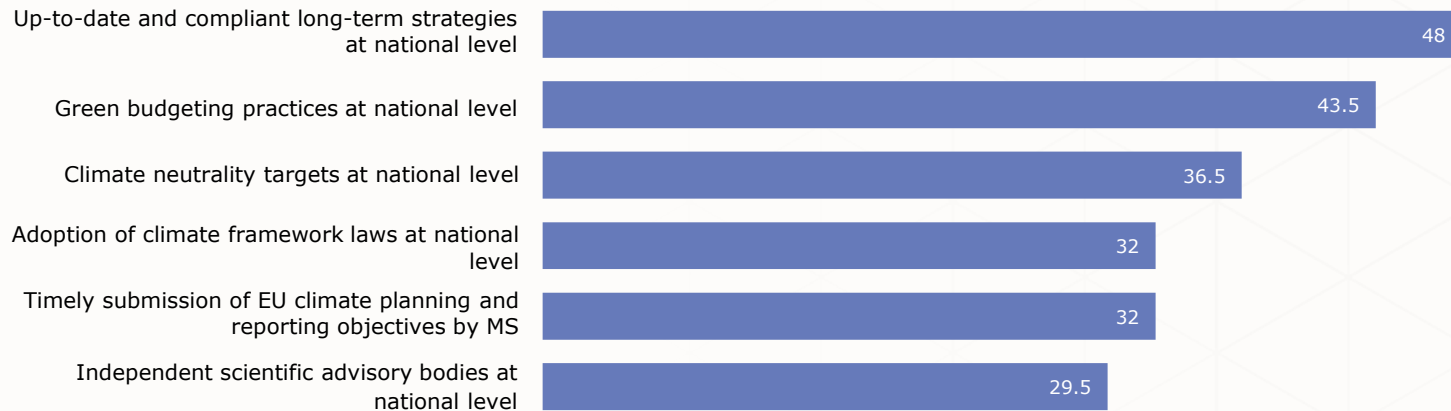
(all sectors; n = 22 respondents)



Data gap analysis – Governance objective

► KPIS BY WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE FOR “NO ACCESS BUT VERY/SLIGHTLY RELEVANT”

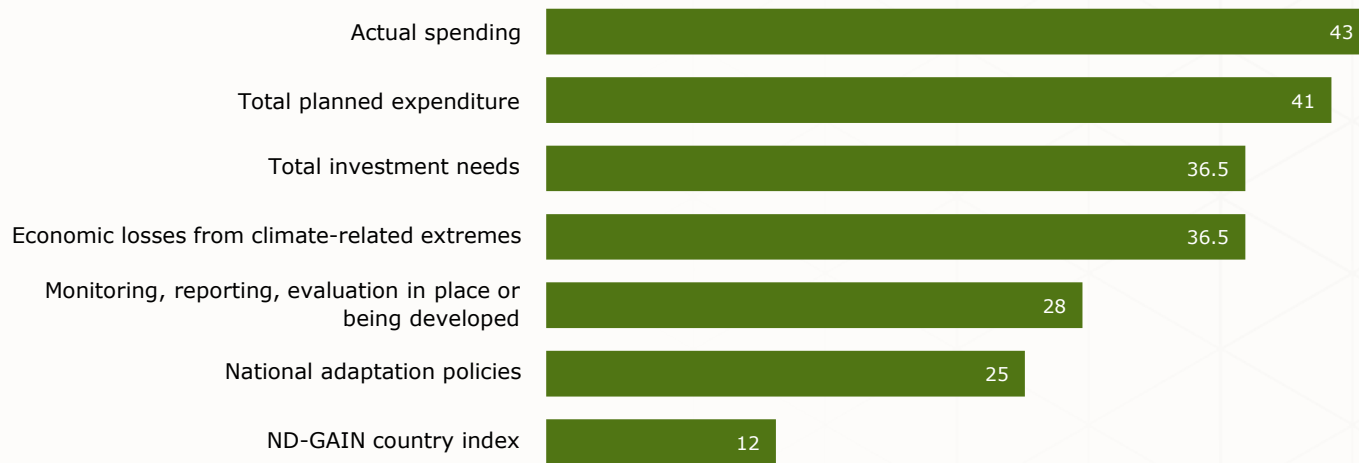
(all sectors; n = 22 respondents)



Data gap analysis – Adaptation objective

► KPIS BY WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE FOR “NO ACCESS BUT VERY/SLIGHTLY RELEVANT”

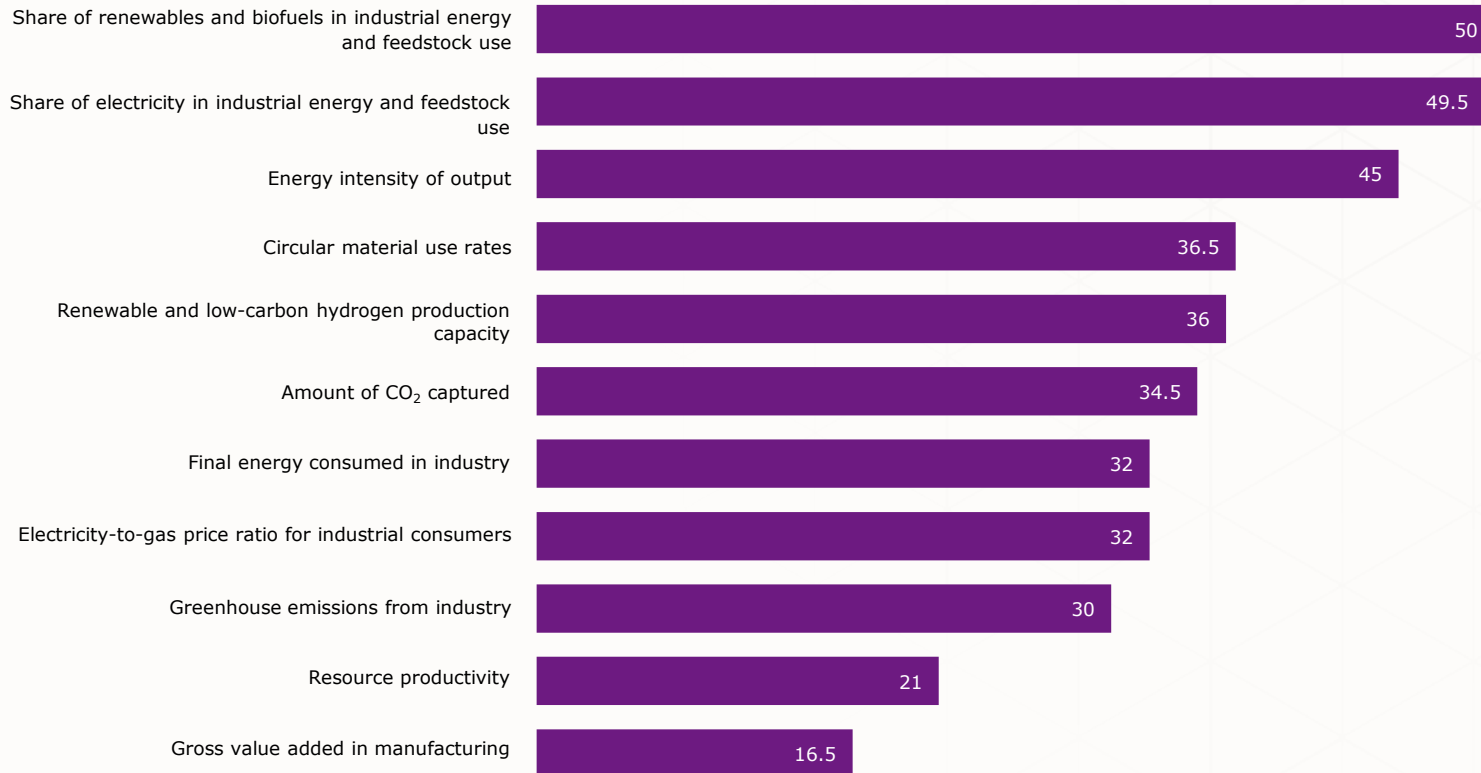
(all sectors; n = 22 respondents)



Data gap analysis – Industry objective

► KPIS BY WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE FOR “NO ACCESS BUT VERY/SLIGHTLY RELEVANT”

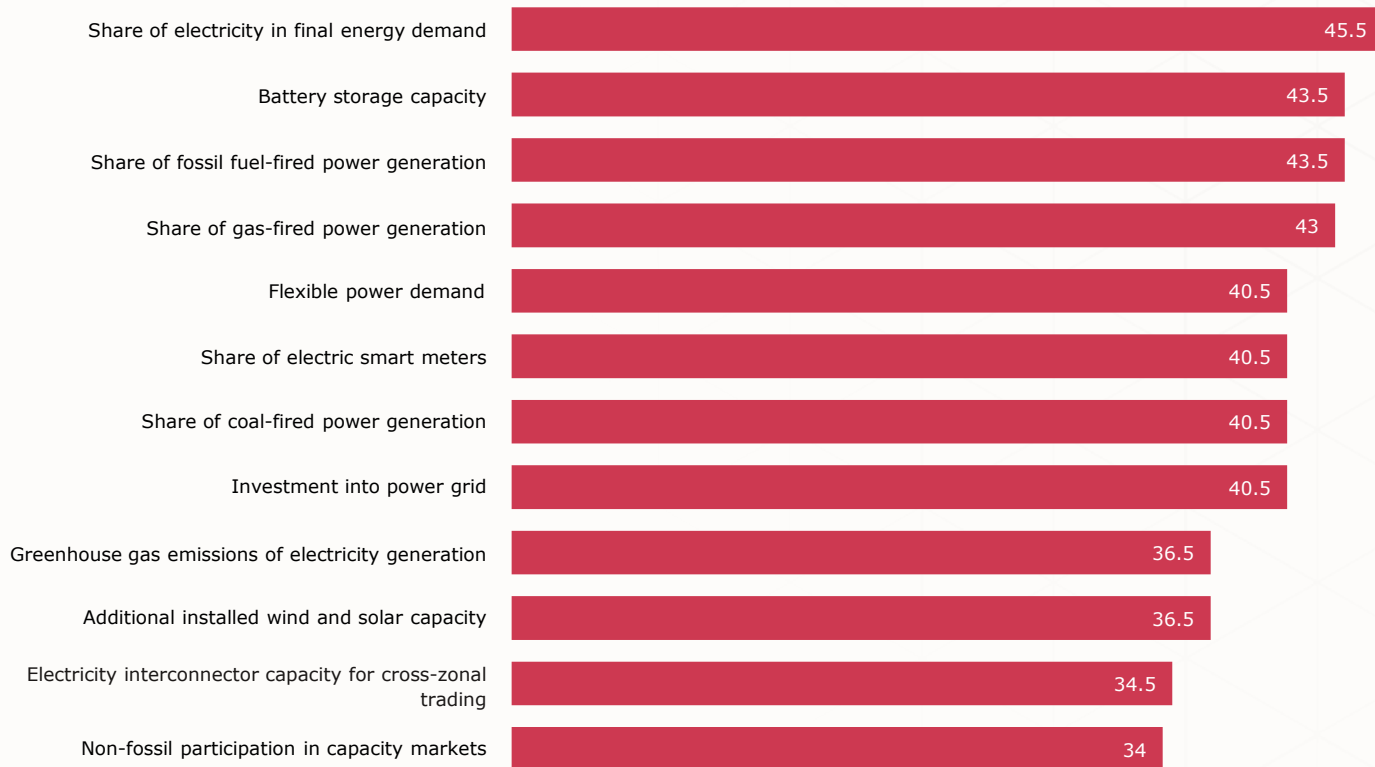
(all sectors; n = 22 respondents)



Data gap analysis – Electricity objective

► KPIS BY WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE FOR “NO ACCESS BUT VERY/SLIGHTLY RELEVANT”

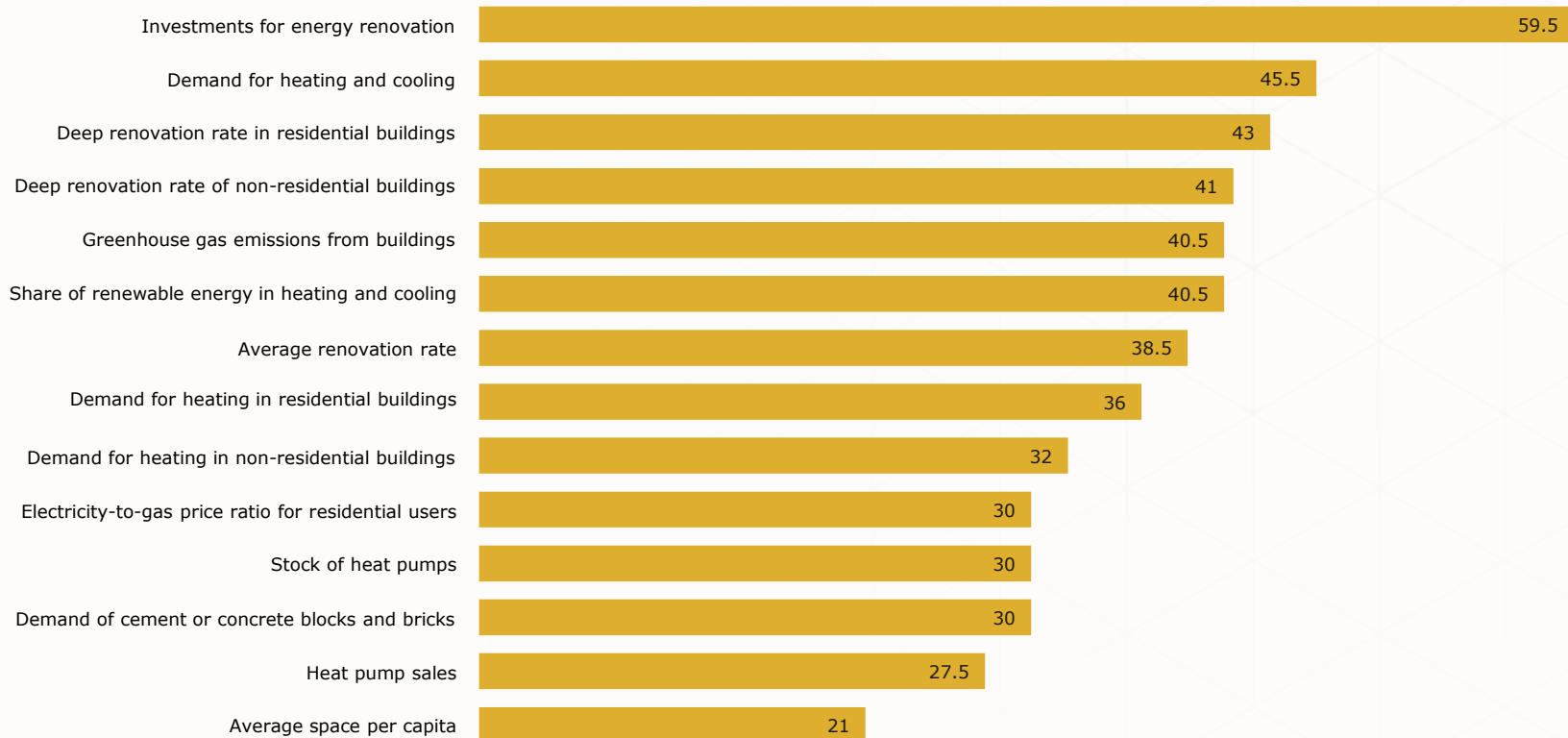
(all sectors; n = 22 respondents)



Data gap analysis – Buildings objective

► KPIS BY WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE FOR “NO ACCESS BUT VERY/SLIGHTLY RELEVANT”

(all sectors; n = 22 respondents)



Results analysis ***split
by sector*** (finance
vs real economy)

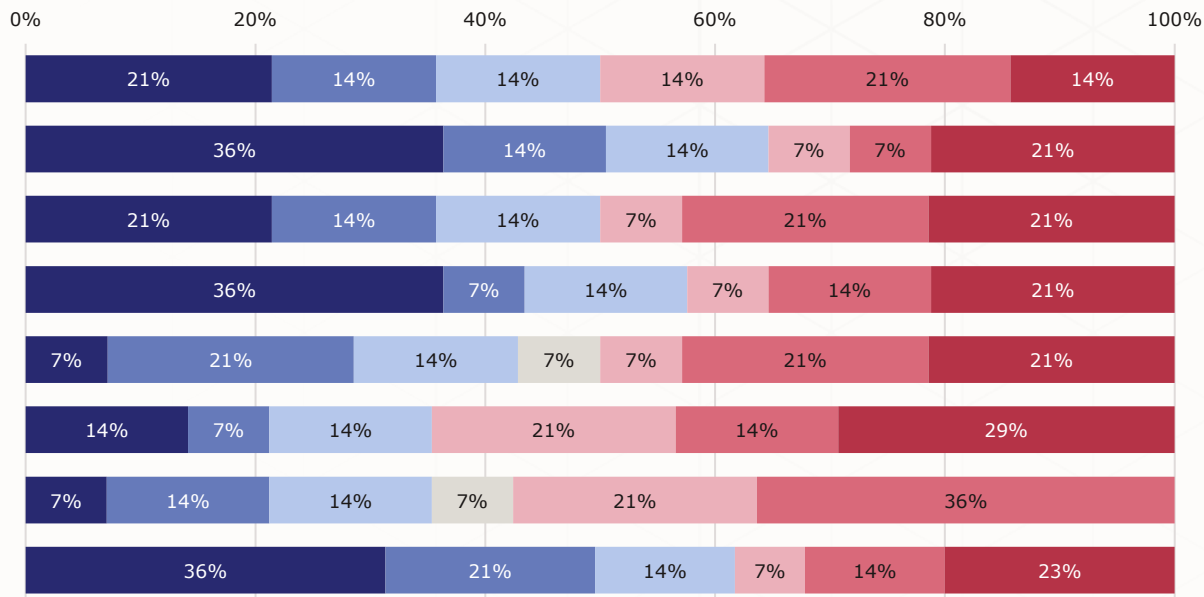
Finance objective – finance sector

► “DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THIS INDICATOR, AND HOW RELEVANT IS / WOULD IT BE FOR YOUR OBJECTIVES?”

Response category: Access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant Don't know / prefer not to say

 No access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant

Share of respondents (finance sector; n = 14 respondents)

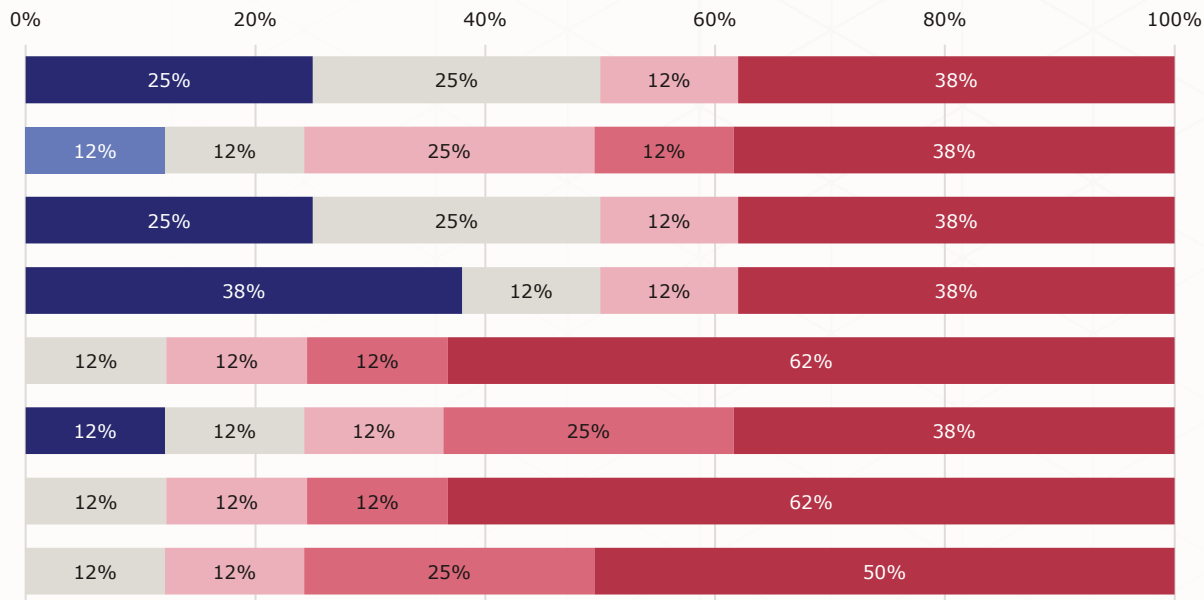


Finance objective – real economy

► “DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THIS INDICATOR, AND HOW RELEVANT IS / WOULD IT BE FOR YOUR OBJECTIVES?”

Response category: Access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant Don't know / prefer not to say
 No access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant

Share of respondents (real economy; n = 8 respondents)

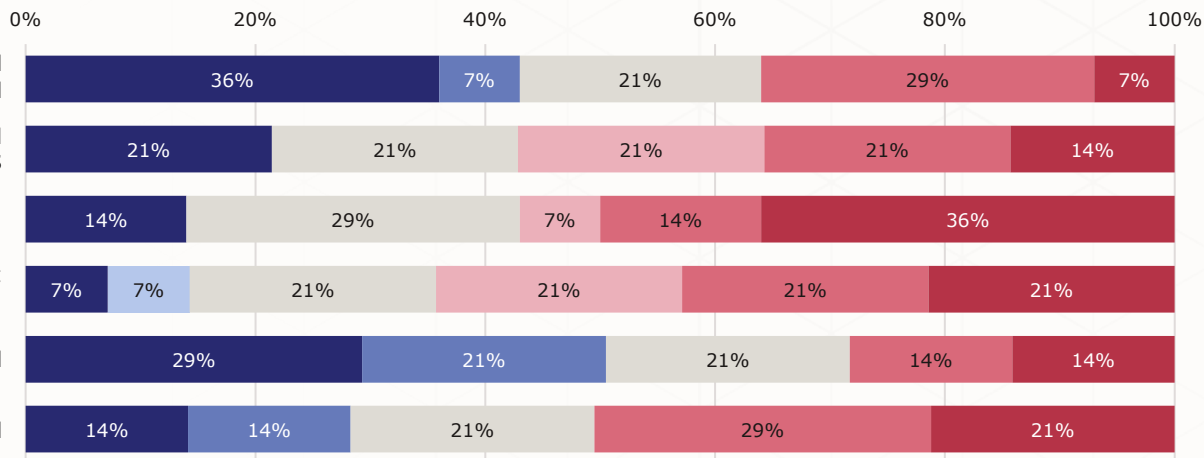


Governance objective – finance sector

► “DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THIS INDICATOR, AND HOW RELEVANT IS / WOULD IT BE FOR YOUR OBJECTIVES?”

Response category: Access – very relevant (dark blue), slightly relevant (medium blue), not relevant (light blue), Don't know / prefer not to say (grey)
 No access – very relevant (dark red), slightly relevant (medium red), not relevant (light red)

Share of respondents (finance sector; n = 14 respondents)

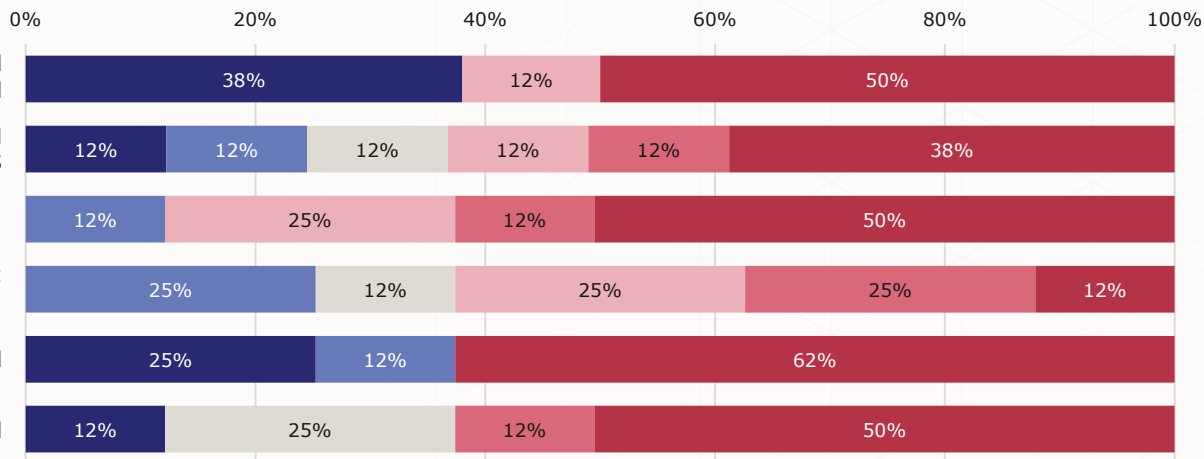


Governance objective – real economy

► “DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THIS INDICATOR, AND HOW RELEVANT IS / WOULD IT BE FOR YOUR OBJECTIVES?”

Response category: Access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant Don't know / prefer not to say
 No access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant

Share of respondents (real economy; n = 8 respondents)

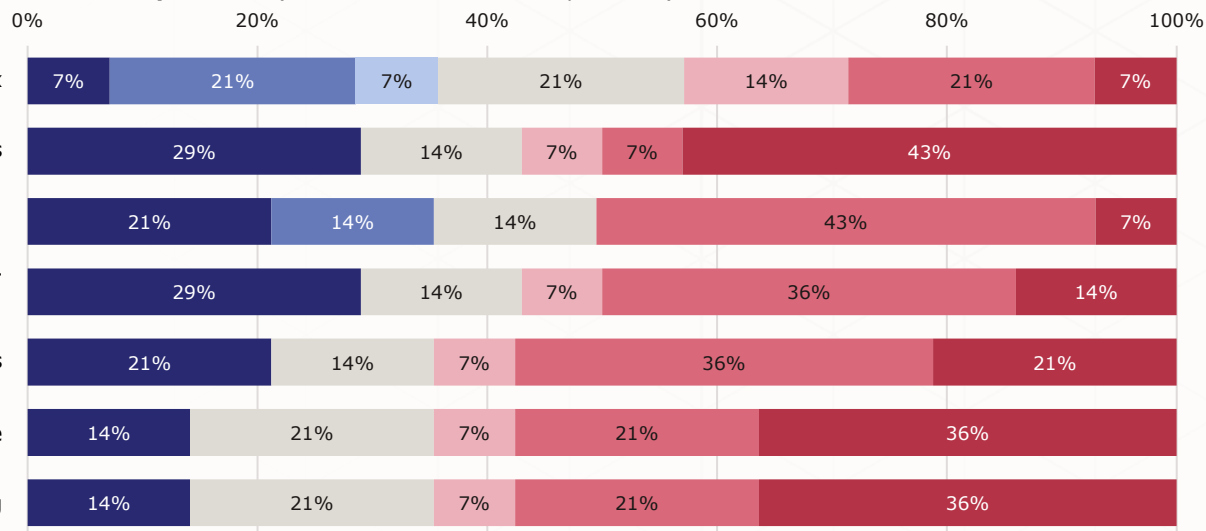


Adaptation objective – finance sector

► “DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THIS INDICATOR, AND HOW RELEVANT IS / WOULD IT BE FOR YOUR OBJECTIVES?”

Response category: Access – very relevant (dark blue), slightly relevant (medium blue), not relevant (light blue), Don't know / prefer not to say (grey)
 No access – very relevant (dark red), slightly relevant (medium red), not relevant (light red)

Share of respondents (finance sector; n = 14 respondents)

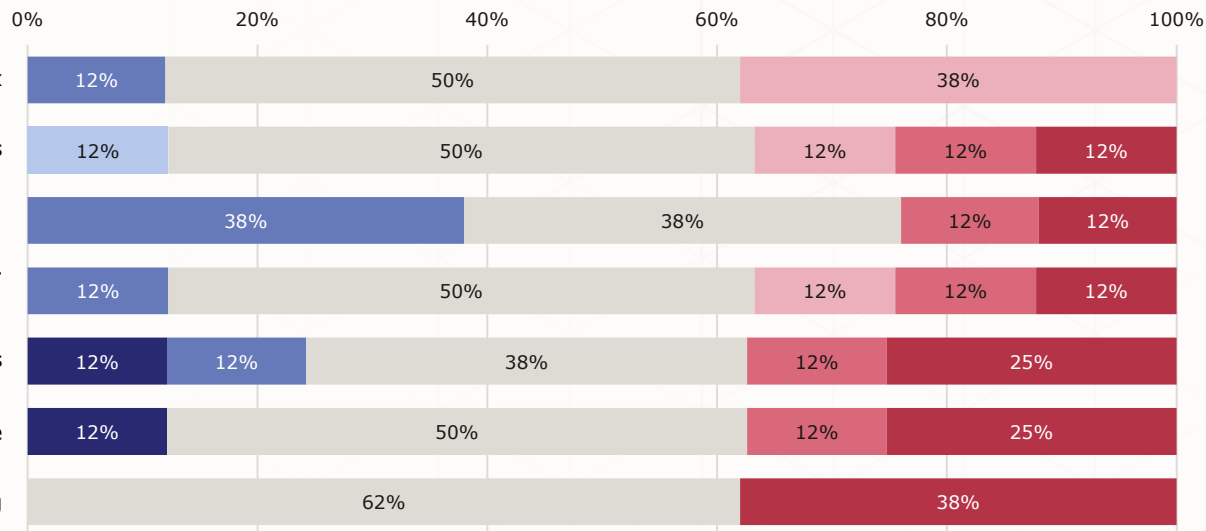


Adaptation objective – real economy

► “DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THIS INDICATOR, AND HOW RELEVANT IS / WOULD IT BE FOR YOUR OBJECTIVES?”

Response category: Access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant Don't know / prefer not to say
 No access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant

Share of respondents (real economy; n = 8 respondents)

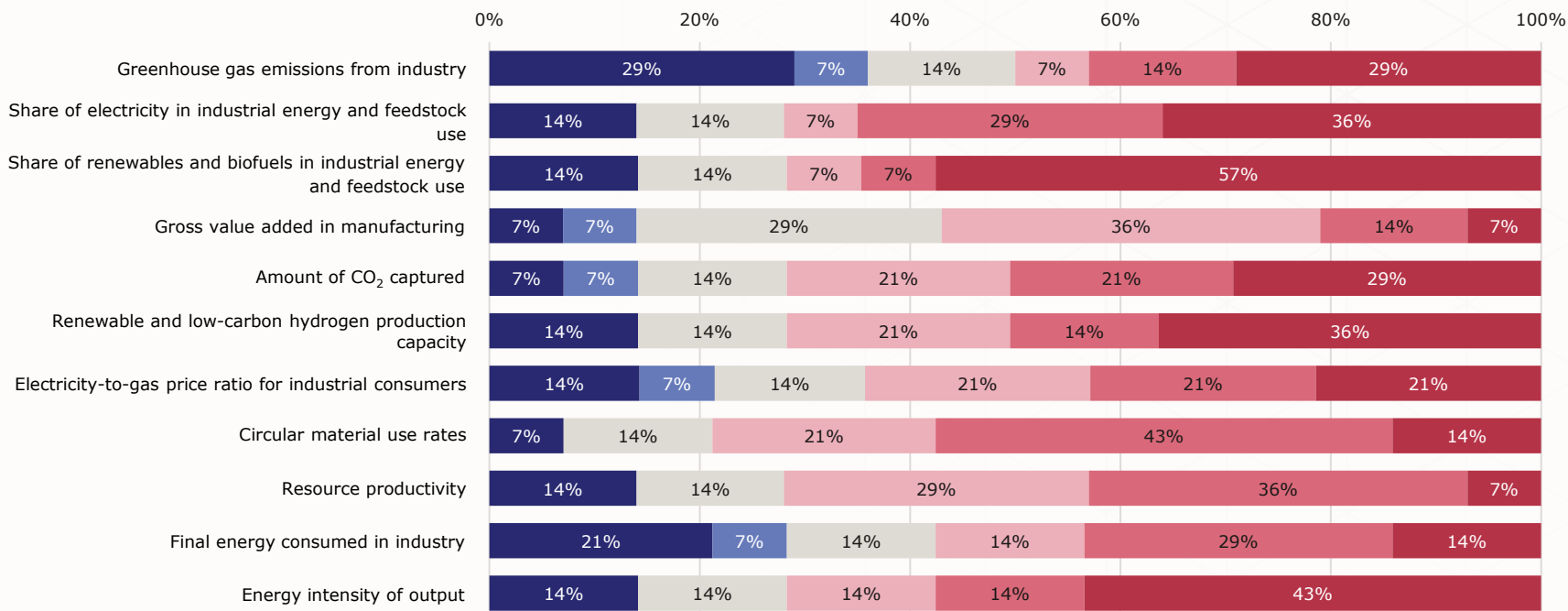


Industry objective – finance sector

► “DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THIS INDICATOR, AND HOW RELEVANT IS / WOULD IT BE FOR YOUR OBJECTIVES?”

Response category: Access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant Don't know / prefer not to say
 No access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant

Share of respondents (finance sectors; n = 14 respondents)

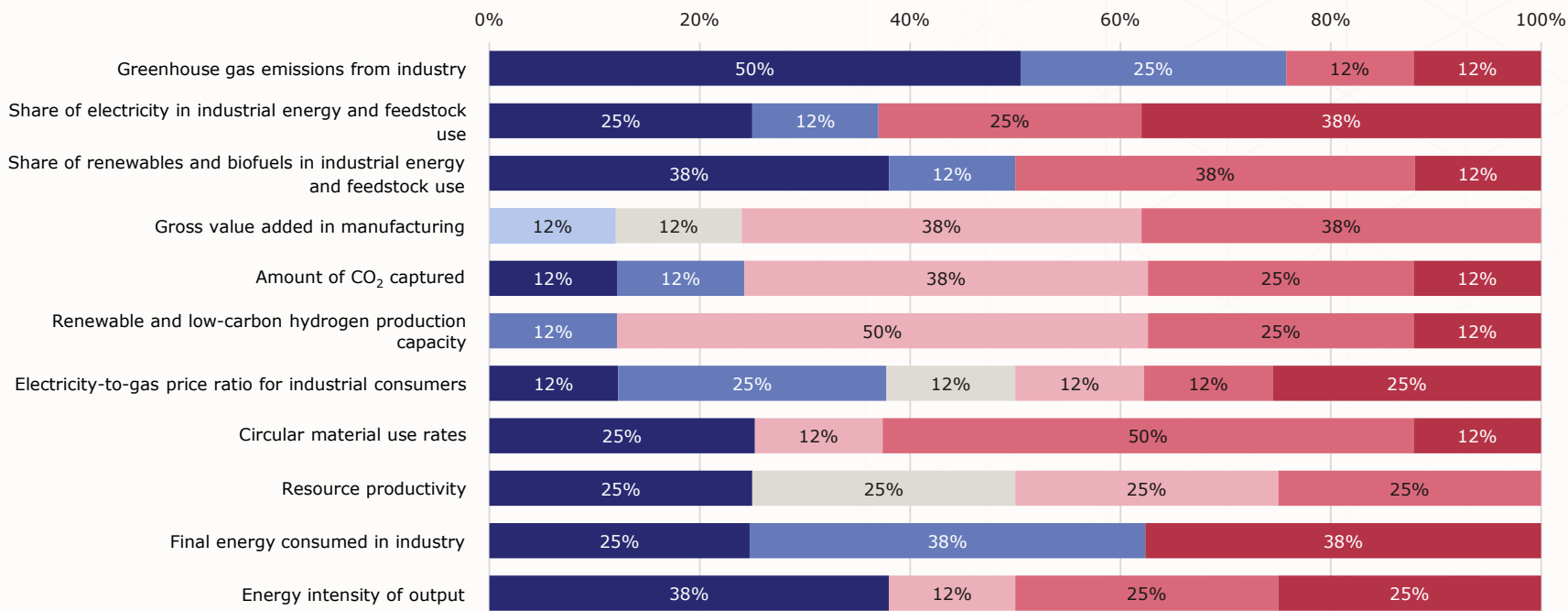


Industry objective – real economy

► “DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THIS INDICATOR, AND HOW RELEVANT IS / WOULD IT BE FOR YOUR OBJECTIVES?”

Response category: Access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant Don't know / prefer not to say
 No access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant

Share of respondents (real economy; n = 8 respondents)

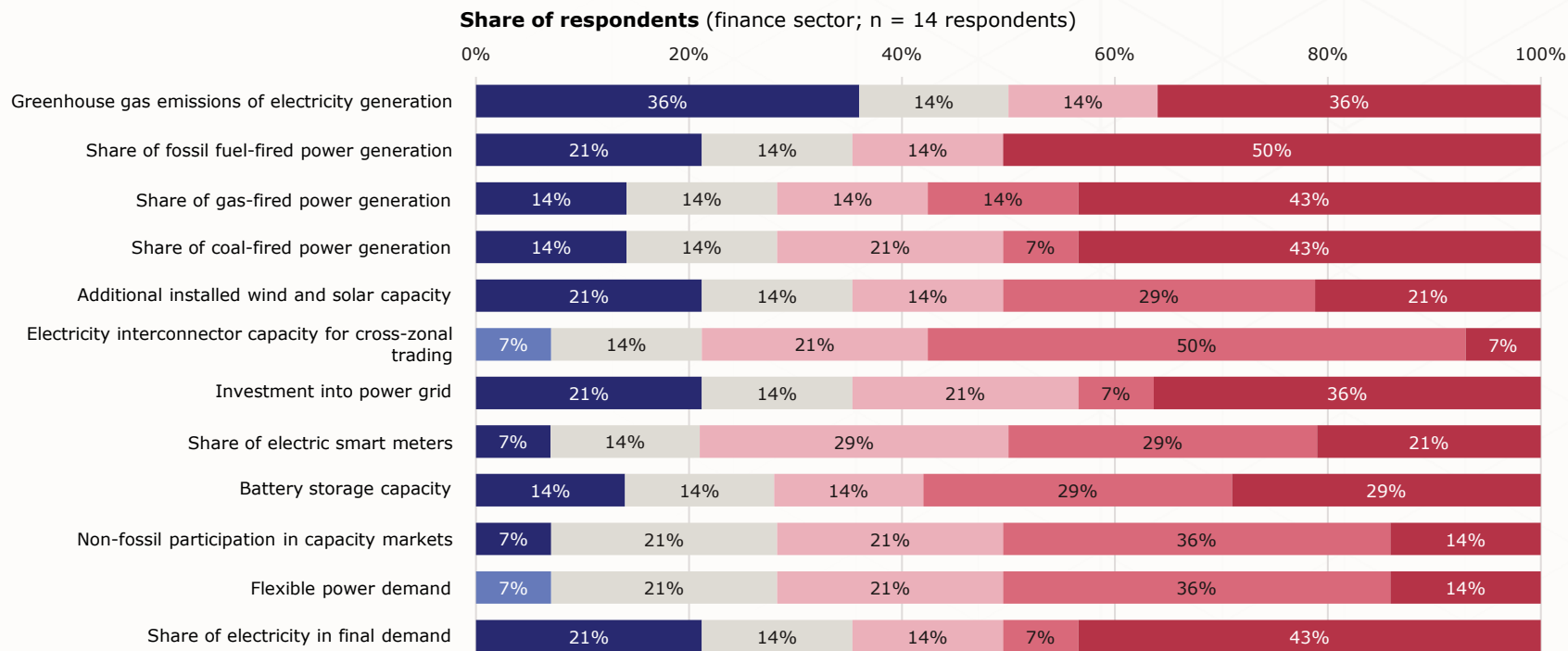


Electricity objective – finance sector

► “DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THIS INDICATOR, AND HOW RELEVANT IS / WOULD IT BE FOR YOUR OBJECTIVES?”

Response category: Access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant Don't know / prefer not to say

 No access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant



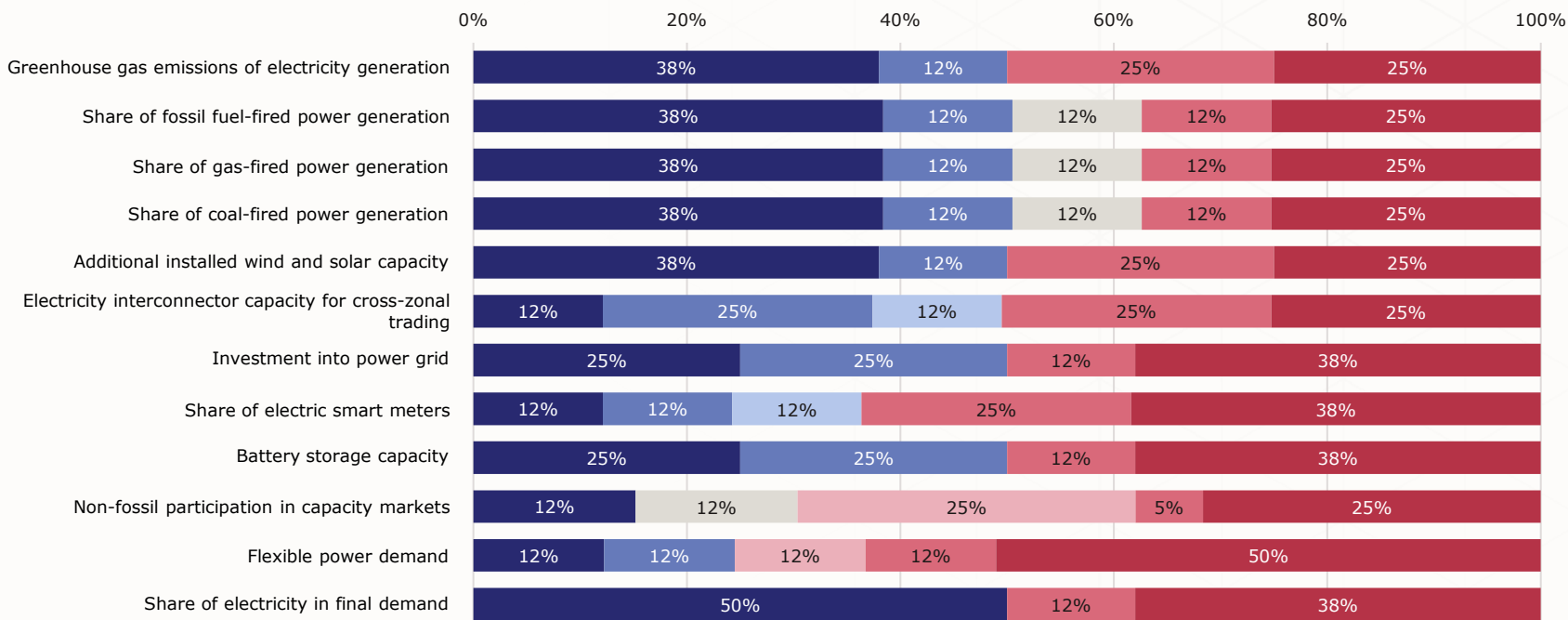
Electricity objective – real economy

► “DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THIS INDICATOR, AND HOW RELEVANT IS / WOULD IT BE FOR YOUR OBJECTIVES?”

Response category: Access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant Don't know / prefer not to say

 No access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant

Share of respondents (real economy; n = 8 respondents)



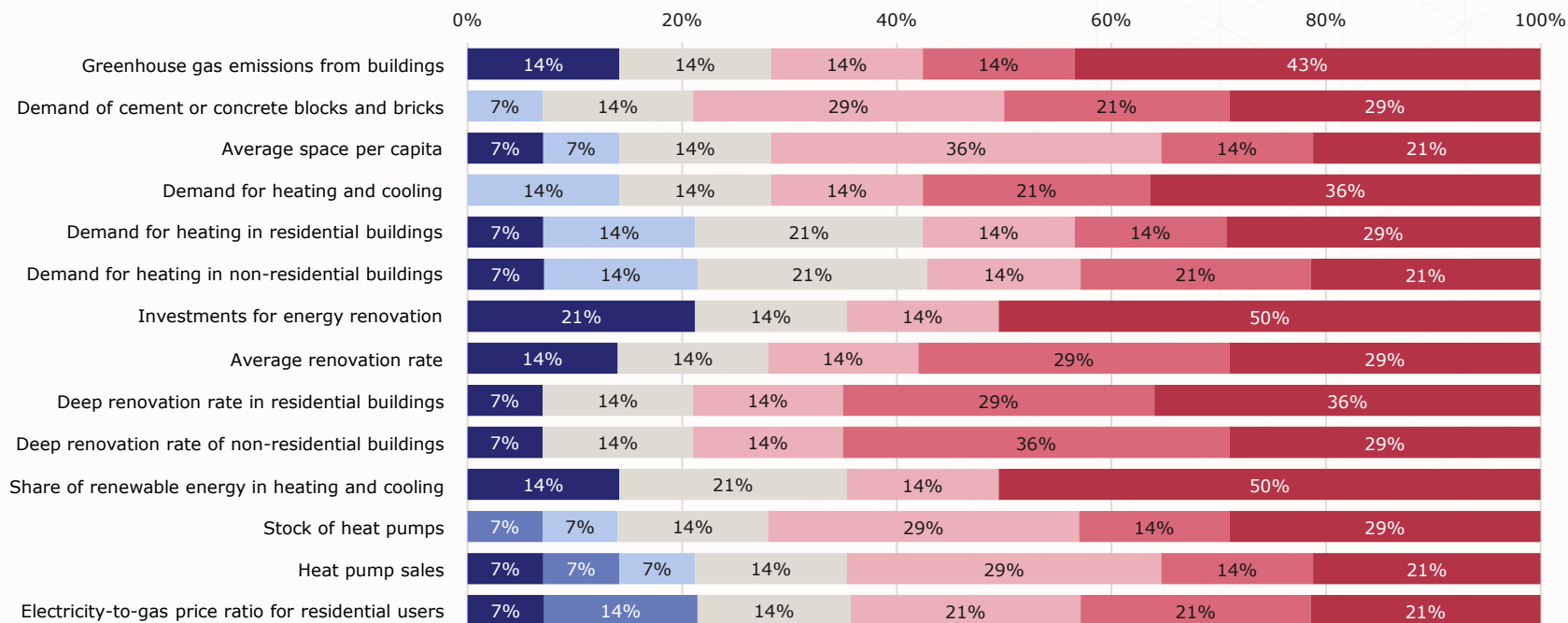
Buildings objective – finance objective

► “DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THIS INDICATOR, AND HOW RELEVANT IS / WOULD IT BE FOR YOUR OBJECTIVES?”

Response category: Access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant Don't know / prefer not to say

 No access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant

Share of respondents (finance sector; n = 14 respondents)



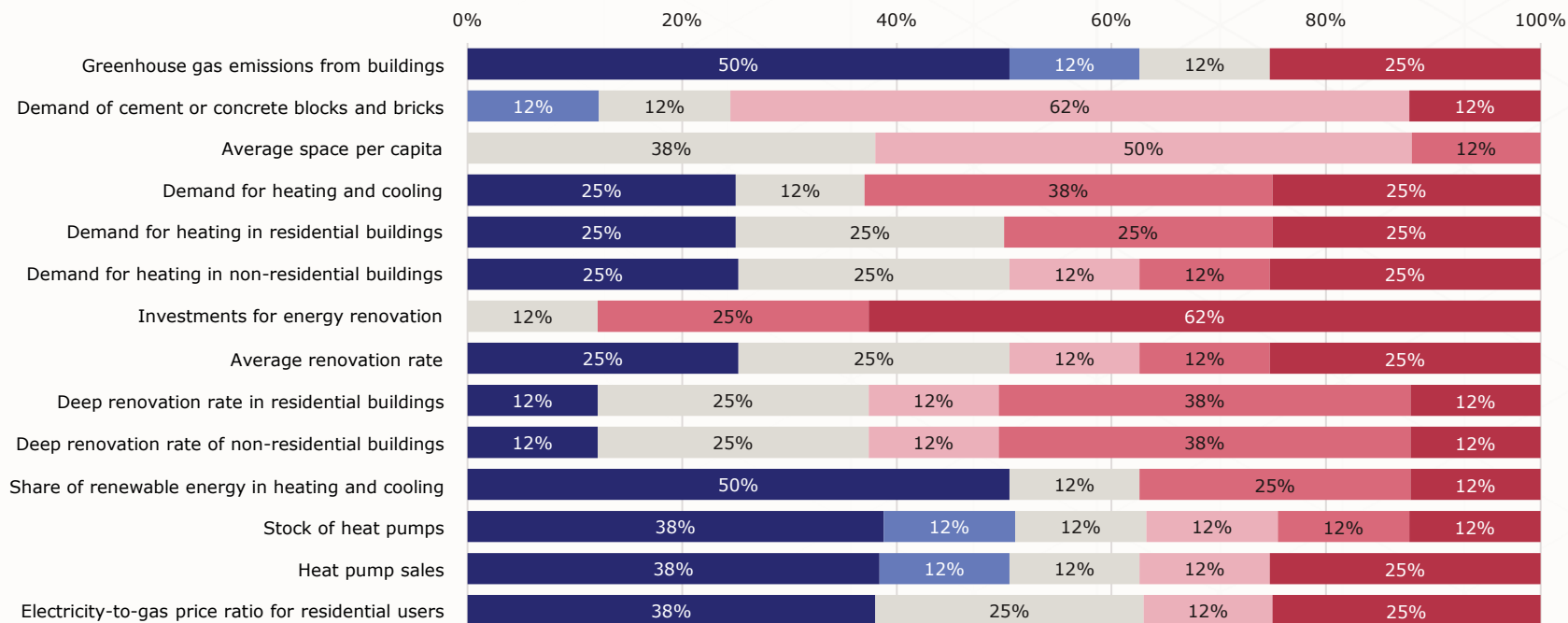
Buildings objective – real economy

► “DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO THIS INDICATOR, AND HOW RELEVANT IS / WOULD IT BE FOR YOUR OBJECTIVES?”

Response category: Access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant Don't know / prefer not to say

 No access – very relevant slightly relevant not relevant

Share of respondents (real economy; n = 8 respondents)

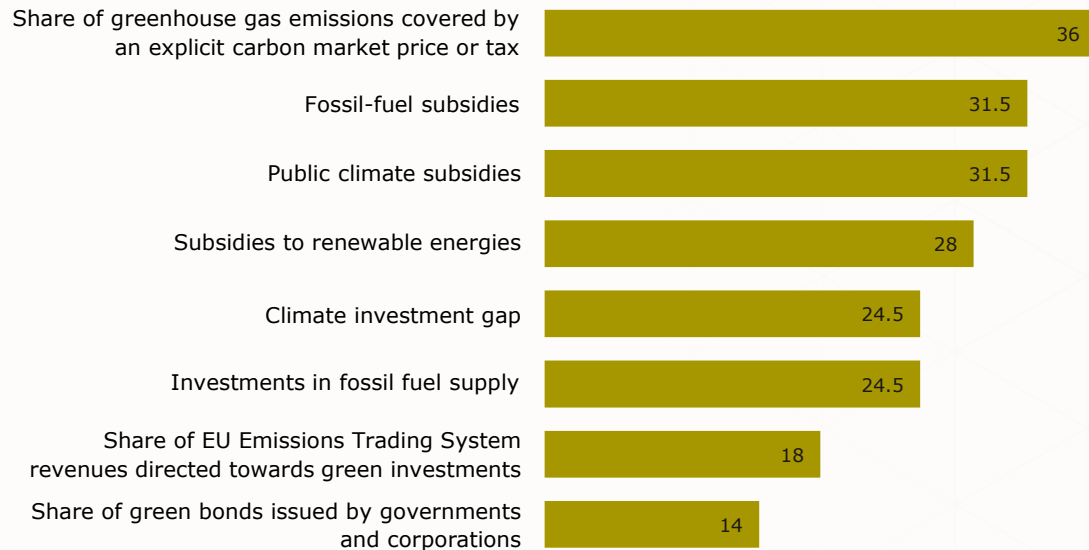


Data gap analysis
split by sector
(finance vs real
economy)

Data gap analysis – Finance objective – finance sector

► KPIS BY WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE FOR “NO ACCESS BUT VERY/SLIGHTLY RELEVANT”

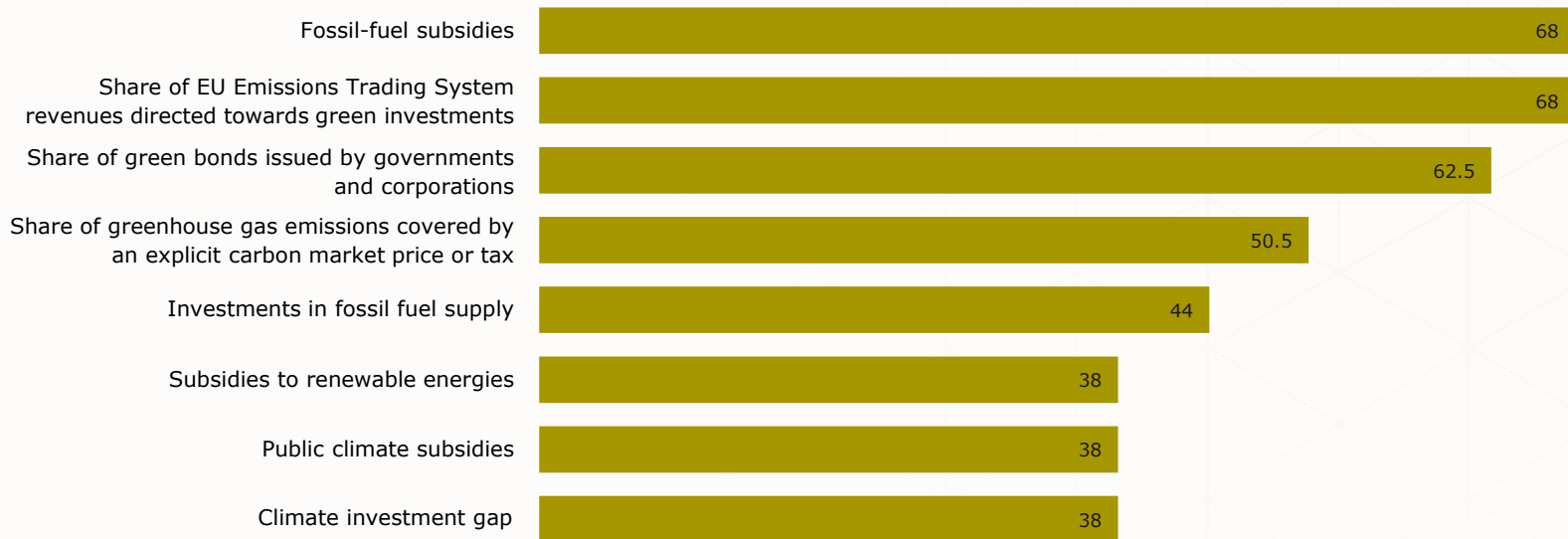
(finance sector; n = 14 respondents)



Data gap analysis – Finance objective – real economy

► KPIS BY WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE FOR “NO ACCESS BUT VERY/SLIGHTLY RELEVANT”

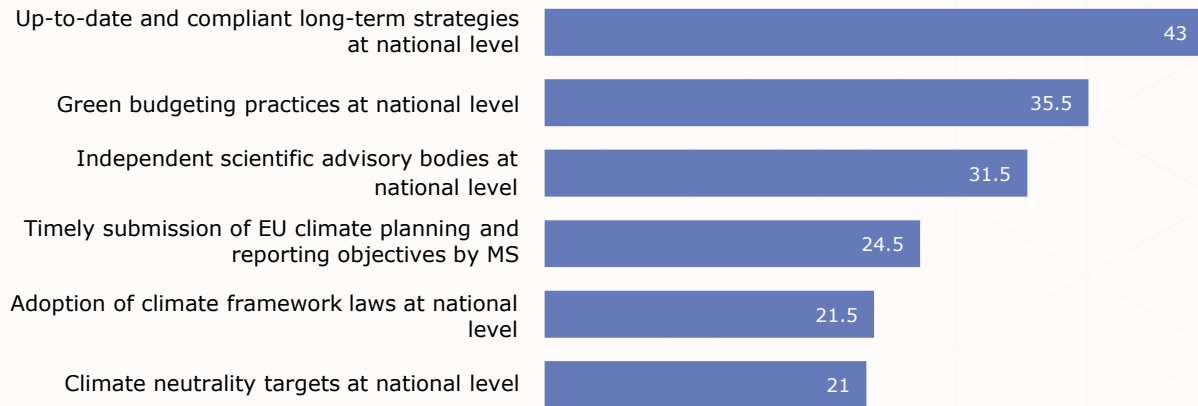
(real economy; n = 8 respondents)



Data gap analysis – Governance objective – finance sector

► KPIS BY WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE FOR “NO ACCESS BUT VERY/SLIGHTLY RELEVANT”

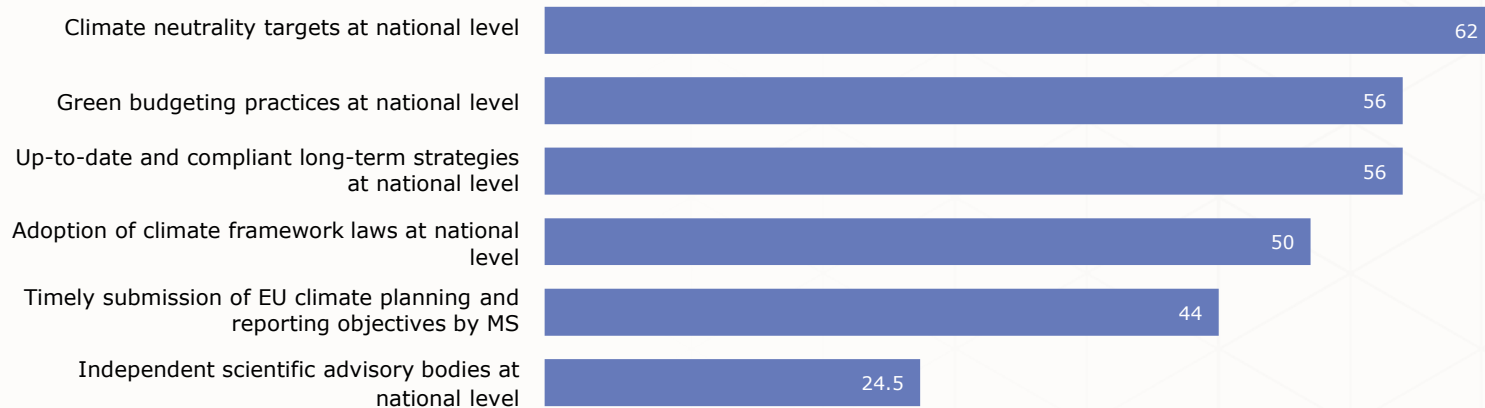
(finance sector; n = 14 respondents)



Data gap analysis – Governance objective – real economy

► KPIS BY WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE FOR “NO ACCESS BUT VERY/SLIGHTLY RELEVANT”

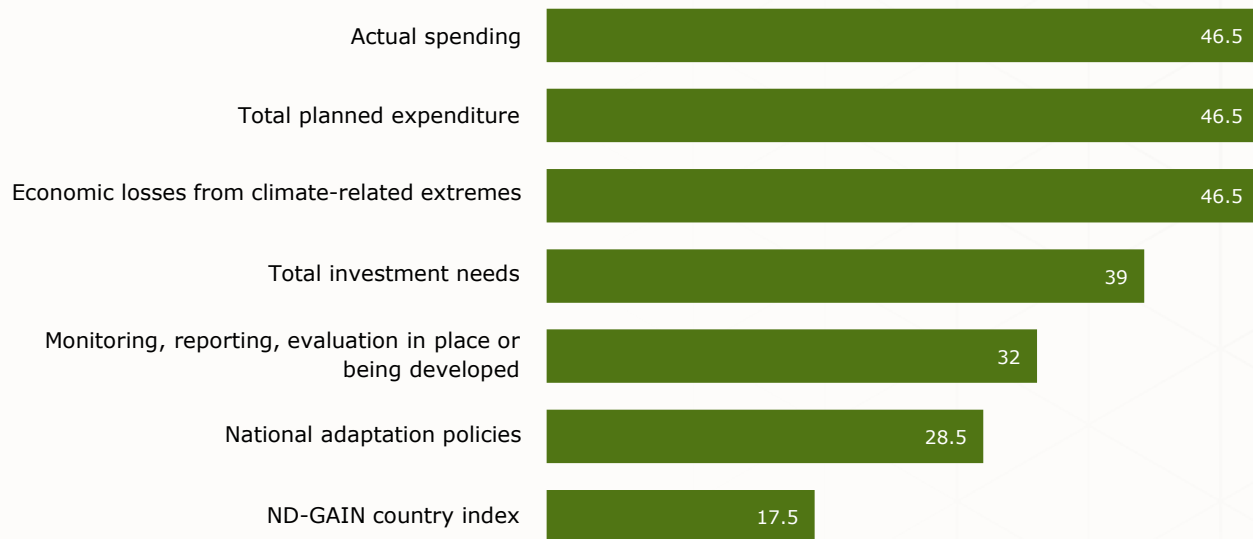
(real economy; n = 8 respondents)



Data gap analysis – Adaptation objective – finance sector

► KPIS BY WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE FOR “NO ACCESS BUT VERY/SLIGHTLY RELEVANT”

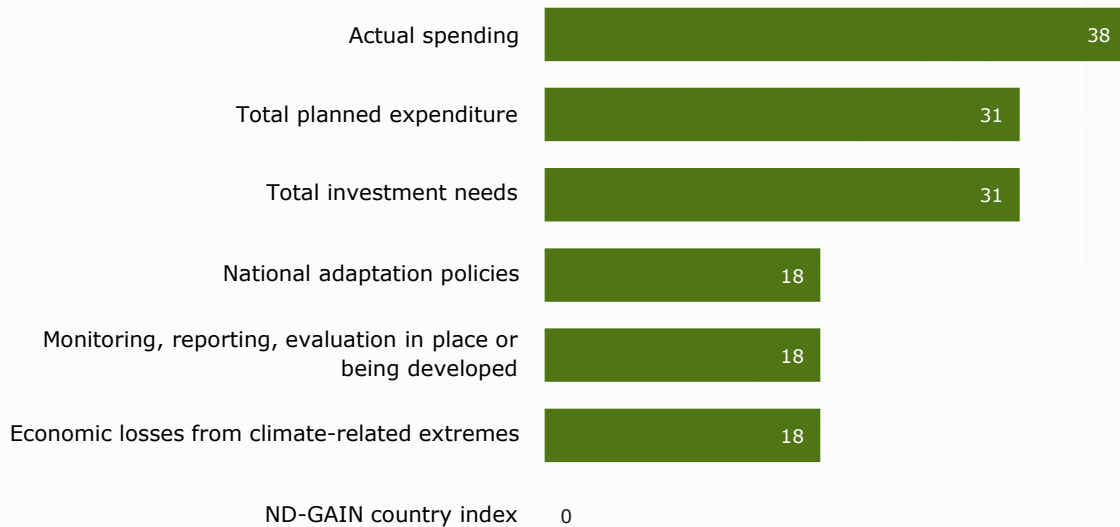
(finance sector; n = 14 respondents)



Data gap analysis – Adaptation objective – real economy

► KPIS BY WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE FOR “NO ACCESS BUT VERY/SLIGHTLY RELEVANT”

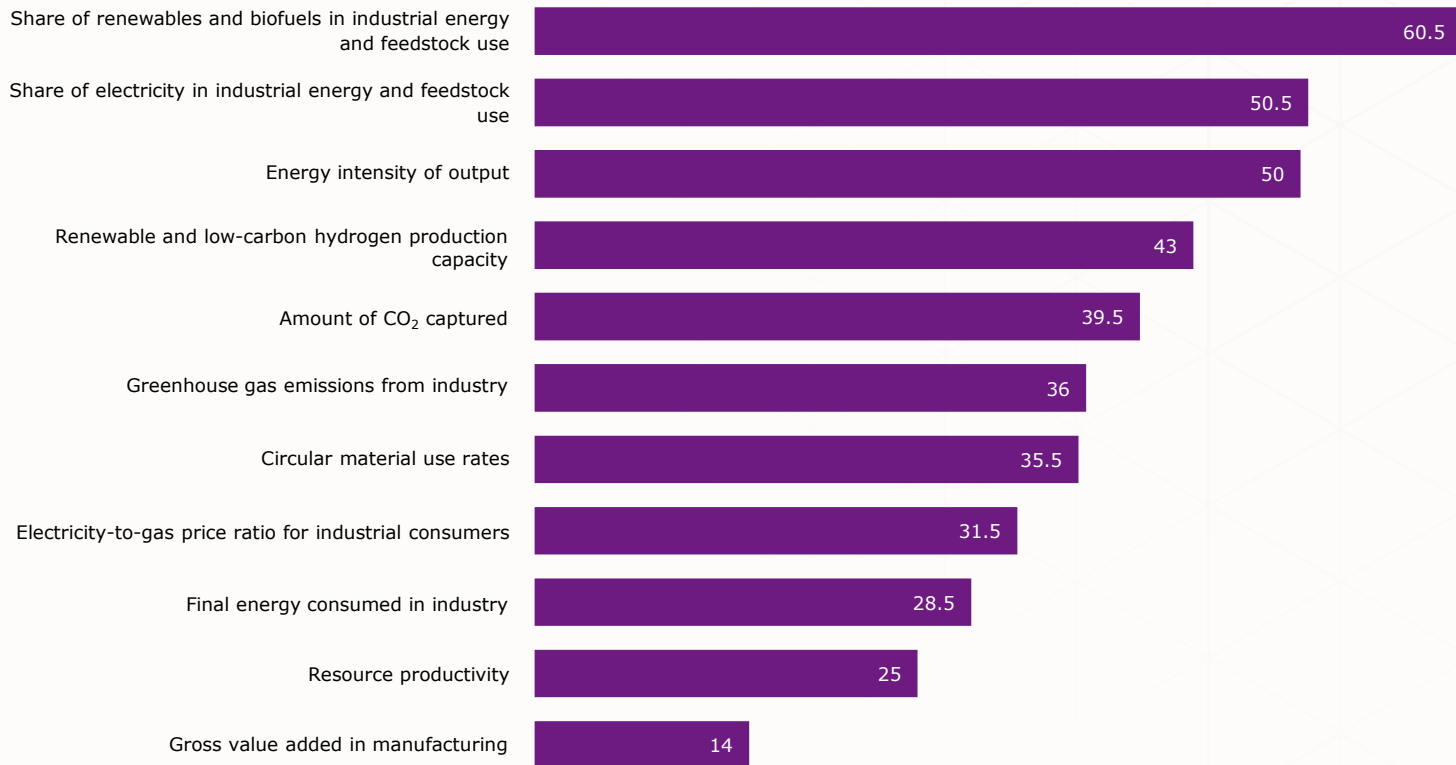
(real economy; n = 8 respondents)



Data gap analysis – Industry objective – finance sector

► KPIS BY WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE FOR “NO ACCESS BUT VERY/SLIGHTLY RELEVANT”

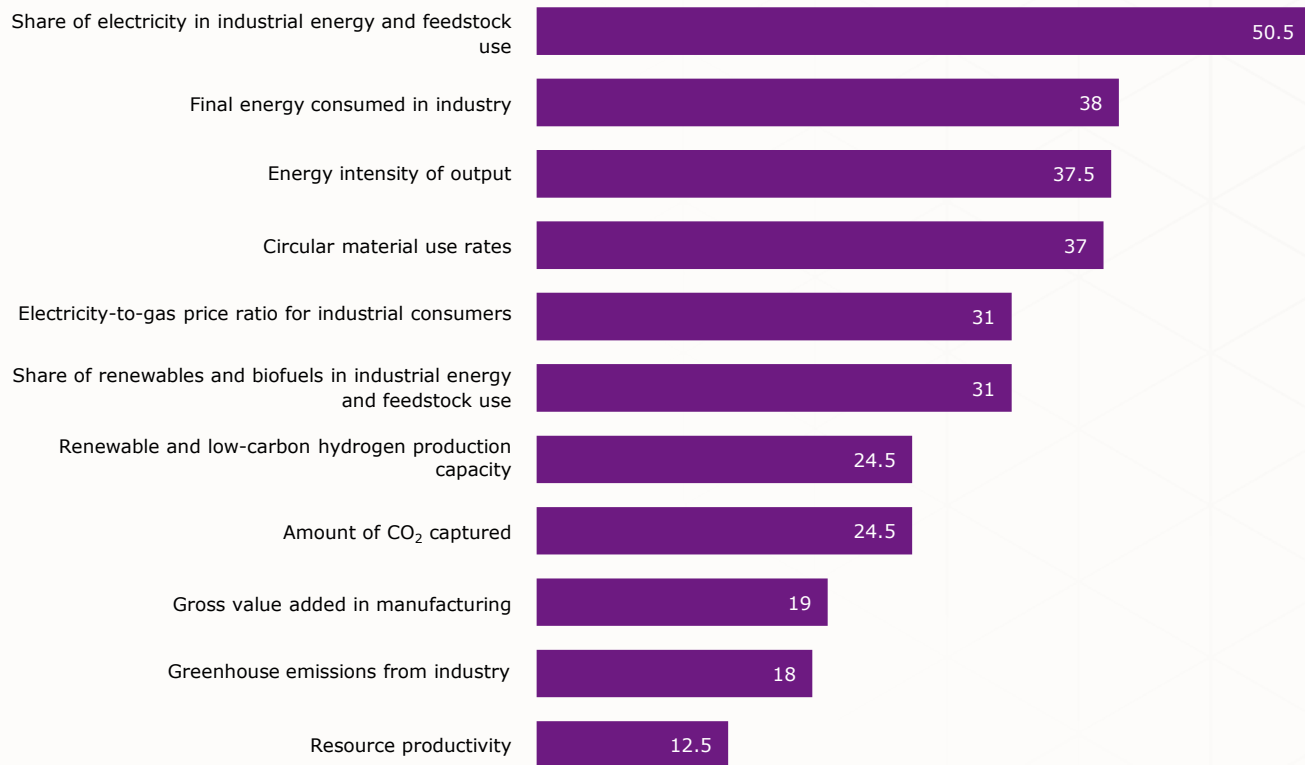
(finance sector; n = 14 respondents)



Data gap analysis – Industry objective – real economy

► KPIS BY WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE FOR “NO ACCESS BUT VERY/SLIGHTLY RELEVANT”

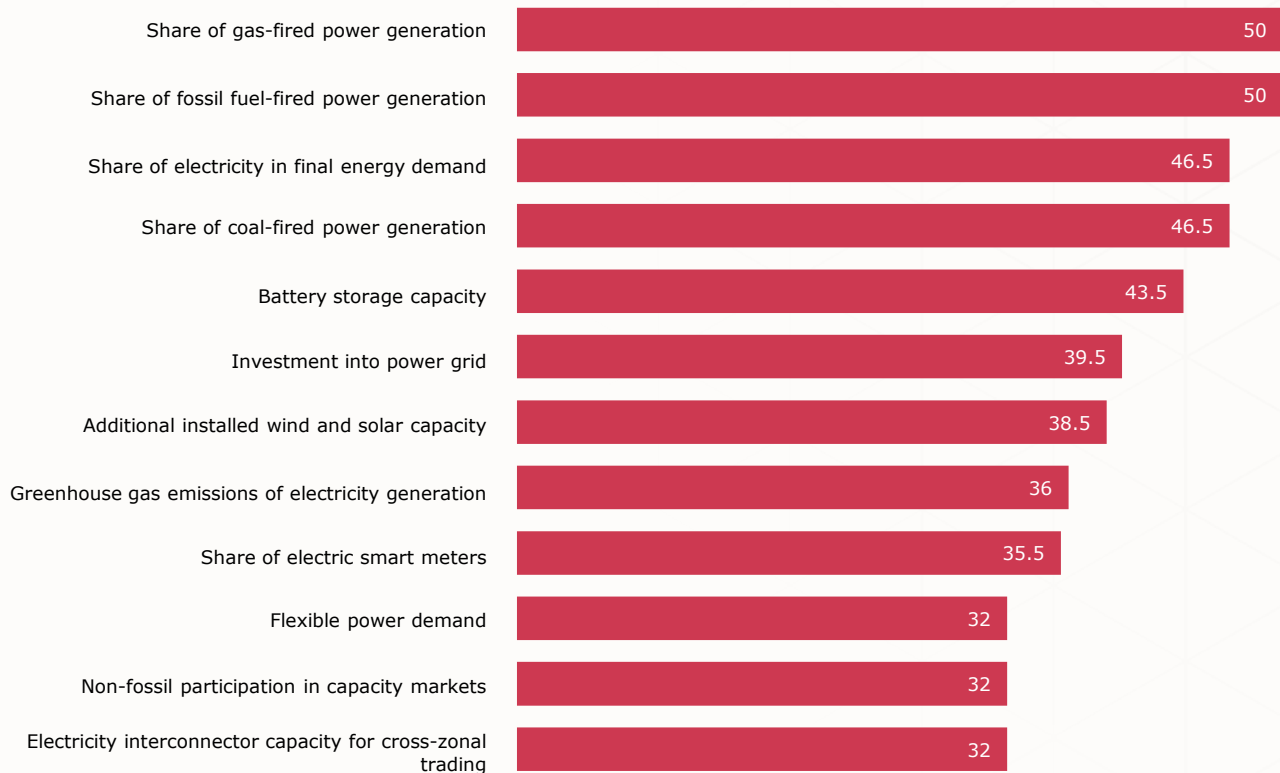
(real economy; n = 8 respondents)



Data gap analysis – Electricity objective finance sector

► KPIS BY WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE FOR “NO ACCESS BUT VERY/SLIGHTLY RELEVANT”

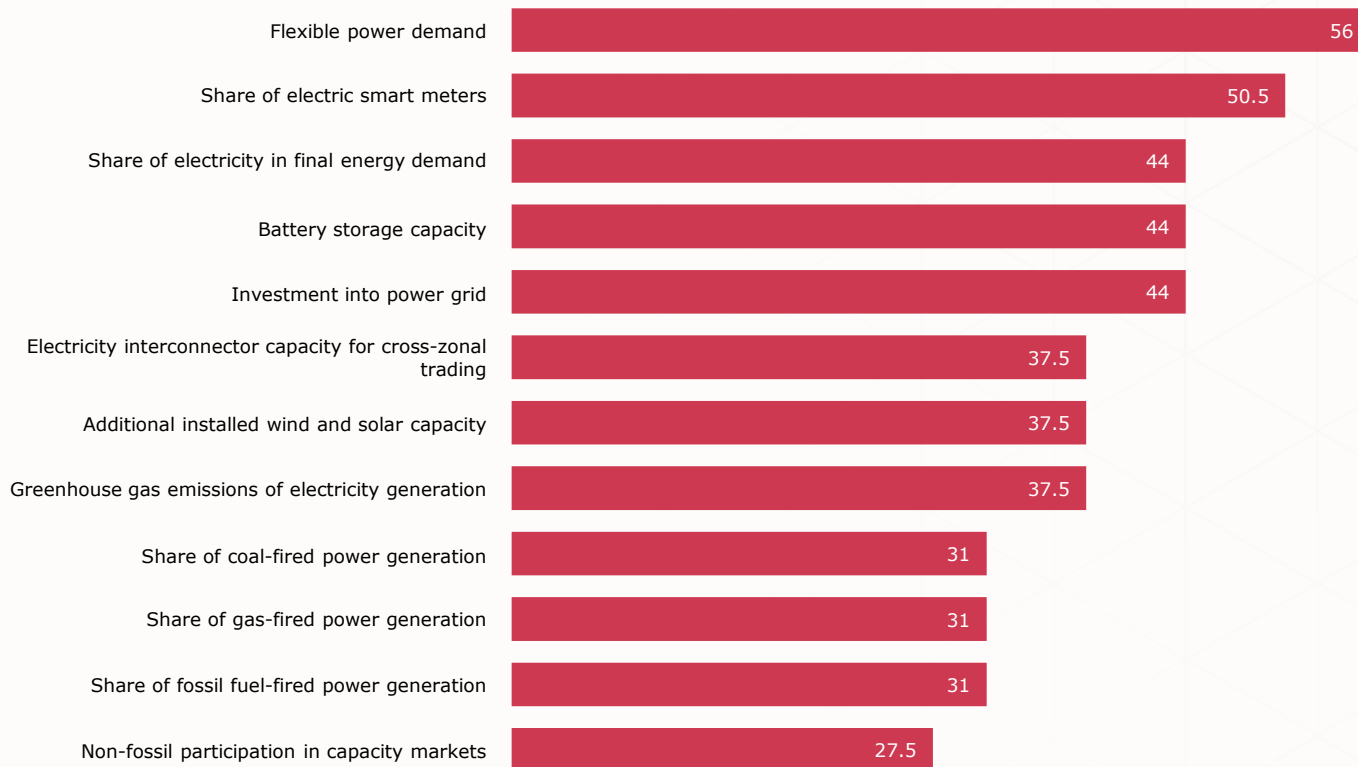
(finance sector; n = 14 respondents)



Data gap analysis – Electricity objective – real economy

► KPIS BY WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE FOR “NO ACCESS BUT VERY/SLIGHTLY RELEVANT”

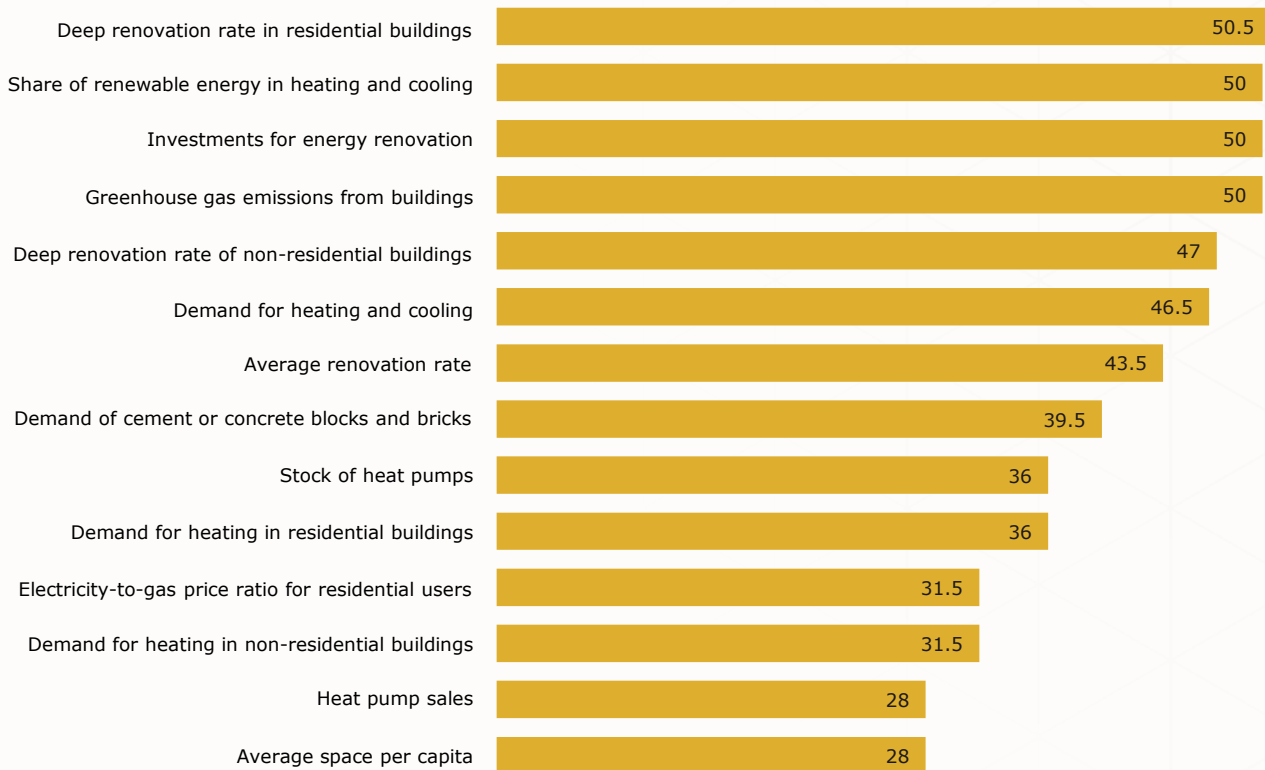
(real economy; n = 8 respondents)



Data gap analysis – Buildings objective – finance sector

► KPIS BY WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE FOR “NO ACCESS BUT VERY/SLIGHTLY RELEVANT”

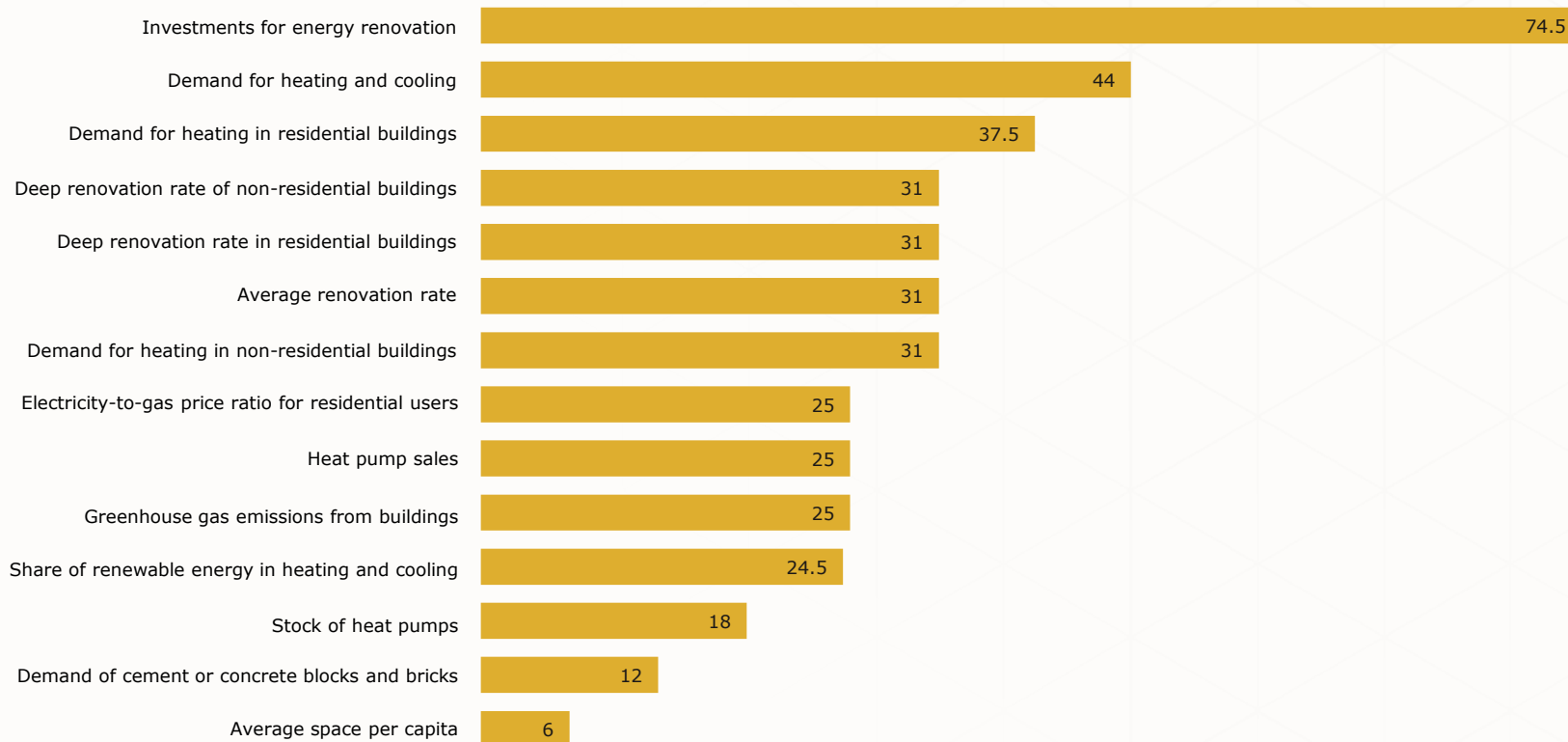
(finance sector; n = 14 respondents)



Data gap analysis – Buildings objective – real economy

► KPIS BY WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE FOR “NO ACCESS BUT VERY/SLIGHTLY RELEVANT”

(real economy; n = 8 respondents)



Top 20 KPIs by relevance

► WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE ACROSS ALL "VERY RELEVANT" AND "SLIGHTLY RELEVANT" CATEGORIES

(all sectors; n = 22 respondents)

	ELECTRICITY	INDUSTRY	BUILDINGS	GOVERNANCE	FINANCE	ADAPTATION
Share of electricity in final energy demand	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5
Share of renewables and biofuels in industrial energy and feedstock use	75.5	75.5	75	75.5	75.5	
Green house gas emissions of electricity generation	75	75	75	75	75	75
Investments for energy renovation	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5
Greenhouse gas emissions from industry	73	73	73	73	73	73
Share of fossil fuel-fired power generation	73	73	73	73	73	73
Climate neutrality targets at national level	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.5
Greenhouse gas emissions from buildings	72	72	72	72	72	72
Adoption of climate framework laws at national level	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5
Subsidies to renewable energies	70	70	70	70	70	70
Share of electricity in industrial energy and feedstock use	70	70	70	70	70	70
Share of gas-fired power generation	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.5	68.5
Energy intensity of output	68	68	68	68	68	68
Investment into power grid	68	68	68	68	68	68
Share of renewable energy in heating and cooling	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5	67.5
Share of coal-fired power generation	66	66	66	66	66	66
Additional installed wind and solar capacity	66	66	66	66	66	66
Battery storage capacity	66	66	66	66	66	66
Final energy consumed in industry	64	64	64	64	64	64
Share of green bonds issued by governments and corporations	62	62	62	62	62	62

Top 20 KPIs by access gap and relevance

► WEIGHTED RELEVANCE SCORE INDICATING NO ACCESS AND "VERY RELEVANT" OR "SLIGHTLY RELEVANT"

(all sectors; n = 22 respondents)

	BUILDINGS	INDUSTRY	GOVERNANCE	ELECTRICITY	FINANCE	ADAPTATION
Investments for energy renovation	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5	59.5
Share of renewables and biofuels in industrial energy and feedstock use	50	50	50	50	50	50
Share of electricity in industrial energy and feedstock use	49.5	49.5	49.5	49.5	49.5	49.5
Up-to-date and compliant long-term strategies at national level	48	48	48	48	48	48
Share of electricity in final energy demand	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5
Demand for heating and cooling	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5	45.5
Fossil-fuel subsidies	45	45	45	45	45	45
Energy intensity of output	45	45	45	45	45	45
Battery storage capacity	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5
Share of fossil fuel-fired power generation	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5
Green budgeting practices at national level	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5
Share of gas-fired power generation	43	43	43	43	43	43
Actual spending	43	43	43	43	43	43
Deep renovation rate in residential buildings	43	43	43	43	43	43
Share of greenhouse gas emissions covered by an explicit carbon market price or tax	41	41	41	41	41	41
Total planned expenditure	41	41	41	41	41	41
Deep renovation rate of non-residential buildings	41	41	41	41	41	41
Share of electric smart meters investment needs	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5
Flexible power demand	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5
Share of coal-fired power generation	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.5



► ABOUT E3G

E3G is an independent think tank working to deliver a safe climate for all.

We drive systemic action on climate by identifying barriers and constructing coalitions to advance the solutions needed. We create spaces for honest dialogue, and help guide governments, businesses and the public on how to deliver change at the pace the planet demands.

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