- When considering full transport costs, including fuel, operational expenses, losses due to congestion, and vehicles, sustainable transport can deliver savings of US$70 trillion by 2050.

- The OECD estimates that USD 6.9 trillion a year of infrastructure investments – of which transport is one component – are required through 2030 to meet climate and development objectives.

- The transformation to sustainable transport can be realised through an annual investment of around US$2 trillion at the global level. The investment needs for sustainable transport are similar to the current ‘business as usual’ spending of US$1.4 to US$2.1 trillion.

- Most recent figures (2017 to 2018) showto r retwte Mpren5.gprill3 (n)-ci2 (e)-i3 (n)-1 (d)16 (
share.

  opportunities are among the greatest.

- The overwhelming share of private finance flowed to renewable energy generation, with only 15% destined for low-carbon transport.

- In 2019, global green bond issuance exceeded $200 billion. Almost a quarter of that amount went to the transport sector investments, after energy and buildings.

- Since the start of the pandemic, G20 countries have committed over $284 billion to the mobility industry.

- World Bank estimates suggest that the overall net benefits of investing in resilient infrastructure in developing countries could amount to $4.2 trillion over the lifetime of new infrastructure – a $4 benefit for every dollar invested in resilience.
- Globally, private sector investment accounts for 61% of the total investment in transport infrastructure in high income countries and 44% in low-middle income countries.

- According to the World Bank's Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) database, private investment in transport PPPs in developing countries increased by 400% from 2000 to 2012. The World Bank's most recent PPP report shows that transport projects continue to outpace energy projects, and are the largest recipient of PPP project investment (at 25.8 billion in 78 projects).