SDG7 Energy Compact of C40 CITIES
A next Decade Action Agenda to advance SDG7 on sustainable energy for all, in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

C40 RENEWABLE ENERGY DECLARATION: POWERING GREEN AND JUST CITIES

SECTION 1: AMBITION

1.1. Ambitions to achieve SDG7 by 2030. *[Please select all that apply, and make sure to state the baseline of each target]*
(Member States targets could be based on their NDCs, energy policies, national five-year plans etc. targets for companies/organizations could be based on their corporate strategy)

☒ **7.1.** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.	Target(s): - **Achieve universal access to reliable, sustainable and affordable electricity and clean cooking fuels and technologies by 2030 and use 100% renewable electricity citywide by 2050.** Time frame: 2030, 2050 Context for the ambition(s): Cities signing up to the C40 Renewable Energy Declaration need to select one of three pathways, based on their local context and priorities. This target is one of those three pathways. “Clean” is defined as “fuel-technology combinations that meet WHO guidelines for indoor air quality”. Cities have different baselines for this action.
☒ **7.2.** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.	Target(s): **To meet the goal of the Paris Agreement and build the world envisioned by the Global Green New Deal, we, as mayors of some of the world’s largest and most influential cities, pledge to power a green and just recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic with renewable energy and take all possible steps to accelerate the full decarbonisation of electricity, heating, cooling and cooking and the phasing out of fossil fuels.** To meet this commitment we will: **A. Lead by example, either switching municipal electricity consumption to 100% renewable energy by 2025 or deploying renewable energy systems on all feasible municipal assets by 2030.** And adopt one of the following pathways: **1. Use 100% renewable electricity citywide by 2035 and fully decarbonised energy to cook, and heat and cool buildings within the city no later than 2050.** **2. Achieve universal access to reliable, sustainable and affordable electricity and clean cooking[1] fuels and technologies by 2030 and use 100% renewable electricity citywide by 2050.** **3. Deploy clean energy systems for electricity, heating, cooling and cooking to achieve 50% of the assessed feasible potential within the city by 2030 and 100% by 2050.** Time frame: 2025, 2030, 2035, 2050 Context for the ambition(s): Cities signing up to the C40 Renewable Energy Declaration need to select one of the three pathways (1, 2 or 3), based on their local context and priorities. In addition, all cities commit to the ‘municipal’ pathway (A) which relates to the electricity consumption that falls under their direct control. Cities have different baselines for each of these actions.
☐ **7.3.** By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.	Target(s): Time frame: Context for the ambition(s):

[1] Fuel-technology combinations that meet WHO guidelines for indoor air quality is considered clean for cooking.

☐ **7.a.** By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.	Target(s): Time frame: Context for the ambition(s):
☐ **7.b.** By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programs of support.	Target(s): Time frame: Context for the ambition(s):

1.2. Other ambitions in support of SDG7 by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050. ***[Please describe below e.g., coal phase out or reforming fossil fuel subsidies etc.]***

Target(s):
To achieve our commitment targets we will:

- Adopt (if not already in place) a clear roadmap and strategy for our pathway objectives within two years of signing. For the Maximising Local Renewable Energy Pathway, we also will develop an assessment of the feasible potential for deploying renewable and decarbonised energy systems on all buildings and sites within the city within two years of signing.
- Ensure that this strategy follows the principle of 'energy efficiency first' where it is cost-effective and take all necessary actions to increase the efficiency and electrification of end-use sectors.
- Prioritise and secure investments for actions that benefit low income and marginalised groups such as community energy projects, and that strengthen diversity and inclusivity in the energy sector such as initiatives to upskill workers transitioning from the fossil fuel industry into the renewable energy sector.
- Champion and publicly advocate for the goal of reaching 100% decarbonised energy systems and phasing out of fossil fuels at the city, state, regional, national and global level in collaboration with other cities and engaging with relevant stakeholders.
- Implement ambitious policies, programmes and projects and engage with the private sector to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy in the residential, commercial and industrial sectors while stimulating local markets and jobs.
- Publicly report every year on the progress made towards our goals.

Time frame: Within two years of signing/Ongoing
Context for the ambition(s): In addition to selecting one of the three pathways outlined in section 1.1 and to committing to the 'municipal' pathway, cities commit to a set of actions and principles regarding how they are going to progress towards their commitments.

SECTION 2: ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE THE AMBITION

2.1. Please add at least one key action for each of the elaborated ambition(s) from section 1. *[Please add rows as needed].*

7.1. and Other ambitions – Tshwane will: - **Achieve universal access to reliable, sustainable and affordable electricity and clean cooking fuels and technologies by 2030 and use 100% renewable electricity citywide by 2050.** Tshwane will reach the target above through supporting small scale embedded generation (wheeling tariff, embedded generation policy), aiming to reach 5,000 kVa of new solar installations per year. The city will also source electricity from renewable IPPs and transition away from coal. - **Lead by example, either switching municipal electricity consumption to 100% renewable energy by 2025 or deploying renewable energy systems on all feasible municipal assets by 2030.** The city will deploy solar PVs on municipal buildings and is also building a CHP generation unit at their wastewater treatment plant (2024).	*Start date: 2021* *End date: 2030, 2050* *Start date: 2021* *End date: 2025, 2030*
7.2. and Other ambitions - Buenos Aires will: - **Deploy clean energy systems for electricity, heating, cooling and cooking to achieve 50% of the assessed feasible potential within the city by 2030 and 100% by 2050.** Buenos Aires is aiming to massively scale up the deployment of solar systems across the city. In 2030, 15% of residential buildings will have solar PVs installed (30% by 2050), 40% of new buildings will have solar water heaters (70% by 2050), and 30% will have undergone an energy retrofit (80% by 2050). The city will launch actions such as a solar map (2023) and a bulk purchasing programme to support residents and will amend building regulations. - **Lead by example, either switching municipal electricity consumption to 100% renewable energy by 2025 or deploying renewable energy systems on all feasible municipal assets by 2030.** The city will deploy solar PV systems in public buildings and assets, including on 20 buildings in 20222. The city will also explore whether they can source renewable electricity through a Power Purchase Agreement.	*Start date: 2021* *End date: 2030, 2050* *Start date: 2021* *End date: 2025, 2030*
7.2. and Other ambitions – Copenhagen will: - **Use 100% renewable electricity citywide by 2035 and fully decarbonised energy to cook, and heat and cool buildings within the city no later than 2050.** Copenhagen aims to be carbon neutral by 2025, as established in their 2025 Climate Plan. They will deliver carbon neutral district heating by this date (including through transitioning CHP plants to renewable energy, developing heat pumps and heat storage etc.). The city also aims to increase renewable electricity production within the city to exceed annual consumption - including through the deployment of 560MW of onshore and offshore wind power in collaboration with local utility HOFOR and a solar action plan. - **Lead by example, either switching municipal electricity consumption to 100% renewable energy by 2025 or deploying renewable energy systems on all feasible municipal assets by 2030.** Copenhagen will switch municipal electricity consumption to renewables by 2025 and will explore the possibility to sign a Power Purchase Agreement to do this in their next procurement cycle. The municipality already produces more renewable electricity on the facilities they own than they need and is striving towards increasing this production significantly as part of the city's climate action plan.	*Start date: 2021* *End date: 2035, 2050* *Start date: 2021* *End date: 2025, 2030*
7.2. and Other ambitions – Lagos will: - **Deploy clean energy systems for electricity, heating, cooling and cooking to achieve 50% of the assessed feasible potential within the city by 2030 and 100% by 2050.** Lagos has adopted ambitious renewable energy deployment targets in the Lagos Climate Action Plan 2020 – 2025 to accelerate deployment in line with the target above. Lagos will develop policies that promote decentralised renewable energy generation in collaboration with the Federal Government, such as an improvement of the Feed-in-tariff, obliging distribution companies to source 50% of their electricity from renewables. Lagos will also incentivise the adoption of battery storage and micro-grids for off0grid urban communities. - **Lead by example, either switching municipal electricity consumption to 100% renewable energy by 2025 or deploying renewable energy systems on all feasible municipal assets by 2030.** Lagos will build on the successful Lagos Solar project and aim to deploy solar systems on all schools, hospitals and municipal buildings.	*Start date: 2021* *End date: 2030, 2050* *Start date: 2021* *End date: 2025, 2030*

	7.2. and Other ambitions – Lisbon will: - **Deploy clean energy systems for electricity, heating, cooling and cooking to achieve 50% of the assessed feasible potential within the city by 2030 and 100% by 2050.** Lisbon is aiming to deploy 103MW of solar PV across the city by 2030, corresponding to 178W per person. This corresponds to 40-50% of the feasible potential considering technical, architectural and heritage limitations. To achieve this, the city has launched the Solar Lisbon Platform to support residents deploying solar systems and will also work with businesses through the Solar Pact. - **Lead by example, either switching municipal electricity consumption to 100% renewable energy by 2025 or deploying renewable energy systems on all feasible municipal assets by 2030.** Lisbon will shift its municipal electricity procurement to renewable sources by 2025.	*Start date: 2021* *End date: 2030, 2050* *Start date: 2021* *End date: 2025, 2030*	
	7.2. and Other ambitions – London will: - **Deploy clean energy systems for electricity, heating, cooling and cooking to achieve 50% of the assessed feasible potential within the city by 2030 and 100% by 2050.** London has adopted ambitious targets for solar deployment: 1 GW by 2030 and 2GW by 2050, supported by a comprehensive Solar Action Plan. They do this through various actions and policies, including the publication of a solar map, a group-buying programme and direct support to community energy projects. London bas also launched London Power, an energy company that provides 100% renewable electricity for residents at an affordable price. Other actions include Energy for Londoners and a Heat map. - **Lead by example, either switching municipal electricity consumption to 100% renewable energy by 2025 or deploying renewable energy systems on all feasible municipal assets by 2030.** London is deploying solar PVs on municipal buildings. They are also exploring the signature of a Power Purchase Agreement with renewable projects to power the London underground network.	*Start date: 2021* *End date: 2030, 2050* *Start date: 2021* *End date: 2025, 2030*	
	7.2. and Other ambitions - Los Angeles will: - **Use 100% renewable electricity citywide by 2035 and fully decarbonised energy to cook, and heat and cool buildings within the city no later than 2050.** Los Angeles has recently brought forward its 100% clean energy grid target by 10 years, to 2035. To achieve this, they have adopted a comprehensive strategy that includes the roll out of smart meters, phasing out coal at the Intermountain power Plant by 2025 (and explore how to repower it with green hydrogen), power the 2028 Olympics and Paralympics Games with 100% clean power and reach 1,428-1,524 MW of cumulative energy storage by end of 2021. The city has already reached its target of 500 MW installed solar capacity, and the LA Water and Power Department has a net metering and a feed-in-tariff policy to support further progress. The Department has also entered long term agreements with renewable projects such as the 331 MW Red Cloud Wind power project, the 400 MW Eland Solar project combined with 300MW of 4-hour battery capacity and the 250 MW Beacon Solar that includes 20 MW of battery system. - **Lead by example, either switching municipal electricity consumption to 100% renewable energy by 2025 or deploying renewable energy systems on all feasible municipal assets by 2030.** The city is committing significant resources to deploy renewable energy systems in municipal properties. In 2020, under Executive Directive No. 25, the Mayor directed city agencies to identify and prioritise solar potential on city-owned facilities and expand programs for accelerated solar deployment and that all new municipally-owned buildings or major renovations are carbon neutral by 2030. LA City Council allocated $30 million in the 2021-22 Fiscal Year budget to achieve this goal. A number of critical departments and agencies will also identify and prioritise projects for zero-carbon microgrids at city facilities.	*Start date: 2021* *End date: 2035, 2050* *Start date: 2021* *End date: 2025, 2030*	
	7.2. and Other ambitions – Melbourne will: - **Use 100% renewable electricity citywide by 2035 and fully decarbonised energy to cook, and heat and cool buildings within the city no later than 2050.** Melbourne is progressing towards sourcing 100% renewable electricity beyond municipal operations by accelerating renewable energy uptake by residents and businesses. Through the Melbourne Renewable Energy Projects 1 and 2, the city has aggregated demand of large energy consumers to facilitate Power Purchase Agreements with renewable energy projects. They are also supporting innovation on new distributed energy and storage models in partnership with industry through the Power Melbourne Battery Collaboration. Finally, they will support buildings' electrification, starting with municipal buildings. Advocacy at the State and Federal level will also be a central part of their work.	*Start date: 2021* *End date: 2035, 2050* *Start date: 2021* *End date: 2025, 2030*	

- **Lead by example, either switching municipal electricity consumption to 100% renewable energy by 2025 or deploying renewable energy systems on all feasible municipal assets by 2030.** The City of Melbourne is already powered by 100% renewable electricity thanks to an aggregated Power Purchase Agreement with a wind farm. They are also deploying solar PVs on municipal buildings. Finally, they are committed to transition the City of Melbourne's 10 largest buildings from gas to all-electric by 2030, and switch all remaining council-owned infrastructure to electric by 2040.	
7.2. and Other ambitions – Montreal - **Use 100% renewable electricity citywide by 2035 and fully decarbonised energy to cook, and heat and cool buildings within the city no later than 2050.** Montreal has adopted ambitious targets in their Climate Action Plan to accelerate the decarbonisation of energy use, with a specific focus on decarbonising heating demand in buildings, including through energy efficiency improvements. - **Lead by example, either switching municipal electricity consumption to 100% renewable energy by 2025 or deploying renewable energy systems on all feasible municipal assets by 2030.** Montreal will lead by example by either switching municipal electricity consumption to 100% renewable energy by 2025 or deploying renewable energy systems on all feasible municipal assets by 2030.	*Start date: 2021* *End date: 2035, 2050* *Start date: 2021* *End date: 2025, 2030*
7.2. and Other ambitions – Paris will: - **Deploy clean energy systems for electricity, heating, cooling and cooking to achieve 50% of the assessed feasible potential within the city by 2030 and 100% by 2050.** Paris will use 100% renewable energy citywide by 2050, and 20% of all energy consumption will be generated locally. Paris will rely on three primary sources of energy to achieve this: geothermal energy, solar energy and hydrothermal energy (from the Seine). District energy systems will use 75% of renewable energy by 2030 and 100% by 2050. Paris also supports the deployment of solar PVs through a solar map, support to community energy projects and deployment in social housing. To meet their objectives, Paris will also look to reduce its energy consumption by 50% by 2050. - **Lead by example, either switching municipal electricity consumption to 100% renewable energy by 2025 or deploying renewable energy systems on all feasible municipal assets by 2030.** Paris has been sourcing 100% renewable electricity since 2015 and will continue to do so.	*Start date: 2021* *End date: 2030, 2050* *Start date: 2021* *End date: 2025, 2030*
7.2. and Other ambitions - San Francisco will: - **Use 100% renewable electricity citywide by 2035 and fully decarbonised energy to cook, and heat and cool buildings within the city no later than 2050.** The City's upcoming Climate Action Plan (Fall 2021) provides a list of strategies and actions for the City to be net-zero by 2040, supply 100% renewable electricity by 2025, and fully decarbonize all buildings in the city by 2040. In 2020 the City passed legislation that bans natural gas in new construction. Other legislation requires all larger commercial buildings to use 100% renewable electricity by 2022 and be decarbonized by 2035, and all buildings are decarbonized by 2040. - **Lead by example, either switching municipal electricity consumption to 100% renewable energy by 2025 or deploying renewable energy systems on all feasible municipal assets by 2030.** All of the city's municipal electricity consumption is 100% renewable. The city is also working to develop solar PVs on municipal buildings, where feasible. In conjunction with this, the city has stated that the power supply commitments made through City's electricity aggregation program will be 100% renewable by 2025.	*Start date: 2021* *End date: 2035, 2050* *Start date: 2021* *End date: 2025, 2030*
7.2. and Other ambitions – Seoul will: - **Deploy clean energy systems for electricity, heating, cooling and cooking to achieve 50% of the assessed feasible potential within the city by 2030 and 100% by 2050.** Seoul has already assessed feasible potential when the City developed the fifth Seoul Local Energy Plan in 2020, and the potential is included in the plan. Seoul's feasible potential for solar PV is 1 million TOE and the City aims to produce 470,000 TOE of solar PV power by 2030. The City will also deploy geothermal energy systems by 2030. In their Climate Action plan, Seoul is targeting 5GW of solar PV capacity by 2050. - **Lead by example, either switching municipal electricity consumption to 100% renewable energy by 2025 or deploying renewable energy systems on all feasible municipal assets by 2030.** The city will deploy renewable energy systems on all feasible municipal assets by 2030.	*Start date: 2021* *End date: 2030, 2050* *Start date: 2021* *End date: 2025, 2030*

	7.2. and Other ambitions – Sydney will: - **Use 100% renewable electricity citywide by 2035 and fully decarbonised energy to cook, and heat and cool buildings within the city no later than 2050.** In July 2021, the City of Sydney adopted a target for net zero emissions by 2035 for its local government area. Implicit in this target is a shift to electrification of buildings and transport with an electricity grid that is predominantly renewable. Renewable gas (biogas and hydrogen) will be necessary for applications like heavy transport. The main opportunities for renewable energy within the City of Sydney local government area are solar PV and heat pumps. The potential for solar PV on buildings is around 400-700 megawatts. With the majority of City of Sydney residents living in apartment buildings, the City has been running an extensive campaign to encourage people to make the switch to green electricity through their energy provider. - **Lead by example, either switching municipal electricity consumption to 100% renewable energy by 2025 or deploying renewable energy systems on all feasible municipal assets by 2030.** The City of Sydney entered into a ten-year Power Purchase Agreement for 100 per cent renewable electricity with the electricity provider Flow Power that came into effect July 1, 2020. Energy is sourced from one wind and two solar farms with generation matched with demand more than 80 per cent of the time. The City of Sydney has also installed around 2MW of solar PV to 43 Council sites including office buildings, childcare centres, libraries, works depots, community centres, sporting fields and other venues. This produces around 2,500 GWh of electricity per year which is approximately 10 per cent of the City's operational electricity use. The City of Sydney also hosts the first major customer-based battery storage facility in Sydney - a 500-kWh lithium Ion battery which allows our depot to use more of the 484kW on-site solar PV installation.	*Start date: 2021* *End date: 2035, 2050* *Start date: 2021* *End date: 2025, 2030*	
	7.2. and Other ambitions – Tokyo will: - **Deploy clean energy systems for electricity, heating, cooling and cooking to achieve 50% of the assessed feasible potential within the city by 2030 and 100% by 2050.** Tokyo has very ambitious targets on renewable energy. This includes reaching 50% of renewable electricity use citywide by 2030, and 100% decarbonised energy by 2050. Regarding local renewable energy deployment, Tokyo will install 1.3 GW of solar PVs within the city by 2030. They will rely on a number of tools and actions to achieve this, including building-related ordinances and support mechanisms for businesses to be able to install solar systems with zero upfront costs. The city will also engage with the national government to accelerate progress. - **Lead by example, either switching municipal electricity consumption to 100% renewable energy by 2025 or deploying renewable energy systems on all feasible municipal assets by 2030.** Tokyo will deploy renewable energy systems on all feasible municipal assets by 2030. This includes installing 12,000kW of solar power generation equipment on municipal by FY2024. To do this Tokyo will standardize the installation of solar power generation equipment during the renovation or new construction of the city's facilities and proactively install solar power generation equipment on facilities that have been deemed suitable in accordance with the "Tokyo Rooftop Solar Potential Guide." Tokyo will also increase the percentage of renewable energy in electricity used at the Governor's bureaus/departments to 100% by 2030.	*Start date: 2021* *End date: 2035, 2050* *Start date: 2021* *End date: 2025, 2030*	
	7.2. and Other ambitions – Vancouver will: - **Use 100% renewable electricity citywide by 2035 and fully decarbonised energy to cook, and heat and cool buildings within the city no later than 2050.** Vancouver has committed to 100% renewable, zero carbon energy for all uses before 2050 and a 50% reduction by 2030 as per the City's Climate Emergency Action Plan. The electricity supplied city wide is already 98% renewable and the city of Vancouver will continue to work with the province and utility (BC Hydro) to achieve 100% as soon as possible. Key actions include supporting private district energy utilities in their efforts to convert to renewable energy and developing a roadmap to transition the City-owned Neighbourhood Energy Utility to 100% renewable energy by 2030. - **Lead by example, either switching municipal electricity consumption to 100% renewable energy by 2025 or deploying renewable energy systems on all feasible municipal assets by 2030.** The electricity consumed in Vancouver's municipal buildings is already 98% renewable and the city of Vancouver will continue to work with the province and utility (BC Hydro) to achieve 100% as soon as possible.	*Start date: 2021* *End date: 2035, 2050* *Start date: 2021* *End date: 2025, 2030*	

SECTION 3: OUTCOMES

3.1. Please add at least one measurable and time-based outcome for **each** of the actions from section 2. *[Please add rows as needed].*

Outcome	*Date*
Each of the action above will help cities progress towards 100% decarbonised energy systems by 2050, with interim targets as per the above (2025, 2030, 2035, 2050). This will also enable the deployment of additional renewable energy capacity. More analysis is required to measure the full projected impacts of cities' commitments on additional renewable capacity, increased energy access and GHG emissions reductions.	*2025, 2030, 2035, 2050*

SECTION 4: REQUIRED RESOURCES AND SUPPORT

4.1. Please specify required finance and investments for **each** of the actions in section 2.

All signatory cities require significant investments to meet their commitments. However, those have not been fully assessed yet.

4.2. [For countries only] In case support is required for the actions in section 2, please select from below and describe the required support and specify for which action.

[Examples of support for Member States could include: Access to low-cost affordable debt through strategic de-risking instruments, capacity building in data collection; development of integrated energy plans and energy transition pathways; technical assistance, etc.]

☐Financing	*Description*
☐ In-Kind contribution	*Description*
☐ Technical Support	*Description*
☐ Other/Please specify	*Description*

SECTION 5: IMPACT

5.1. Countries planned for implementation including number of people potentially impacted.

Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Japan, Nigeria, Portugal, Republic of Korea, South Africa, United Kingdom, United Stated of America.

The 15 signatory cities represent almost 75 million inhabitants (2019 data).

5.2. Alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Please describe how **each** of the actions from section 2 impact advancing the SDGs by 2030.
[up to 500 words, please upload supporting strategy documents as needed]

Actions taken by all cities committing to the Renewable Energy Declaration enable to progress towards SDG 7 by accelerating renewable energy deployment and strengthening energy supply, while reducing energy inequality and improving energy access. A specific reference to SDG 7 is even included in the Renewable Energy Declaration.

In addition, signatory cities will progress towards SDG 13. The targets on renewable electricity and decarbonised energy deployment are consistent with the Paris Agreement of achieving net zero carbon energy systems by the middle of the century, and consistent with the science-based climate action plans that C40 cities are developing.

Finally, this Declaration enables cities to progress towards SDG 11. Increased reliance on renewable energy will help to build more resilient, sustainable and inclusive cities. Cities signing the declaration commits to follow a set of principles which directly refers to those objectives (e.g. Prioritise and secure investments for actions that benefit low income and marginalised groups such as community energy projects, and that strengthen diversity and inclusivity in the energy sector such as initiatives to upskill workers transitioning from the fossil fuel industry into the renewable energy sector).

5.3. Alignment with Paris Agreement and net-zero by 2050 - Please describe how **<u>each</u>** of the actions from section 2 align with the Paris Agreement and national NDCs (if applicable) and support the net-zero emissions by 2050.

[up to 500 words, please upload supporting strategy documents as needed]

The targets included in the declaration are consistent with the Paris Agreement objective of keeping temperature increase below 1.5C. It commits cities to accelerate renewable energy use and to phase out fossil fuels on a trajectory consistent with reaching net-zero energy systems by 2050.

The trajectories have been developed to be consistent with key documents and pathways developed by the IEA (IEA, 2021, *Net Zero by 2050. A roadmap for the Global Energy Sector*) and IRENA (IRENA, 2021, *World Energy transitions Outlook: 1.5C Pathway*).

SECTION 6: MONITORING AND REPORTING

6.1. Please describe how you intend to track the progress of the proposed outcomes in section 3. Please also describe if you intend to use other existing reporting frameworks to track progress on the proposed outcomes.

Cities signing up to the C40 Renewable Energy Declaration will report progress on an annual basis through a comprehensive reporting process.

SECTION 7: GUIDING PRINCIPLES CHECKLIST

Please use the checklist below to validate that the proposed Energy Compact is aligned with the guiding principles.

I. Stepping up ambition and accelerating action - Increase contribution of and accelerate the implementation of the SDG7 targets in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for Paris Agreement

I. 1. Does the Energy Compact strengthen and/or add a target, commitment, policy, action related to SDG7 and its linkages to the other SDGs that results in a higher cumulative impact compared to existing frameworks?

☒Yes ☐No

I.2. Does the Energy Compact increase the geographical and/or sectoral coverage of SDG7 related efforts? ☒Yes ☐No

I.3. Does the Energy Compact consider inclusion of key priority issues towards achieving SDG7 by 2030 and the net-zero emission goal of the Paris Agreement by 2050 - as defied by latest global analysis and data including the outcome of the Technical Working Groups? ☒Yes ☐No

II. Alignment with the 2030 agenda on Sustainable Development Goals – Ensure coherence and alignment with SDG implementation plans and strategies by 2030 as well as national development plans and priorities.

II.1. Has the Energy Compact considered enabling actions of SDG7 to reach the other sustainable development goals by 2030? ☒Yes ☐No

II.2. Does the Energy Compact align with national, sectoral, and/or sub-national sustainable development strategies/plans, including SDG implementation plans/roadmaps? ☒Yes ☐No

II.3. Has the Energy Compact considered a timeframe in line with the Decade of Action? ☒Yes ☐No

III. Alignment with Paris Agreement and net-zero by 2050 - Ensure coherence and alignment with the Nationally Determined Contributions, long term net zero emission strategies.

III.1. Has the Energy Compact considered a timeframe in line with the net-zero goal of the Paris Agreement by 2050? ☒Yes ☐No

III.2. Has the Energy Compact considered energy-related targets and information in the updated/enhanced NDCs? ☒Yes ☐No

III.3. Has the Energy Compact considered alignment with reaching the net-zero emissions goal set by many countries by 2050? ☒Yes ☐No

IV. Leaving no one behind, strengthening inclusion, interlinkages, and synergies - Enabling the achievement of SDGs and just transition by reflecting interlinkages with other SDGs.

IV.1. Does the Energy Compact include socio-economic impacts of measures being considered? ☒Yes ☐No

IV.2. Does the Energy Compact identify steps towards an inclusive, just energy transition? ☒Yes ☐No

IV.3. Does the Energy Compact consider measures that address the needs of the most vulnerable groups (e.g. those impacted the most by energy transitions, lack of energy access)? ☒Yes ☐No

V. Feasibility and Robustness - Commitments and measures are technically sound, feasible, and verifiable based a set of objectives with specific performance indicators, baselines, targets and data sources as needed.

V.1. Is the information included in the Energy Compact based on updated quality data and sectoral assessments, with clear and transparent methodologies related to the proposed measures? ☒Yes ☐No

V.2. Has the Energy Compact considered inclusion of a set of SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, resource-based and time based) objectives? ☒Yes ☐No

V.3. Has the Energy Compact considered issues related to means of implementation to ensure feasibility of measures proposed (e.g. cost and financing strategy, technical assistant needs and partnerships, policy and regulatory gaps, data and technology)? ☒Yes ☐No

SECTION 8: ENERGY COMPACT GENERAL INFORMATION

8.1. Title/name of the Energy Compact

C40 Renewable Energy Declaration: Powering Green and Just Cities

8.2. Lead entity name (for joint Energy Compacts please list all parties and include, in parenthesis, its entity type, using entity type from below)

C40

8.3. Lead entity type

☐ Government	☒ Local/Regional Government	☐ Multilateral body /Intergovernmental Organization
☒ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	☐ Civil Society organization/Youth	☐ Academic Institution /Scientific Community
☐ Private Sector	☐ Philanthropic Organization	☐ Other relevant actor

8.4. Contact Information

Constant Alarcon
Programme manager, Clean Energy

C40
calarcon@c40.org
+44 7763 522 144

8.5. Please select the geographical coverage of the Energy Compact

☒Africa ☒Asia and Pacific ☒Europe ☒Latin America and Caribbean ☒North America ☐West Asia ☒Global

8.6. Please select the Energy Compact thematic focus area(s)

☒ Energy Access ☒ Energy Transition ☒ Enabling SDGs through inclusive just Energy Transitions ☐ Innovation, Technology and Data ☐ Finance and Investment.

SECTION 9: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION (IF REQUIRED)

Please provide additional website link(s) on your Energy Compact, which may contain relevant key documents, photos, short video clips etc.

Please visit https://www.c40.org/energy-declaration to learn more about the C40 Renewable Energy Declaration and the actions taken by signatory cities to meet their commitment. The full declaration text is available here.

Please watch an introductory video from C40 CEO Mark Watts here.