SDG7 Energy Compact of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland :
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

SECTION 1: AMBITION

1.1. Ambitions to achieve SDG7 by 2030. *[Please select all that apply]*
(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): Internationally, working with other governments and the private sector to accelerate delivery of clean energy to those currently without access to electricity and clean cooking. Time frame: 2030 In the UK, fuel poverty is a devolved policy area, so targets are different in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. In England, ensuring that as many fuel poor homes as is reasonably practicable achieve a minimum energy efficiency rating of Band C, by 2030. In Scotland ensuring that no more than 15% of households in Scotland are in fuel poverty by 2030. In Wales, ensuring that not more than 5% of households are estimated to be living in fuel poverty at any one time as far as reasonably practicable by 2035. Context for the ambition(s): The United Kingdom commits to support universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
☐ **7.2.** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.	Target(s): In the UK, to reduce emissions by 78% by 2035 compared to 1990 levels. Internationally, to demonstrate that by 2030 power systems in different geographies and climates are able to effectively integrate up to 100% variable renewable energies in their generation mix. Time frame: 2030 Context for the ambition(s): The United Kingdom commits to take action to increase the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix. The United Kingdom supports the Paris Agreement principle that the transition takes into account the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities.
☐ **7.3.** By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.	Target(s): In the UK, for as many existing homes as possible to hit EPC Band C by 2035, where practical, cost-effective and affordable. Internationally, work with partners in the Three Percent Club to achieve a 3% annual improvement in energy efficiency. Time frame: Ongoing Context for the ambition(s): The United Kingdom commits to supporting the achievement of universal access to sustainable energy by 2030 by supporting global improvement in energy efficiency. 3% annual improvements in energy efficiency are needed to meet the Paris climate goals and achieve SDG7.
☐ **7.a.** International Cooperation. 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	Target(s): Continuing to play an important role in supporting international energy-focused institutions, including the IEA, IRENA, Mission Innovation, and the Clean Energy Ministerial, as well as leading initiatives that seek to improve coordination around clean energy, such as the Energy Transition Council and the Powering Past Coal Alliance (jointly with Canada), the MI Green Powered Future and Clean Hydrogen Missions, to strengthen international cooperation on clean energy and make it the most economical, accessible and effective option for all countries. Time frame: -2030

infrastructure and clean energy technology.	Context for the ambition(s): The United Kingdom commits to working to enhance international cooperation on clean energy. The United Kingdom is committed to sustained and strengthened cooperation across the public and private sectors and key technologies to accelerate innovation to meet the Paris goals. The United Kingdom co-leads the Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA) with Canada, a coalition of 136 national and sub-national governments, businesses and organisations working to advance the transition from unabated coal power generation to clean energy.
☐ **7.b.** Infrastructure and Technology. 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): Bringing together the global political, financial, and technical leadership in the power sector through the Energy Transition Council (ETC) and the forthcoming Green Grids Initiative-One Sun One World One Grid to rapidly scale up renewable energy and smart green grids to trade renewable electricity. Time frame: -2030 Context for the ambition(s): The United Kingdom is committed to expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all.

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.]***

From 1 October 2024 the United Kingdom will no longer use unabated coal to generate electricity. The United Kingdom is committed to bringing all greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050.

Internationally, the UK will double its International Climate Finance (ICF) to at least £11.6 billion between 2021/22 and 2025/26, to help developing countries take action on climate, whilst tackling the needs of the most vulnerable. These include the World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP) and the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs). We also lead key international initiatives which aim to accelerate efforts in support of SDG7, including the Energy Transition Council (ETC) and Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA), amongst others. On 31st March 2021 the UK also implemented its new policy to end international support for the fossil fuel energy sector, except in limited circumstances, and align its support to clean energy.

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].*

1	*(Ambition 7.1)* Extending the Warm Home Discount, which provides a one-off discount on electricity bills (England, Scotland, Wales only).	2025/26
2	*(Ambition 7.1)* Working with developing country governments, other funders, and private sector innovators to accelerate access to electricity and clean cooking, for example through the Transforming Energy Access (TEA) platform and Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS) programme.	2018-2024
3	*(Ambition 7.2)* Quadrupling our offshore wind capacity (currently 10GW) to generate more power than all UK homes use today, as well as expanding other low-cost renewables technologies.	2030
5	*(Ambition 7.2)* Bringing together the global political, financial, and technical leadership in the power sector through fora such as the Energy Transition Council (ETC) to make clean power the most economical and accessible option for all countries.	2023
6	*(Ambition 7.3)* Improving the energy efficiency of homes in the UK, so that as many existing homes as possible to hit EPC Band C by 2035, where practical, cost-effective and affordable.	2035
7	*(Ambition 7.3)* Improving the energy efficiency of new buildings and appliances around the world and increasing the update of greener construction practices and technologies in developing countries, for example through the Market Accelerator for Green Construction (MAGC) and the Efficiency for Access Coalition (EforA).	2018-2025
8	*(Ambition 7.3)*	2030

		Delivering the Product Efficiency Call to Action with the International Energy Agency (IEA) through the Super-efficient Equipment and Appliance Deployment initiative (SEAD) which aims to double the efficiency of products which account for over 40% of global electricity consumption.	
	9	*(Cross-cutting ambition)* Supporting the Energy Storage Programme, as part of our commitment to the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), to accelerate the deployment of energy storage technologies in developing countries, increase renewable energy deployment, enhance energy access and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the power sector.	2019-2023
	10	*(Ambition 7.a)* Bringing together the global political, financial, and technical leadership in the power sector through fora such as the Energy Transition Council (ETC), PPCA, the forthcoming Green Grids Initiative-One Sun One World One Grid, Clean Energy Ministerial, Mission Innovation to strengthen cooperation across the public and private sectors to meet the Paris goals.	2023
	11	*(Ambition 7.a)* Working internationally to support the scaling of renewable power systems through multi-lateral development banks, including through the World Bank Climate Investment Funds programme and the Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP).	Ongoing 2020-23 (CIFs) 2018-23 (ESMAP)
	12	*(Ambition 7.a)* Supporting countries to develop least cost low carbon growth pathways with support via the Climate Compatible Growth Programme (CCG).	2021-2025
	13	*(Ambition 7.a)* Supporting partner countries to implement and increase their ambitions for carbon emissions reductions in line with their NDCs and the Paris Agreement by providing tailored capacity building on areas that support clean energy transitions, including renewable energy, hydrogen, the just energy transition and energy efficiency, via the UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions Programme (UK PACT).	2018-2022
	14	*(Ambition 7.a)* Co-leading the Mission Innovation Clean Hydrogen Mission with the European Commission, Australia, Chile and the United States and the Green Powered Future Mission with Italy and China.	2030
	15	*(Ambition 7.b)* Supporting clean energy RD&D to enable a just and inclusive clean energy transition in developing countries: for example, through the Ayrton Fund, which aims to develop and test new technology targeted at tackling climate change in developing countries, and through the UK's Clean Energy Innovation Facility.	2021-2026
	16	*(Ambition 7.b)* Supporting developing countries to scale up renewable energy and smart green grids through the Energy Transition Council and the and the Green Grids Initiative-One Sun One World One Grid.	2020-2023
	17	*(Ambition 7.b)* Increasing investment in clean technology through the UK's Net Zero Innovation Portfolio, which aims to accelerate the commercialisation of low-carbon technologies, systems and business models in power, buildings, and industry.	2021-2025

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***
1	*(Ambition 7.1)* Expanding the Warm Home Discount to around 3 million low-income households (England, Scotland, Wales only).	2022/23-2025/26
2	*(Ambition 7.1)* Delivering clean energy access to at least 15 million people via programmes including the Transforming Energy Access (TEA) programme, the Low Energy Inclusive Appliances (LEIA) programme and the Africa Clean Energy (ACE) programme.	2018-2024
3	*(Ambition 7.2)* Targeting 40GW of offshore wind, including 1GW floating wind.	2030
4	*(Ambition 7.2)* Enabling over ten developing countries to integrate a higher percentage of renewables in the grid and to attract more clean energy finance to support their energy transitions.	2023
5	*(Ambition 7.2/7.3)*	2015-2021

	Investing £200m through the UK Climate Investments Programme (UKCI) in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects across sub-Saharan Africa and India.	
6	*(Ambition 7.3)* In England, providing £1.3billion to deliver energy efficiency works and low carbon heating in domestic properties. In Wales, the Warm Homes Programme, designed to improve home energy efficiency, will continue until March 2023 by which time a further 10,000 homes are expected to have been improved (currently 67,100 homes). In Scotland, the Scottish Government is investing an additional £2 billion across 2021/22 – 2025/26 in largescale, low carbon infrastructure. This includes £400 million for heat and energy efficient projects. In Northern Ireland, continuing to deliver the Affordable Warmth Scheme until March 2024.	-2023 (England) -2023 (Wales) -2025/2026 (Scotland) -2024 (Northern Ireland)
7	*(Ambition 7.3)* Providing £103m to the Market Accelerator for Green Construction (MAGC).	2018-2025
8	*(Ambition 7.3)* Doubling the efficiency of four key products sold globally and funding the IEA to deliver the operational function of the SEAD initiative to continue delivering action to 2030.	2030
9	*(Cross-cutting ambition)* Supporting the Energy Storage Programme financially as part of the UK's existing £2bn contribution to the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs). Supporting the G7 endorsement and collective commitment to contribute up to $2bn to the CIFs new energy programmes (Accelerating Coal Transitions and Renewable Energy Integration) made at the G7 Leaders' summit in June 2021.	2019-2026
11	*(Ambition 7.a)* Committing £1.44 billion to the Green Climate Fund, which helps improve international coordination to provide global support to adaptation and mitigation, including the scaling of renewable power systems.	2020-23
11	*(Ambition 7.a)* Providing up to £37 million to support the Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP).	2018-2023
12	*(Ambition 7.a)* Providing support via the Climate Compatible Growth programme to at least 6 developing countries to develop least cost low carbon growth pathways.	2021-2024
13	*(Ambition 7.a)* Providing £70m to the UK Partnering for Accelerated Climate Transitions Programme (UK PACT), which includes support for energy transitions and energy efficiency.	2018-2022
14	*(Ambition 7.a)* Along with other Mission Innovation Clean Hydrogen Mission participants, increasing the cost-competitiveness of clean hydrogen by reducing end-to-end costs to USD 2 per kilogram by 2030. The UK will develop at least 3 hydrogen valleys, support investment in RD&D across the hydrogen value chain and facilitate knowledge-sharing between UK experts and participating MI members' networks.	2030
14	*(Ambition 7.a)* Demonstrating cost-efficient integration of up to 100% VRE in power systems through the Green Powered Future Missions. The UK will develop large-scale demonstration projects (~10-100MW) and smaller pilot projects demonstrating innovative solutions, as well as actively participate in knowledge sharing and capacity building activities in its role as lead of the Systems Integration, Data and Digitalisation Pillar.	2030
15	*(Ambition 7.b)* Providing £100m for the Transforming Energy Access programme to support early-stage testing and scale-up of innovative technologies and business models that accelerate access to affordable, clean energy services for poor households and enterprises in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.	2017-2024
16	*(Ambition 7.b)* As part of the Energy Transition Council, strengthening regional initiatives to deliver priority grid developments and facilitate peer-to-peer knowledge exchange through the Green Grids Initiative-One Sun One World One Grid.	2019-2023 (possibility to extend)
17	*(Ambition 7.b)* Investing £1 billion in the Net Zero Innovation Portfolio to accelerate the commercialisation of innovative low-carbon technologies, systems and processes in the power, buildings, and industrial sectors.	2021-2025

SECTION 4: REQUIRED RESOURCES AND SUPPORT

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

Section 3 indicates the funding and resource available to deliver the targets outlined in Section 2, particularly for UK domestic policy.

Internationally, the UK will double its International Climate Finance (ICF) to at least £11.6 billion between 2021/22 and 2025/26, to help developing countries take action on climate, whilst tackling the needs of the most vulnerable. Resource to support coordination amongst development partners (for example through the Energy Transition Council and Powering Past Coal Alliance) will continue to be essential to delivering successful outcomes. Additionally, multilateral and bilateral funding for the major energy programmes, such as CIFs and ESMAP, is also crucial for scaling up outcomes globally. The UK will continue to engage with all partners through existing forums to achieve this.

SECTION 5: IMPACT

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

Domestic implementation will take place within the United Kingdom. Internationally, the focus of UK support on clean energy access is in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and the Indo-Pacific. Existing commitments listed above are expected to lead to at least 15m people with improved access to clean energy in these regions.

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]

The United Kingdom reaffirms its commitment to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at home and around the world. The interlinkages between the Goals mean that progress on SDG7 will have a direct or indirect impact on others, such as poverty, justice and decent work. Reducing fuel poverty earlier in the UK will ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment (SDG 10). The United Kingdom supports the Paris Agreement principle that the transition to renewable energy takes into account the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities, as we transition to renewable energies (SDG8). For example: through the Energy Transition Council, ETC partners including the UK are putting together principles on a Just Transition, which includes donors and multilateral development banks committing to make a just transition a priority across development spending. The UK commits to strengthening the means of implementation by advocating for cooperation within and between countries on the clean energy and clean access agendas (SDG17). For example: capacity building activities such as those to promote green grids are crucial to making sure that No One is Left Behind and all states and societies are able to 'design and implement strategies that minimize the negative impacts of current social, economic and environmental crises and emerging challenges'.

5.3. Alignment with Paris Agreement and net-zero by 2050 - Please describe how **each** 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 UK, in its NDC, commits to reduce economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions by at least 68% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels. We intend to do this through a range of existing policies and measures: for example, extending the Warm Home Discount; improving the energy efficiency of homes; increasing wind capacity, as well as expanding other low-cost renewables technologies. Delivery of the UK's NDC will also draw on policies and measures that will be developed in the future. For example: in November 2020, the UK Prime Minister set out the Ten Point Plan for a green industrial revolution.
More broadly, the Clean Growth Strategy describes the UK Government's current policies and measures to decarbonise all sectors of the UK economy through the 2020s and beyond. Ahead of COP26, the UK intends to publish a comprehensive Net Zero Strategy, setting out the government's vision for transitioning to a net zero economy by 2050, making the most of new growth and employment opportunities across the UK. The Net Zero Strategy will constitute the UK's revised Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy for the purposes of the Paris Agreement.

Internationally, to ensure we are consistent with the Paris Agreement, we will seek opportunities to strengthen cooperation in order to accelerate the global energy transition. Through its bilateral UK PACT programme, the UK is supporting countries around the world to increase their capacity to implement and increase the ambition of their NDCs in various sectors, including energy. To date, UK PACT is supporting 5 countries with high emissions reduction potential to reduce their energy-related emissions. Increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix will accelerate the transition from coal and other fossil fuels to clean energy. This is at the core of the UK's work on the Energy Transition Council, PPCA, the forthcoming Green Grids Initiative-One Sun One World One Grid, ESMAP and others. These activities help strengthen cooperation across the public and private sectors to meet the Paris goals and increase the share of renewables in the global energy mix. The United Kingdom supports the Paris Agreement principle that the transition to renewable energy takes into account the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with

nationally defined development priorities, as we transition to renewable energies (SDG8). Raising the energy efficiency of new buildings and appliances around the world will enable us to meet will help to ensure that we meet the Paris Agreement goal of 3% improvements per year.

Supporting clean energy RD&D via the Ayrton Fund and the UK's Net Zero Innovation Portfolio, and working through Mission Innovation, in particular by co-leading the Clean Hydrogen and Green Powered Future Missions is critical to reaching our Paris Agreement goals. Half of the emissions reductions needed to achieve the Paris Agreement rely on technologies not available or affordable today. We want to accelerate the pace of innovation so that every country and sector can affordably meet net zero by 2050 or before. Innovation will reduce costs, increase access, and uncover new approaches to how we produce, use, store and distribute energy.

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.

The United Kingdom commits to comply with monitoring mechanisms that will be linked to agreed tracking mechanisms to measure progress on this Compact on an annual basis. The results will be made public and adjustments will be introduced as needed. The United Kingdom commits to working in partnership with UN-Energy.

SECTION 7: GUIDING PRINCIPLES CHECK LIST

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 defined 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

SDG7 Energy Compact of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland :
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

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)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

Eleanor Criswell
International Climate Change Directorate
Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

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.