



**United
Nations**



HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE ON
ENERGY
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 2021

Report of the High-Level Dialogue on Energy¹

November 2021

¹ Summary of the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. The United Nations General Assembly, in resolution 74/225, invited “the Secretary-General, with the support of the relevant United Nations system entities, to convene a high-level dialogue in 2021, to promote the implementation of the energy-related goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in support of the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (2014–2024), including the global plan of action for the Decade and the high-level political forum on sustainable development.”
2. On 24 September 2021, the High-level Dialogue on Energy was held at summit-level, gathering more than 130 global leaders, including Heads of States and Government, Ministers, and other stakeholders. Marking a historic milestone as the first global meeting on energy under the auspices of the UN General Assembly in 40 years, the Dialogue presented a unique opportunity to inspire and commit to transformative action.
3. The High-level Dialogue was expected to result in two main outcomes:
 - a. A **global roadmap** towards attainment of SDG 7 as a non-negotiated forward-looking summary, by the Secretary-General, with policy recommendations and milestones to be achieved to further accelerate SDG 7 implementation in support of the Decade of Action to deliver the SDGs and net zero emissions.
 - b. **Energy Compacts**, i.e. voluntary commitments from Member States and other stakeholders, including business, subnational authorities and civil society that will detail key outcomes, milestones and implementation timelines with clear tracking frameworks towards attaining SDG7 by 2030.

II. Preparatory Process

4. In preparation of the Dialogue, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, Mr. Liu Zhenmin, was designated as the Dialogue Secretary-General to facilitate its organization. Under his leadership, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, through the Division for Sustainable Development Goals, served as the Secretariat for the Dialogue, ensuring the full engagement of the UN-Energy secretariat during the Dialogue preparations.
5. The UN-Energy Co-Chairs, namely, Mr. Achim Steiner, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, and Ms. Damilola Ogunbiyi, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for All, were designated as the Dialogue Co-Chairs to facilitate substantive content development,

multi-stakeholder mobilization and inter-agency support. Ms. Ogunbiyi also was appointed as High-level Champion for the Dialogue.

6. A broad and inclusive consultative process yielded key inputs for the Dialogue. This process was structured around 5 Themes: energy access; energy transitions; enabling SDGs through inclusive, just transitions; innovation, technology and data; and finance and investment.
7. By engaging as Global Theme Champions, 30 Member States (*Annex 1*) took the initiative and spearheaded advocacy efforts on their Theme. Importantly, the Global Theme Champions led the way by developing Energy Compacts early on, inspiring others to follow suit.
8. Technical Working Groups composed of more than 160 multi-stakeholder experts and co-led by 16 UN agencies (*Annex 2*) and other relevant international organizations were established to provide the substantive groundwork for the Dialogue. These Working Groups developed [five Theme Reports](#), including sets of key policy recommendations (*Annex 3*), as technical inputs for the High-level Dialogue.
9. Throughout the consultations, UN-Energy provided technical contributions and inter-agency support. In particular, UN-Energy member organizations guided the Technical Working Groups in their consultations, both through their roles as Co-Leads and by providing expert advice. UN-Energy member organizations also strongly supported the Ministerial-level Thematic Forums through high-level engagement and the organization of various side-events.
10. A series of virtual public briefings were held in the lead-up to the Dialogue in order to inform as many stakeholders as possible. A multistakeholder thematic debate held on 3 June 2021 provided opportunities to engage more deeply. In addition, a public e-consultation facilitated by UN DESA solicited technical inputs from multi-stakeholders. The submissions received were compiled in a [summary report](#) as technical inputs for the High-level Dialogue.
11. Detailed information was developed on the new concept of Energy Compacts and efforts undertaken to use it as a tool for mobilizing SDG7 action worldwide. To mobilize and support the development of Energy Compacts, 48 Energy Compact Workshops were held in the run up to the Dialogue. This includes a wide variety of workshops, with some intending to reach out to a broad audience, while others were target at one or more specific stakeholder groups, including individual Member States, business, local governments, and multi-stakeholders.
12. Finally, Ministerial Thematic Forums were held virtually from 21 to 25 June 2021, bringing together about 1,500 participants, including over 50 Ministers from national

governments and other leaders from business, cities, civil society and youth organizations. The Forums provided participants with an opportunity to discuss the inputs for the High-level Dialogue and to showcase solutions and partnerships. A [summary of the Ministerial Thematic Forums](#), including suggested key milestones for SDG7 action (*Annex 4*), was compiled as input for the Dialogue.

13. The preparatory process produced a series of substantive inputs in the form of [background materials](#) for the Dialogue, including but not limited to:
 - Summary of the Ministerial Thematic Forums
 - Theme Report on Energy Access
 - Theme Report on Energy Transition
 - Theme Report on Enabling SDGs through Inclusive, Just Energy Transitions
 - Theme Report on Innovation, Technology and Data
 - Theme Report on Finance and Investment
 - Energy Compacts in the Spotlight: Illustrated Highlights of the Ministerial Thematic Forums for the High-level Dialogue on Energy
 - Summary Report of the Multi-stakeholder Consultations.
14. The present report reflects some of the main issues raised at the High-level Dialogue on Energy along with key messages from the discussions.

III. Programme

15. The High-level Dialogue on Energy was held virtually on 24 September 2021, featuring both live online interventions and pre-recorded video statements.
16. The Dialogue was structured around four sessions: accelerating action to achieve universal access and net-zero emissions; ensuring just and inclusive energy transitions to leave no one behind; catalysing finance and investment; and scaling up action through Energy Compacts. The Dialogue also included a special event on raising collective ambition on SDG 7 and climate action (*Annex 6*).
17. Side events were held on the margins of the meetings of the Dialogue and were sponsored by a diverse group of stakeholders, including governments, United Nations entities international and intergovernmental organizations, business, civil society entities and other relevant stakeholders. Information on the events is available on the website of the Dialogue.
18. The Dialogue was preceded by two Energy Action Days which took place on 22 and 23 September 2021 as to mobilize multi-stakeholder action in support of SDG7 and net-zero emissions.

IV. Opening

19. In his opening remarks, UN Secretary-General António Guterres highlighted four priorities for achieving SDG 7 and net-zero emissions: closing the energy access gap; decarbonizing energy systems; mobilizing predictable finance at scale; and ensuring no one is left behind through a just and equitable transition. He emphasized that the Energy Compacts provide an opportunity to work towards this sustainable energy future and noted that UN-Energy will continue to drive action through the UN system.
20. H.E. Abdulla Shahid, President of the 76th session of the General Assembly, noted that energy still remains a luxury for millions of people and stressed the need to ensure access to energy.
21. Ms. Chebet Lesan, CEO, BrightGreen Kenya, called for substantially increased investment in the clean cookstove industry to facilitate innovation and build data. Making a strong case for this sector, she stressed the need for private sector risk capital.
22. Mr. Francesco Starace, CEO, Enel Group, urged aligning pandemic recovery funds with climate transition goals and not financing energy systems that can become stranded assets.

V. Leadership Dialogue Session 1: Accelerating Action to Achieve Universal Access and Net-zero Emissions

23. As chair of this session, Mr. Achim Steiner, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, emphasized that the lack of access of so many to modern and affordable energy is an unacceptable situation and one that can be solved with the tools at hand if the necessary will and resources are applied. He announced UNDP's commitment to mobilize partners to provide access to clean and affordable energy to 500 million additional people.
24. Member States underlined that energy access is an indispensable enabler for many facets of sustainable development, including poverty eradication, gender equality, health, education, sustainable cities and communities, clean water and sanitation, jobs, innovation, transport, and vulnerable populations including refugees and other displaced persons. It was noted that energy services are also essential for fighting the COVID-19 pandemic.
25. Yet, currently, 760 million people worldwide remain without access to electricity, and 2.6 billion people lack access to clean cooking fuels and technology. It was pointed out that significantly increasing the pace of electrification and clean cooking expansion

- efforts through low-carbon development is an urgent matter. It was noted that this can only be achieved through a shift to a system-level paradigm that not only embraces greater commitment and innovation but also challenges the habitual ways in which energy-access policy and investments are directed.
26. It was noted that energy policy, planning, financing and innovation must be fully aligned with reaching universal access to both electricity and clean cooking by 2030. More attention needs to be paid in particular to providing access to clean cooking fuels and technology. To this end, an international day on clean cooking was proposed as to raise awareness, political will, and resources. It was also noted that achieving universal access to electricity will require both grid expansion and off-grid solutions. The session also demonstrated that there is an ongoing discussion on the role of natural gas, including on whether it could support the transition towards net-zero emissions.
 27. Member States highlighted that the energy transition must be sped up significantly and its scope must be broadened to achieve SDG7 and align with the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate change. It was pointed out that emissions from energy account for about 75 per cent of total greenhouse gas emissions. Without deep energy decarbonization, the 1.5°C goal will fall quickly out of reach. It was noted that renewable energy is now the most competitive, convenient energy source, enabling the alignment of economic growth with preserving the planet's resources. But while globally there is almost 3000 gigawatt of renewable energy capacity, and renewables accounted for 82 per cent of newly installed capacity in 2020, fossil fuels still make up about 60 per cent of global power generation. Member States also highlighted the need for more ambitious national renewable energy targets. Local and regional governments have a key role to play in accelerating energy transition. Noting that investments in coal continue, it was urged that coal needs to be phased out as quickly as possible, beginning with the OECD countries. Member States also discussed measures to increase energy efficiency, as currently, gains remain woefully below needed levels.
 28. It was emphasized that innovation, technology and data in support of low-carbon development to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 must be harnessed more quickly and extensively. The energy transition toward net zero emissions must be based on the rapid upscaling and implementation of available technologies to innovate for the future. It was noted that this should include energy storage, electric vehicles, hydrogen, and carbon capture and storage technologies. Member States also advocated for the increased production and use of geothermal and biofuel, including the creation and expansion of markets for these technologies. It was noted that the development of energy technologies should be promoted in a more open, inclusive and balanced manner that allows all countries to benefit from the latest technologies.
 29. At the end of this session, the Dialogue Secretary-General, Mr. Liu Zhenmin, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, made a statement in which he

pointed out key elements of a global roadmap for accelerated SDG7 action: closing the energy access gap for the 760 million who lack access; ensuring clean cooking solutions; scaling up financing for clean energy solutions; leveraging synergies with other SDGs to pursue a just and inclusive energy transition; and dramatically scaling up action.

VI. Leadership Dialogue Session 2: Ensuring Just and Inclusive Energy Transitions to Leave No One Behind

30. As chair of this session, Ms. Damilola Ogunbiyi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for All, highlighted that a just and equitable transition must factor in the aspirations of all energy-poor people and provide clean, affordable energy, noting the transformative effect of energy on quality of life for people and communities. Ogunbiyi called on everyone to form an Energy Compact network to build momentum, deliver progress on the ground, and capitalize on renewable energy investments.
31. Member States highlighted that more must be done to ensure that no one is left behind and to strengthen inclusion, interlinkages and synergies. It was pointed out that the integration of socio-economic outcomes in the energy sector is critical to ensuring no one is left behind. This includes integration of principles of justice, equity and equality in energy-sector policy, planning and financing vis-à-vis the energy needs of the most vulnerable communities, including women and children, youth, and indigenous peoples. It was noted that gender equality and women's empowerment must include empowering women in the design, production and distribution of modern energy services. Importantly, equal representation of women in decision-making bodies in energy institutions must be advanced. It was noted that inclusive process and public participation is key.
32. It is crucial to mainstream energy-sector policies and strategies into economic, industrial, labour, educational and social strategies to ensure just energy transitions. It was highlighted that electricity is crucial for the production of affordable goods and services. The de-carbonization of urban-transport, dramatically increasing investment in electrifying health care facilities, and optimizing the energy-food nexus were mentioned as important examples of cross-sectoral issues which need to be addressed.
33. Member States noted that while the energy transition is expected to produce an overall net gain in jobs, it is critical to invest in reskilling of affected workers and economic diversification of communities, ensuring a just transition. Moreover, it was noted that local innovators and entrepreneurs must be supported to develop clean solutions that support green incomes.

34. It was pointed out that the most vulnerable countries—in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states—deserve special attention, as do countries in situations of conflict or post-conflict. Investments in sustainable energy in these countries will have a significant positive impact across different SDGs and exemplify the true spirit of leaving no one behind.

VII. Leadership Dialogue Session 3: Catalysing Finance and Investment

35. As chair of this session, Mr. Steiner Steiner noted that the USD 400 billion in commitments already catalogued by the HLDE is just the beginning, calling for scaled-up and innovative financing for sustainable energy. He noted that just 1% of the USD 400 trillion held by private capital today would be enough to realize the energy transition.
36. Member States emphasized that reaching SDG7 and net-zero emissions requires an urgent and steep rise in clean energy investment and finance. This includes tripling clean energy investment globally by 2030, and accelerating access to finance particularly in the least developed countries.
37. Member States recommended to phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies and instead support market-based energy transition. Member States urged to avoid locking in carbon-intensive energy structures and to phase out financing for fossil-fuel projects. Recovery funds in response to the COVID pandemic should be aligned with climate transition goals and not finance energy systems that can become stranded assets. It was noted that climate finance for developing countries should be increased and become more accessible.
38. It is crucial to create enabling policy and regulatory frameworks to leverage private sector investment towards SDG7 targets. It was noted that just 1% of the USD 400 trillion held by private capital today would be enough to realize the energy transition. In many countries, the local financial markets and intermediaries, and public and private sector collaboration, require support.
39. A robust pipeline of de-risked clean energy projects that can attract private capital must be ensured. It was noted that special attention should be given to de-risking market-creating projects. Innovation must be extended to include innovative business models, financing structures, and consumer behaviour nudges.

VIII. Leadership Dialogue Session 4: Scaling up action through Energy Compacts

40. As chair of this session, Ms. Ogunbiyi highlighted the impressive scale of commitments achieved through the Energy Compacts, while pointing out that further ambition is needed, particularly regarding access to clean cooking fuels and technology. She emphasized that she is looking forward to many more commitments and action on the ground during the coming decade to achieve SDG7.
41. Member States emphasized the utility of the Energy Compacts as a key vehicle to translate ambitions and key recommendations into concrete actions in specified timelines and locations. By mobilizing voluntary commitments from Member States and non-state actors, such as regional and local governments, companies, NGOs, and others, the Energy Compacts provide an effective tool for driving wholistic and inclusive action.
42. It was noted that the ground-breaking announcement of over 150 Energy Compacts at the High-level Dialogue on Energy testifies to the unprecedented momentum created by this process of mobilizing voluntary commitments from Member States and other key stakeholders from the business sector, subnational governments and civil society.
43. It was noted that while the Energy Compacts have already reached impressive levels of voluntary commitments, this will not yet be sufficient to reach SDG7 in support of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. Rather, additional voluntary commitments, including through the Energy Compacts should be mobilized. Moreover, it was pointed out that the Energy Compacts announced require follow-up and should be monitored. The Energy Compacts should be seen as living documents.

IX. Special Session: Raising collective ambition on SDG 7 and climate action

44. Speakers urged to dramatically scale up action in support of SDG7 and net-zero emissions across the board. Every stakeholder has an important role to play in this global endeavour. It was noted that Member States and other stakeholders can drive the global energy transformation by forming transformational partnerships. UN entities, international organizations and multilateral development banks, as well as businesses, civil society, science, city and regional governments and other stakeholders, must step up and strengthen their efforts in support of low carbon development towards SDG7 and net-zero emissions.
45. It was emphasized that in an increasingly interconnected world, we need global cooperation to solve the twin challenges of energy access and energy transition. The energy challenge cannot be solved by one country alone. It is a collective issue which needs a coordinated response that must go beyond incremental changes.

X. Closing

46. In his closing remarks, Mr. Liu Zhenmin, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the Secretary-General of the High-level Dialogue on Energy recalled that one of the outcomes of the Dialogue will be a global roadmap towards SDG7 and net-zero emissions. Highlighting the impressive commitments made in the Energy Compacts developed thus far, he underlined that a strengthened UN-Energy will continue to support mobilization of more Energy Compacts in the years to come.
47. UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina Mohammed stressed the four priorities for SDG7 action: closing the energy access gap and cutting it in half by 2015; decarbonizing the energy sector including by tripling solar and wind capacity by 2030, building no new coal plants, and redirecting fossil fuel subsidies to renewables; mobilizing predictable finance at scale and promoting technology transfer, including by tripling annual investment in renewables and energy efficiency; and leaving no one behind. Mohammed highlighted the impressive commitments of together over USD 400 billion made in the 150 Energy Compacts announced at the Dialogue and promised the continuing support of UN-Energy in the follow-up to the Dialogue.

XI. Outcomes

48. **Global roadmap for accelerated SDG7 action in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change:** As a key outcome of the Dialogue, the Secretary-General issued a forward-looking summary of the Dialogue in form of a global roadmap for accelerated SDG7 action in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change. Importantly, the roadmap contains a selection of milestones to be achieved by 2025 and 2030 regarding universal energy access and energy transition. The roadmap provides an invaluable guide for collective action on energy across sectors that transcends individual and piecemeal approaches and delivers scaled-up and broad impact. In addition, the present report of the Dialogue captures the main substantive points raised in the discussions.
49. **Energy Compacts:** New multi-billion-dollar commitments in support of universal energy access and energy transition and were announced at the Dialogue. [Over 150 Energy Compacts](#) with voluntary commitments from Member States and other key stakeholders from the business sector, subnational governments and civil society, amounting to over USD 400 billion in investment, are bound to catalyse transformational action. Their successful implementation would lead to universal access to electricity and hundreds of millions gaining access to clean cooking. Moreover, they promise the development of several hundred gigawatts of additional clean energy capacity and would also entail several terawatts of energy savings. Importantly, they also include commitments on millions of new and decent jobs, electric vehicles, charging stations to be installed and other cross-sectoral benefits ([Annex 5](#)).

50. This level of commitments on SDG7 is unprecedented in history. The powerful momentum created by the Energy Compacts will contribute strongly to the implementation of the UN Decade on Sustainable Energy for All, 2014-2024, and to global climate action in support of the UNFCCC COP 26.

XII. Way Forward

51. The Dialogue made clear that SDG7 is within reach. The transformation of the world's energy systems is already under way and is being accelerated by advances in technologies, rapid cost declines, strategic shifts in policies, regulatory frameworks and investments, new business models, concerns for energy security, increased cooperation and sharing of best practices. Capitalizing on this momentum to support achievement of SDG7 requires strengthened political will, increased levels of investment and action by all stakeholders to scale up the deployment of renewable energy technologies, increase energy efficiency and make clean energy more affordable than ever for the benefit of all.

52. Energy Compacts are a key vehicle to translate the global roadmap into concrete actions in specified timelines and locations. The Energy Compacts announced at the Dialogue include commitments to take decisive action and invest hundreds of billions in SDG7 which would represent a major stride forward in support of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.

53. These announcements are not the end, but only the beginning of a wave of Energy Compacts which will over the coming years mobilize additional voluntary commitments. Anchoring this surge of Energy Compacts, a global energy compact action network will provide a framework for collaboration and knowledge-sharing in support of joint and mutually reinforcing action between likeminded entities implementing Energy Compacts, thus maximizing their impact. UN-Energy will provide support to the energy compact action network.

54. To support global efforts, the UN System must collectively and decisively step-up action. As the UN's principal mechanism for inter-agency collaboration in the field of energy, UN-Energy must play a key role in following up on the High-level Dialogue on Energy and delivering on the Global Roadmap. UN-Energy must be strengthened to enhance coordination and coherence among UN entities and other partners in their efforts towards reaching SDG7 in support of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement, and to create synergies across all SDGs, leveraging the full cross-sectoral expertise of the UN-Energy entities.

55. The High-level Political Forum on sustainable development and other relevant intergovernmental platforms, including on biodiversity, climate change, food systems,

ocean, science, technology and innovation, transport and water, should be leveraged to accelerate SDG 7 action. The follow up to the Dialogue should be leveraged, including through Energy Compacts, to scale up climate action. The UN Decade on Sustainable Energy for All provides a unique intergovernmental platform to further momentum and action to realise the global roadmap, including through a stocktaking exercise towards the end of the Decade.

56. The High-level Dialogue on Energy demonstrated that this is our moment. We must act now to ensure no one is left behind. Together, we can realize the potential of energy as the key to a combined and mutually supportive breakthrough towards the achievement of the SDGs and the objectives of the Paris Agreement and net-zero emissions, allowing for a more prosperous, equitable and sustainable future for people and the planet.

ANNEX 1: List of Global Member State Theme Champions

Energy access:

China, European Union (EU), Japan, Kenya, Malawi, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia

Energy transition:

Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Germany, India, Nigeria, Poland, Spain, United Kingdom

Enabling SDGs through inclusive, just energy transitions:

European Union (EU)*, Iceland, Honduras, Nauru, Panama, Portugal, United Arab Emirates

Innovation, technology and data:

Finland, Mauritius, Morocco, Russian Federation*

Finance and investment:

Dominican Republic, Italy, Netherlands*, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia*

**in a supporting role.*

ANNEX 2: List of Technical Working Group Co-Lead Organizations

Technical Working Group on Energy Access:

- UN Development Programme (UNDP),
- UN Office for Least Developed, Landlocked and Small Island Developing States (UN OHRLLS)
- World Bank

Technical Working Group on Energy Transition:

- International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
- UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP)
- UN Environment Programme (UNEP)

Technical Working Group on Enabling SDGs Through Inclusive, Just Energy Transitions:

- UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)
- UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN ESCWA)
- World Health Organization (WHO)

Technical Working Group on Innovation, Technology and Data:

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)
- UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)
- UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Technical Working Group on Finance and Investment:

- European Investment Bank (EIB)
- International Energy Agency (IEA)
- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- UN Economic Commission for Africa (UN ECA)

ANNEX 3: List of Key Recommendations of the 5 Theme Reports

Recommendations from the Theme Report on Energy Access:

- Align energy policy and investment with energy transition pathways that accomplish universal access to electricity and clean cooking by 2030.
- Prioritize and coordinate political commitments and financing to accelerate access to clean cooking, building synergies with electrification efforts.
- Position universal access to energy as a key enabler and driver of inclusive, sustainable and resilient economic recovery and growth, and as an integral part of the transition to a just net-zero-emissions energy system.
- Put people at the centre of efforts to deliver universal energy.
- The 'last mile' of energy access must become the 'first mile' to be tackled.
- Support productive uses of energy and enterprises with innovative, cost-effective and scalable energy-access business models so that delivery of clean cooking and electricity solutions can be accelerated to households, businesses and community facilities.
- Accelerate the advancement of knowledge exchange, capacity-building, partnership-building and innovation.
- Improve the availability and quality of open-source, verifiable energy information and data pertinent to national, sub-national and local contexts.

Recommendations from the Theme Report on Energy Transition:

- Rapidly scale up deployment of available energy transition solutions to reach 8000 gigawatts of renewables by 2030 with due consideration to different contributions by individual countries.
- Increase the average annual rate of energy efficiency improvement from the current 0.8 per cent to 3 per cent through the implementation of all available technologies while supporting further innovation.
- Invest in physical infrastructure to enable the energy transition.
- Countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) should phase out coal by 2030 and redirect international energy financing towards the transition. Non-OECD countries should phase out coal by 2040, noting that many will require support for this process.
- Mainstream energy policies into economic, industrial, labour, educational and social strategies.

- Establish medium and long-term integrated energy planning strategies, define decarbonization targets, and adapt policies and regulations to shape energy systems that boost sustainable development.
- Create regional energy markets to facilitate the integration of renewables, promote cross-border power grid connectivity and trade, and further reduce costs through economies of scale.
- Intensify international cooperation on energy transition to meet the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and avoid future catastrophic climate change impacts.
- Develop sustainable transport roadmaps.
- Tailor labour and social protection policies for a just transition to the specific needs of each region and country.
- Make the energy transition a participatory enterprise.

Recommendations from the Theme Report on Enabling SDGs Through Inclusive, Just Energy Transitions:

- Every country and region should integrate achievement of the SDGs as a guiding framework into the planning and implementation of their own transition pathways towards clean and sustainable energy.
- Implement a sustainable energy transition strategy with social equity and inclusiveness at its centre to enable the SDGs.
- Integrate access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy, including access to electricity and clean cooking, as the central pillar of inclusive, just energy-transition strategies.
- Accelerate the integration of gender equity into energy transition pathways.
- Enable transformational change by promoting systemic approaches in the energy transition to achieving the SDGs and climate goals, while ensuring energy security.
- Track progress and integrate an Energy for SDG Impact Framework into energy transition strategies.
- Strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships to leverage the transformational potential of energy for enabling the SDGs.
- Ensure that energy transition pathways are sustainably designed and implemented to enhance synergies and reduce trade-offs with other SDGs.

Recommendations from the Theme Report on Harnessing Data, Innovation and Technology:

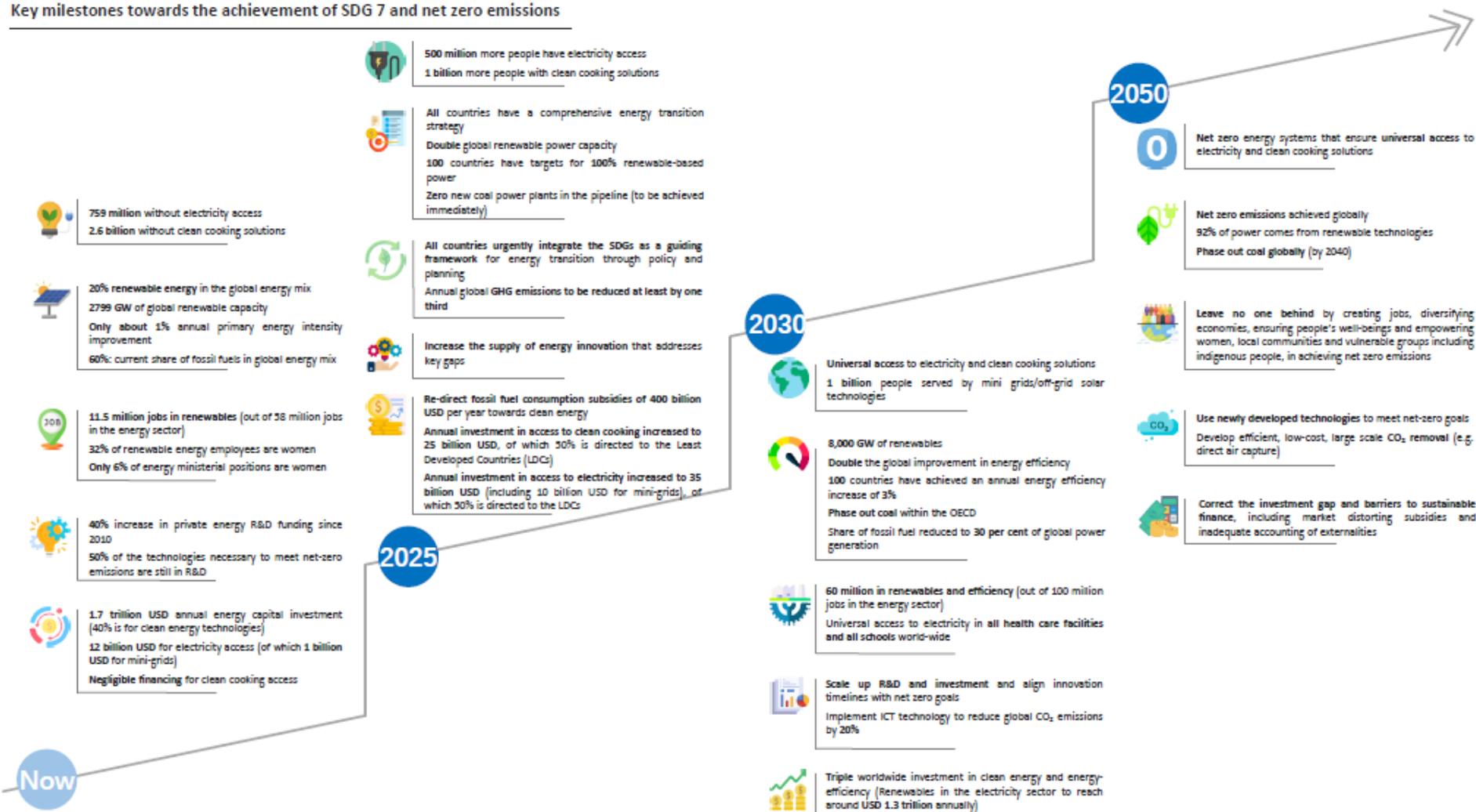
- Align energy innovation governance and international cooperation with meeting the targets for 2030 and 2050.
- Expand the supply of energy innovation that addresses key gaps.
- Increase the demand for clean and sustainable energy technologies and innovation.
- Leverage digitalization for innovation, while addressing the digital divide.
- Improve the collection, management and application of data and data systems.

Recommendations from the Theme Report on Finance and Investment:

- Accelerate delivery of public finance in support of sustainable energy goals.
- Regain the momentum lost on energy-access investments during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Align energy financing with all dimensions of the Paris Agreement.
- Governments should work with relevant stakeholders to ensure that the realization of SDG 7 and the global energy transition leaves no one behind.
- Enhance local currency funding and support for the deepening of domestic capital markets to achieve SDG 7.
- Make better use of blended finance schemes to mobilize and maximize private capital for clean energy investments and innovative energy technologies.
- Correct market-distorting subsidies and address the lack of carbon-pricing frameworks and inadequate accounting of environmental externalities that hold back sustainable investment.
- De-risk projects and fix regulatory barriers to ensure market openness, attractiveness and readiness for private-sector finance.
- Develop new mechanisms to link sustainable finance with opportunities to support SDG 7 and reward ambitious energy-transition strategies.

ANNEX 4: Input from the Ministerial Thematic Forums for the High-level Dialogue on Energy on Key Milestones towards SDG7 and Net-Zero Emissions

Key milestones towards the achievement of SDG 7 and net zero emissions



Source: Summary of the Ministerial Thematic Forums for the High-level Dialogue on Energy; Theme Report on Energy Access; Theme Report on Energy Transition; Theme Report on Enabling SDGs through Just and Inclusive Energy Transitions; Theme Report on Innovation, Technology and Data; and Theme Report on Finance and Investment, 2021, United Nations. Available at: <https://www.un.org/en/conferences/energy2024/RESOURCES>

Overview of commitments to 2030 (1/2)



	Finance and investment (USD)*	Enhanced electricity access (no. of people)	Enhanced clean cooking access (no. of people)	Additional clean energy capacity to be deployed (GW)	Energy savings to be achieved (GWh)
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Government Commitments



\$67 billion	165 million	27 million	698 GW	7,190 GWh
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Private Sector Commitments



\$336 billion	282 million	15 thousand	823 GW	166 GWh
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Catalytic Partnerships (Leveraged outcomes)

\$215 billion	1.87 billion	189 million	3,538 GW	> 1 TWh
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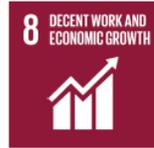
* Investment in access, transition, and efficiency

As of 17 September 2021



² For further information, please refer to the Energy Compact website: <https://www.un.org/en/energycompacts>

Overview of commitments to 2030 (2/2)



New jobs to be created

New electric vehicles to be deployed



New charging stations to be installed

Government Commitments



2.8 million

1.8 million

83,000

Private Sector Commitments



2.2 million

15000

6.7 million

Catalytic Partnerships
(Leveraged outcomes)

126,000

12,000

ANNEX 6: Agenda of the High-level Dialogue on Energy



HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE ON ENERGY

under the auspices of the UN General Assembly

Accelerating action to achieve SDG 7 in support of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement

24 September 2021

Master of Ceremonies:

- Nisha Pillai

09:30 – 10:00 **OPENING**

Opening remarks:

- H.E. António Guterres, UN Secretary-General
- H.E. Abdulla Shahid, President of the 76th session of the General Assembly
- Chebet Lesan, CEO, BrightGreen Kenya
- Francesco Starace, CEO, Enel Group

10:00 – 11:30 **LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE 1: ACCELERATING ACTION TO ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL ENERGY ACCESS AND NET ZERO EMISSIONS**

Chair:

- Achim Steiner, Administrator, UNDP, and the Dialogue Co-Chair

Global Champions of the High-Level Dialogue on Energy

- H.E. Uhuru Kenyatta, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Kenya
- H.E. Lazarus McCarthy Chakwera, President, Malawi
- H.E. Mette Frederiksen, Prime Minister, Denmark
- H.E. Alexander Novak, Deputy Prime Minister, Russian Federation
- H.E. Frans Timmermans, Executive Vice-President of the European Commission
- H.E. Tom de Bruijn, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, Netherlands

- H.E. WASHIO Eiichiro, State Minister of Foreign Affairs, Japan
- H.E. ZHANG Jianhua, Administrator, National Energy Administration, China

Heads of State and Government

- H.E. Gaston Browne, Prime Minister, Antigua and Barbuda
- H.E. Sebastian Kurz, Federal Chancellor, Austria

Co-Lead Organisations of the Technical Working Groups

- David Malpass, President, World Bank Group (WB)
- Courtenay Rattray, Under-Secretary-General/ High Representative, Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS)
- Francesco La Camera, Director General, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)

Member State and Multi-stakeholder Leaders

- Kristalina Georgieva, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Per Heggnes, CEO, IKEA Foundation
- Rajiv Shah, President, Rockefeller Foundation
- Abigail Binay, Mayor of Makati, Philippines

Statement by the Dialogue Secretary-General

- LIU Zhenmin, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the Dialogue Secretary-General

11:30 – 13:00 LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE 2: ENSURING JUST AND INCLUSIVE ENERGY TRANSITIONS TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

Chair:

- Damilola Ogunbiyi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for all, and the Dialogue Co-Chair

Global Champions of the High-Level Dialogue on Energy

- H.E. Jair Messias Bolsonaro, President, Brazil
- H.E. Ivan Duque Marquez, President, Colombia
- H.E. Andrzej Duda, President, Poland
- H.E. Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, President, Portugal
- H.E. Teresa Ribera, Vice-President and Minister for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, Spain
- H.E. Gudlaugur Thor Thordarson, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Development Cooperation, Iceland
- H.E. Raj Kumar Singh, Minister of Power, India

- H.E. Sharon Ikeazor, Minister of State for Environment, Nigeria
- H.E. Greg Hands, Minister of State for Energy, Clean Growth and Climate Change, United Kingdom

Heads of State and Government

- H.E. Gotabaya Rajapaksa, President, Sri Lanka
- H.E. Recep Tayyip Erdogan, President, Turkey
- H.E. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President, Uganda
- H.E. Alexander De Croo, Prime Minister, Belgium
- H.E. Moeketsi Majoro, Prime Minister, Lesotho

Co-Lead Organisations of the Technical Working Groups

- Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, Executive Secretary, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General, World Health Organisation (WHO)
- Mounir Tabet, Deputy Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Member State and Multi-stakeholder Leaders

- H.E. Pyon Debye, Minister of Health, Nauru, on behalf of the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS)
- H.E. Dag-Inge Ulstein, Minister of International Development, Norway
- Numar Alfonso Blanco Bonilla, Executive Secretary, Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)
- H.E. Kerenga Kua, Minister for Petroleum and Energy, Papua New Guinea
- H.E. Salim bin Naser Al Afi, Under-Secretary, Ministry of Energy and Minerals, Oman

SPECIAL EVENT (I)

Raising Collective Ambition on SDG 7 and Climate Action

13:30 – 14:00 ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION:

Moderator: Nisha Pillai

Lead Discussants:

- Achim Steiner, UNDP Administrator and Dialogue Co-Chair
- Damilola Ogunbiyi, SRSG for Sustainable Energy for All and Dialogue Co-Chair
- Patricia Espinosa, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Sheila Oparaocha, Executive Director of the ENERGIA International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy

- Catherine MacGregor, CEO, ENGIE
- Arunabha Ghosh, CEO, Council on Energy, Environment, and Water

14:00 – 14:45 STATEMENTS:

- Rafael Mariano Grossi, Director General, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- Rosaria Diaz Garavito, Regional Organizing Partner, LATAM
- H.E. Sophie Gladima, Minister of Petrol and Energy, Senegal
- H.E. Tom Alweendo, Minister of Mines and Energy, Namibia
- H.E. Ramtane Lamamra, Minister of Foreign Affairs and National Community Abroad, Algeria
- H.E. Nasrul Hamid, Minister of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources, Bangladesh
- H.E. Suy Sem, Minister of Mines and Energy, Cambodia
- H.E. Andrea Meza, Minister of Environment and Energy, Costa Rica
- H.E. Thomas Camara, Minister of Mines, Petrol and Energy, Côte d'Ivoire

15:00 – 16:15 LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE 3: CATALYSING FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

Chair:

- Achim Steiner, Administrator, UNDP, and the Dialogue Co-Chair

Global Champions of the High-Level Dialogue on Energy

- H.E. Roberto Cingolani, Minister of Ecological Transition, Italy
- H.E. Shah Mahmood Qureshi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan
- H.E. Norbert Barthle, Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany

Heads of State and Government

- H.E. Taneti Maamau, President, Kiribati
- H.E. Emmerson Dambudzo Mnangagwa, President, Zimbabwe
- H.E. Kyriakos Mitsotakis, Prime Minister, Greece
- H.E. Sher Bahadur Deuba, Prime Minister, Nepal

Co-Lead Organisations of the Technical Working Groups

- Werner Hoyer, President, European Investment Bank (EIB)
- Fatih Birol, Executive Director, International Energy Agency (IEA)

Member State and Multi-stakeholder Leaders

- John Kerry, Special Presidential Envoy for Climate, United States of America
- Eric Garcetti, Mayor, City of Los Angeles

- Agnes Kalibata, UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy to the 2021 Food Systems Summit
- Yannick Glemarec, Executive Director, Green Climate Fund (GCF)

16:15 - 17:30 LEADERSHIP DIALOGUE 4: SCALING UP ACTION THROUGH ENERGY COMPACTS

Chair:

- Damilola Ogunbiyi, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for all, and the Dialogue Co-Chair

Global Champions of the High-Level Dialogue on Energy

- H.E. Lionel Rouwen Aingimea, President, Nauru
- H.E. Raquel Peña, Vice President, Dominican Republic
- H.E. Juan Carlos Jobet, Minister of Energy and Minister of Mining, Chile
- H.E. Mika Lintilä, Minister of Economic Affairs, Finland
- H.E. Roberto Ordoñez, Minister of Energy, Honduras
- H.E. Georges Pierre Lesjongard, Minister of Energy and Public Utilities, Mauritius
- H.E. Nasser Bourita, Minister of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccan Expatriates, Morocco
- H.E. Abdullah Bin Mohammed Al Nuaimi, Minister of Climate Change and Environment, United Arab Emirates
- H.E. Jorge Rivera Staff, National Secretary of Energy, Panama

Heads of State and Government

- H.E. Milo Djukanović, President, Montenegro
- H.E. Hakainde Hichilema, President, Zambia
- H.E. Mia Amor Mottley, Prime Minister, Barbados
- H.E. Ana Brnabic, Prime Minister, Serbia
- H.E. Prayut Chan-o-cha, Prime Minister, Thailand
- H.E. Nicolae Popescu, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Moldova

Co-Lead Organisations for the Technical Working Groups

- Qu Dongyu, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- Maimunah Mohd Sharif, Executive Director / Under-Secretary-General, United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
- Li Yong, Director-General, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Member State and Multi-stakeholder Leaders

- H.E. Seleshi Bekele, Minister for Water, Irrigation and Energy, Ethiopia
- H.E. Walid Fayad, Minister of Energy and Water, Lebanon
- Akinwumi Adesina, President, African Development Bank
- Ruth Porat, CFO, Google

17:30 - 18:00 CONCLUSION OF THE LEADERSHIP DIALOGUES

Chair:

- LIU Zhenmin, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the Dialogue Secretary-General

Statement:

- Amina Mohammed, UN Deputy Secretary-General

SPECIAL EVENT (II)

Raising Collective Ambition on SDG 7 and Climate Action

18:00 – 20:30 STATEMENTS:

- H.E. Nicolás Liván Arronte Cruz, Minister of Energy and Mining, Cuba
- H.E. Natasa Pilides, Minister of Energy, Commerce and Industry, Cyprus
- H.E. Mohamed Shaker El-Markabi, Minister of Electricity and Renewable Energy, Egypt
- H.E. Barbara Pompili, Minister for the Ecological Transition, France
- H.E. Alberto Pimentel, Minister of Energy and Mines, Guatemala
- H.E. Matthew Opoku Prempeh, Minister of Education, Ghana
- H.E. Vickram Bharrat, Minister of Natural Resources, Guyana
- H.E. Arifin Tasrif, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, Indonesia
- H.E. Eamon Ryan, Minister for the Environment, Climate and Communications, Ireland
- H.E. Karine Elharrar, Minister of National Infrastructures, Energy and Water Resources, Israel
- H.E. Magzum Mirzagaliyev, Minister of Energy, Kazakhstan
- H.E. Mohammed Al-Fares, Minister of Oil and Higher Education, Kuwait
- H.E. Ruslan Kazakbaev, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kyrgyzstan
- H.E. Aminath Shauna, Minister of Environment, Climate Change and Technology, Maldives
- H.E. Marcelo Ebrard Casaubón, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mexico
- H.E. Kandhi Elieisar, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Micronesia

- H.E. Tavinbekh Nansal, Minister of Energy, Mongolia
- H.E. Ernesto Max Elias Tonela, Minister of Natural Resources and Energy, Mozambique
- H.E. Alfonso G. Cusi, Secretary of Energy, Philippines
- H.E. Claver Gatete, Minister of Infrastructure, Rwanda
- H.E. Flavien Joubert, Minister of Agriculture, Climate Change and Energy, Seychelles
- H.E. Gan Kim Yong, Minister for Trade and Industry, Singapore
- H.E. David Abiamofo, Minister of Natural Resources, Suriname
- H.E. Per Olsson Fridh, Minister for International Development Cooperation, Sweden
- H.E. Muhridin Sirojiddin, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tajikistan
- H.E. Salvador Soares dos Reis Pires, Minister of Public Works, Timor Leste
- H.E. Poasi Tei, Minister of Energy, Information, Disaster, Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications, Tonga
- H.E. Stuart Young, Minister of Energy and Energy Industries, Trinidad and Tobago
- H.E. Tareck Zaidan El Aissami, Minister for Petroleum, Venezuela
- H.E. Carlos Zaldivar, Deputy Minister for Mines and Energy, Paraguay
- H.E. CHOI Jong-moon, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea
- H.E. Salvador Handal, Executive Secretary of the National Energy Council, El Salvador
- H.E. Ismail Cheikh Ahmed, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Mauritanian Abroad, Mauritania
- H.E. Paul Richard Gallagher, Secretary for Relations with States, the Holy See
- H.E. Mahmoud Yousif Ahmed Alhassein, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Republic of Sudan to the United Nations
- H.E. Abdulhussain bin Ali Mirza, President of the Sustainable Energy Authority, Bahrain
- Joanes Atela, Director Partnership, Africa Centre for Technology Studies

20:30

CLOSING

- LIU Zhenmin, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and the Dialogue Secretary-General

Note:

1. The Dialogue will feature Heads of State and Government and other non-state global leaders. The Member State Global Champions for the Dialogue and other countries with significant action announcements on their energy compacts and partnerships will be prioritized, taking into account the regional representational balance.
2. Interpretation will be provided in all the 6 UN languages from 09:30 AM to 13:00 and from 15:00 to 18:00 only due to logistical constraints.