


SDG7 Energy Compact of United Arab Emirates
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, 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)

<input type="checkbox"/> 7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.	<p>Target(s): UAE population with access to electricity Time frame: 2030 Context for the ambition(s): 100% of UAE population with access to electricity by 2030</p> <p>Target(s): UAE population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking by2030 Time frame: 2030 Context for the ambition(s): 100% of UAE population primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking by2030</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> 7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.	<p>Target(s): Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption Time frame: 2030 Context for the ambition(s): Generating 2.5 GW from solar energy in building sector by 2030</p> <p>In 2017, the UAE launched 'Energy Strategy 2050', which is considered the first unified energy strategy in the country that is based on supply and demand. The strategy aims to increase the contribution of clean energy in the total energy mix from 25 per cent to 50 per cent by 2050 and reduce carbon footprint of power generation by 70 percent, thus saving AED 700 billion by 2050. It also seeks to increase consumption efficiency of individuals and corporates by 40 per cent. Currently we are in process of updating our national energy strategy and the development of National Integrated Energy Model (IEM) is the first step toward the review. IEM project in partnership with Khalifa University "KU" and the International Renewable Energy Agency "IRENA" designing</p> <p>The strategy targets an energy mix that combines renewable, nuclear, and clean energy sources to meet the UAE's economic requirements and environmental goals as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 44 per cent clean energy ● 38 per cent gas ● 12 per cent clean coal ● 6 per cent nuclear.

The UAE government aims to invest AED 600 billion by 2050 to meet the growing energy demand and ensure a sustainable growth for the country's economy.

The key objectives of the Energy strategy included the Energy Security, Energy Affordability, as well as the impact on climate change. Most importantly, the Energy Strategy 2050 seeks to cultivate a collective, coordinated planning process among all UAE Emirates to fulfill our national goals towards our beloved nation. In order to steer through the energy transition, we will have to be very careful and consider various elements that will pave us to our goals and inspirations. To tackle the energy transition, the UAE has adopted a wide range of energy mix with the right balance between sustainable development and reducing climate change as part of our energy strategy 2050 to ensure net-zero emissions by 2050. Some of the critical elements we envisage are as follows:

Target(s): Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

Time frame: 2030

Context for the ambition(s): UAE targets 25% of global low-carbon hydrogen market by 2030

On December 2nd 2021, we celebrated the UAE's Golden Jubilee and launched the government strategy: "Towards the next 50", with energy and climate action being two of the top priorities on our national agenda.

The UAE, with strides in both mitigation and adaptation action, has established itself as a climate leader. The UAE has been on the forefront of the ongoing energy transition in the region, to kick-start the next 50 years, we are updating our national strategy and are currently in the transition phase.

In 2017, we launched our first unified federal Energy Strategy with the bold goal of diversifying energy sources. From an already ambitious strategy, we are set to increase our efforts. In October, the UAE announced its Net Zero by 2050 strategic initiative making the Emirates the first in the MENA region to do so.

To tackle the energy transition, the UAE has adopted a wide range of energy mix with the right balance between sustainable development and reducing climate change as part of our energy strategy 2050 to ensure net-zero emissions by 2050.

As hydrogen goes hand in hand with the energy transition, the "UAE Hydrogen Leadership Roadmap" was unveiled at COP26 which underscores the UAE leadership's enduring legacy of progressive solutions to global climate challenges, transitioning towards a new model of sustainable economic growth trajectory that leverages research, development, innovation, and clean technology and firmly establishes the country as a competitive exporter of low carbon hydrogen. Also, the UAE formed the Abu Dhabi Hydrogen Alliance along with establishing the National Hydrogen Technical Committee with over 7 projects already announced and more to come.

Moreover, the commencing of two nuclear reactors during 2020 & 2021 and by 2024 we will have all 4 reactors operational. Also, our first waste to energy plant (Bee'ah) coming onboard.

The UAE is determined to lead in the decarbonization and sustainability of this sector. We have established the region's first industrial-scale carbon-capture program, and all the electricity consumed by our national oil company now comes from zero-carbon nuclear and solar power. As part of this goal, we plan to invest \$163 billion USD and we are now working and reassessing our national priorities as we look to combat climate change, seek new economic growth opportunities, deliver increasing social benefits, and ensure future readiness for the next 30 years. The UAE has three of the world's largest single-site solar plants, has invested in renewable projects in over 40 developed and developing countries, and plans to increase its renewables portfolio to 100 gigawatts by 2030. We have also invested in nuclear power and are laying the foundations of the hydrogen value chain, which is key to achieving net-zero emissions. Our National Oil Company ADNOC aims to decrease GHG intensity by 25% by 2030, expand their CCUS capacity by 500%, reinforcing ADNOC's position as one of the least carbon-intensive producers.

The new energy economy will be more electrified, efficient, just, inclusive, interconnected, and clean. As part of this process, the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure launched the National Integrated Energy Model (IEM). The IEM is the first step of designing the future of energy in the UAE and a road map for a new phase for Energy sector sustainability, in partnership with Khalifa University and IRENA.

The UAE also joined the Global Methane Pledge building on its position as one of the least methane intense nations in the world, with the UAE holding one of the world's lowest methane intensities of 0.01%.

To date, we have successfully reduced the volume of natural gas flared in the domestic energy sector by more than 90%, which will play a critical role in the aim to cut global methane emissions by 30% before the end of the decade.

With energy demand set to grow 50% by 2050 pressures on the energy system are forecasted to grow and natural gas will be a critical transition fuel, during what is known as the transition decade. Additionally, with the recent announcement by DEWA to convert 2,400 MW Hassyan clean coal to natural gas.

Legislation, policy, and regulation will be a big part moving forward in the energy transition, and which will vary country to country depending on their energy security, supply & demand, economics, etc.

Finance and Investment will be very important element in moving forwards. This has to suffice both the new green world and the current fossil world as the use of fossil energy will be critical in fueling the green economy.

Another major movement which the UAE has already kicked off via MoIAT is the **Industry Development and Activation**. This will be the new UAE i.e., build it in the UAE!

The other huge element for the energy transition obviously is of the **R&D and the Skills Education**. This must be kick-started at the earliest, if we are to be in the race.

UAE Companies Collaborations to accelerate energy transition: This again will be a critical element to move forwards and an example is the newly formed collaboration between ADNOC, Masdar and Taqa aiming to more than double capacity, from 23 GW to more than 50 GW by 2030 – this puts the UAE at the forefront of the global energy transition and the international clean energy space.

International Cooperation: However, barriers do remain for the commercialization and scaling of these technologies and increasing efforts must be made to reduce the costs and challenges across the value chain. These challenges and opportunities transcend national borders and we are glad to see amazing developments and efforts happening around the world. Partnerships and long-term vision have always driven the UAE. We have always set very ambitious goals and our culture of entrepreneurship has led to a new chapter in innovation. Here in the UAE, we are building an exciting and promising future fuelled by social, environmental, and economic stewardship. Clean energy technology is becoming a significant new area for investment and employment, and a dynamic arena for international collaboration and competition.

<input type="checkbox"/> 7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.	<p>Target(s): Energy efficiency in 3 main sectors</p> <p>Time frame: 2030</p> <p>Context for the ambition(s): Energy efficiency in (building, manufacturing, transportation) sectors will be 24% by 2030</p> <p>The indicator measures the intensity of primary energy consumption and is calculated on the basis of (domestic production of primary energy + imports + changes in stocks - exports - fuel supplied to ships and aircraft participating in international transport) relative to the population (kg of oil equivalent)</p> <p>The National Water and Energy Demand Management Programme targets 40 per cent efficiency of the three most energy-consuming sectors in the UAE: transport, industry and construction.</p> <p>The programme includes three main pillars: Energy, water and consumption rationalization.</p> <p>Several initiatives will be launched to reduce energy consumption and realize the following targets by 2050:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce energy demand by 40 per cent • increase the renewable energy's contribution to the energy mix to 50 per cent • expand water re-use by 95 per cent. <p>The programme combines all stakeholders in the UAE to realize the objectives of the UAE Energy Strategy 2050 and UAE Water Security Strategy 2036.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> 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.	<p>Target(s):</p> <p>Time frame:</p> <p>Context for the ambition(s): Not Applicable</p>
<input type="checkbox"/> 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.	<p>Target(s):</p> <p>Time frame:</p> <p>Context for the ambition(s):</p>

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.]

1. Target(s): Reduction of 23.5% in GHG emissions for the year 2030, relative to BAU.

Time frame: Up to 2030

Context for the ambition(s): This is the economy-wide emissions reduction target included in the UAE Second Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement. It encompasses planned actions up to 2030 in energy, industry, waste, agriculture and land use change and forestry. UAE's steady economic diversification is yielding co-benefits for both climate mitigation and adaptation. The NDC target is closely tied with SDG7, with expansion of clean energy a key component of UAE's climate goals.

2. Target(s): Manage greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while sustaining economic growth; Increase climate resilience by minimizing risks and improving adaptive capacity; Advance the UAE's economic diversification agenda through innovative solutions.

Time frame: Up to 2050

Context for the ambition(s): These are the key objectives of UAE's National Climate Change Plan 2017-2050. With mitigation as one of its key pillars, the Plan has direct linkages with SDG7 indicators. With a view on adaptation, the Plan also encompasses increasing the resilience of energy infrastructure. As part of the country's National Adaptation Program, federal and local entities are taking steps to strengthen adaptive capacity of the energy sector by developing smart infrastructure and services and upgrading existing infrastructure.

On December 2nd, 2021, we celebrated the UAE's Golden Jubilee and launched the government strategy: "Towards the next 50", with energy and climate action being two of the top priorities on our national agenda. To kick-start the next 50 years, we are updating our National Energy Strategy and are currently in the transition phase. In 2017, we launched our first unified federal Energy Strategy with the bold goal of diversifying energy sources. From an already ambitious strategy, we are set to increase our efforts. There are many exciting developments and prospects, and the UAE is taking key measures to diversify our energy mix, underpin further emissions reductions, and build future prosperity.

- **UAE net zero strategic initiative** is a nationwide effort to achieve net zero emissions by 2050. Plans, strategies, and implementation of the necessary initiatives and projects are under development by stakeholders in key sectors, including energy, economy, industry, infrastructure, transport, waste, agriculture, and the environment.
- Moreover, Ministry of Climate Change and Environment is leading the work in the **long-term Net Zero Strategy** with support from federal and local entities. Ministry of energy & Infrastructure is leading two major sectors especially energy and transport.
- **In the UAE, we see massive opportunities to generate the clean energy that the world wants and needs – and at the same time, revitalize local economies and create the jobs of the future, with low carbon hydrogen expected to be a sector worth over 400 billion USD by 2050.**
- **We are already establishing a unified hydrogen vision to make the UAE a key global player in this nascent sector, with 10 strategic elements that form the pillars of the UAE National Hydrogen Strategy (what we call the framework). This strategy is to be developed in the coming months through consultations with all relevant stakeholders.**
- **Nuclear energy plants** are very important in supporting the UAE in achieving its Net Zero strategic initiative ambitious, and therefore tackling climate change. When fully operational, the four Barakah reactors will provide 25% of the UAE's electrical energy needs, and therefore reducing around 21 million tonnes of CO2 emission annually.
- **Nuclear and hydrogen**, in case of UAE we have nuclear capacity coming online, and the electricity demand profile is seasonal and so the use case of hydrogen for that context might be a winning scenario; the Barakah nuclear power plant has the potential to create around one million tonnes of hydrogen per year.
- **UAE's new solar capacities**, Al Dhafra solar project is a 2GW photovoltaic (PV), the world's largest single site photovoltaic plant being constructed in Al Dhafra region, with competitive bid for solar power, set at USD 1.35 cents/kWh. Mohammed Bin Rashid Solar Park phase 4 and 5 with a planned total production capacity of 5 GW by 2030.
- **30 MW Waste to energy plant**, Masdar in partnership with Bee'ah an award-winning project being built in Sharjah. The plant will process over 300,000 tonnes of non-recyclable waste away from landfill every year. As well, Bee'ah is developing the UAE's first solar landfill project, comprise up to 120 MW at the top of BEEAH Group's Al Saja'a landfill. In same complex the first Waste-to-Hydrogen facility in region, being built through a partnership with Chinook Sciences.
- **Waste-to-energy, two facilities** Abu Dhabi 90 MW & Alain 60 MW, are under development by Abu Dhabi National Energy Company PJSC (Taqa), in coordination with the Center of Waste Management (Tadweer). Dubai Municipality will have the largest plant in the Middle East to convert waste-to-energy. The plant will be in Al Warson former landfill **processing 1.9 million tons of municipal waste** per year and producing about 200 MW of energy (under construction).
- **Lunch green building code**: Implement the Green Building Codes (GBC) and introduce regular updates to enforce more stringent energy efficiency regulations for newly constructed buildings (Total Energy Saving :40% , Co2 emission reduction: 29.3 million tons co2 by 2050)
- **Start Building Retrofit for government buildings**: Implement building retrofits for optimal energy and water efficiency, focusing on cooling, lighting, water fixtures, building envelope, controls & automation etc (Total Energy Saving :12% , Co2 emission reduction: 8.5 million tons co2 by 2050)
- **Efficient cooling**: Increase cooling efficiency by supporting cooling operational/technology improvements and increasing penetration of District/Efficient Cooling (DEC) for new developments as well as retrofitting existing building to DC (Total Energy Saving :19% , Co2 emission reduction: 14.2 million tons co2 by 2050)
- **Efficient equipment**: Continuously develop and update energy and water standards for Equipment entering the UAE Market and ensure energy and water efficiency labels are placed on equipment and fixtures in the market (Total Energy Saving :5%, Co2 emission reduction: 9.2 million tons co2 by 2050)
- **UAE EV infrastructure readiness** and increasing the sales of EVs and hybrid vehicles to 60% by 2050, Increase the depth and speed of Green Mobility adoption by increasing the share of electric passenger cars and buses, and creating a mix of options for trucks, program will be driven by targets, supported by Government incentives to improve the competitiveness of BEV's in the early adoption phases (Total Energy Saving : 40 % , Co2 emission reduction: mtons co2 by 2050)
- **Al Rawabi biogas plant**, the first of a kind project in the Middle East, will recycle organic waste from Al Rawabi's operations into clean energy, which is currently under commencing and will be generating 1.3 MW of green energy.
- **Furthermore, ADNOC partnership with EWEC, 100% of ADNOC's grid power** will be supplied from clean nuclear and solar sources, reinforcing ADNOC's position as one of the least carbon-intensive producers.

- **Hydrogen offers a sustainable source of energy** that can help meet future energy demands and accelerate our energy diversification goals and shared climate targets. Some of the key Hydrogen related projects:
 - Taziz - Ruwais chemical hub, 1 mtpa blue ammonia production plant located in the Taziz chemicals hub and 0.2 mtpa H2 equivalent capacity,
 - Masdar – Demonstration plant, Green H2 initially for road transport, then expanding to e-kerosene synthesis and ocean shipping Demonstration scale.
 - UAE Hydrogen Hub, Initial development of 1GW of low carbon hydrogen together with BP as well as pioneering decarbonized air corridors between the UK and UAE, 0.1-0.2 mtpa H2 equivalent capacity.
 - Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Solar Park, first solar PV and green hydrogen producing facility in the MENA region, as a demonstration scale.
 - Abu Dhabi, Khalifa Industrial Zone, Final goal of 200kt of ammonia and 40kt of H2 annual production 0.1 mtpa H2 equivalent capacity.
 - TAQA & Abu Dhabi Ports, Green ammonia project under discussion powered by a 2 GW solar based electrolyzer facility, 0.1 mtpa H2 equivalent capacity.
 - TAQA & Emirates Steel, MOU for large-scale green hydrogen project enabling the first green steel produced in the MENA region
 - Mubadala & Siemens Energy (E-fuel Project), Mubadala signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Siemens Energy and other energy players to accelerate green hydrogen capabilities in UAE, goals: Produce e-fuel with airlines as off-takers & Promote hydrogen-based ecosystems.
 - ADNOC & TAQA, New Green Hydrogen Venture, the two energy giants will create a clean energy powerhouse, with a total generating capacity of at least 30 gigawatts (GW) of renewable energy by 2030.

The sustainable clean energy technology portfolio includes solar, waste to energy, nuclear, hydrogen, hydropower, biofuel/biogas and furthermore as we are exploring wind and geothermal energies. The UAE is a front-runner in the energy transition in the GCC with the highest portfolio of renewables in the region. Total Clean Energy Installed capacity is around 6,000 MW by end of 2021.

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].*

UAE Hydrogen Leadership Roadmap

Which was unveiled at COP26 which underscores the UAE leadership's enduring legacy of progressive solutions to global climate challenges, transitioning towards a new model of sustainable economic growth trajectory that leverages research, development, innovation, and clean technology and firmly establishes the country as a competitive exporter of low carbon hydrogen.

Also, the UAE formed the Abu Dhabi Hydrogen Alliance along with establishing the National Hydrogen Technical Committee with over 7 projects already announced and more to come. The Hydrogen Leadership Roadmap comprises three core objectives: unlocking new sources of value creation through exports of low carbon hydrogen, derivatives and products to key importing regions, fostering new hydrogen derivative opportunities through low-carbon steel, sustainable kerosene as well as other priority UAE industries and contributing to the UAE's 2050 net zero commitments.

As outlined in the Roadmap, the UAE aims to support the low-carbon hydrogen business through five critical enablers: a clear regulatory framework backed by policies, incentives, standards, and certifications; best-in-class technology through value-add partnerships and the vibrant and robust UAE domestic research and development structure; access to existing and new Government-to-Government relationships to accelerate growth of a domestic ecosystem; readily available land and infrastructure resources to support domestic production; and green financing within the UAE and in international capital markets. The UAE is well on its way to meet its ambition to be a global leader in low carbon hydrogen with more than seven projects already underway which will target 25 percent market share in the key export markets, including Japan, South Korea, Germany, and India initially along with additional high-potential markets in Europe and East Asia.

2021 – 2030

Launches National Integrated Energy Model

The National Integrated Energy Model has been launched by the UAE Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure, in partnership with Khalifa University (KU) and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). The model will outline the future of Energy for the UAE and the design of the next 50 years in the energy sector, according to the vision of the future government. It will represent a roadmap for a new phase of energy sector sustainability. The model is

2022 - 2023

important because it provides a common framework that brings together stakeholders in the energy sector. It is also said to define the contours of the future, as part of the UAE's efforts to maximize the benefits of the sector by developing strategies and foundations during the next phase, in line with the National Energy Strategy 2050. The National Integrated Energy Model is a major supporter of the national energy strategy that was launched in 2017; work is currently under process on developing a national energy strategy to harmonise developments in the energy sector at local and global levels, and it takes into account the UAE's orientation towards diversifying energy sources and developing the sector, finding various solutions in addition to traditional energy, in a way that supports sustainable development, national economies, and the country's passage to the next 50 years of achievements, up to the UAE Centennial 2071.	
Review of the UAE energy strategy 2050 The ministry is working currently into the reviewing process for the UAE energy strategy 2050 to ensure UAE's sustainable ambitions relate to the country's long-term goals of economic diversification and technological advancement: UAE Energy Strategy 2050. The National Energy Strategy 2050 has been developed to achieve the government's vision of developing United Arab Emirates (UAE) as one of the most advanced, green, and sustainable society. The Energy Strategy 2050 supports and develops upon UAE's current targets in the climate and energy sector, which include the Vision 2021 National Agenda targets as well as UAE's commitments towards global emission reduction.	2022 - 2023
Establish the UAE Energy outlook	2022 - 2023
National Water and Energy Demand Management Programme The National Water and Energy Demand Management Programme, which was approved by the Federal Cabinet to enhance the efficiency of the three most energy-consuming sectors by 40 percent. Rolled out in cooperation with strategic partners and stakeholders of the federal and local governments and the private sector, the programme targets 40 percent efficiency of the three most energy-consuming sectors in the UAE: transport, industry, and construction. The programme will adopt the best international standards in the nation's largest water and energy efficiency drive. The programme includes three main pillars: Energy, water, and consumption rationalisation. Several initiatives will be launched to reduce energy consumption and realize the following targets by 2050: reduce energy demand by 40 percent; increase the renewable energy's contribution to the energy mix to 50 percent and expand water reuse by 95 percent	2021 - 2050
Targets 1.2 (1, 2): multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral engagement to ensure alignment of federal and emirate-level activities towards the national goal of emission reduction enshrined in the NDC; engagement with private sector on both mitigation and adaptation priorities.	

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].*

<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Date</i>
The National Energy strategy, in 2021, The Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure has renewed its commitment to. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The strategy aims to increase the contribution of clean energy in the total energy mix from 25 per cent to 50 per cent by 2050 - Reduce carbon footprint of power generation by 70 percent, - Saving AED 700 billion by 2050 	2050
The National DSM Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance the efficiency of the three most energy-consuming sectors by 40 percent. - Reduce energy demand by 40 percent - Increase the renewable energy's contribution to the energy mix to 50 percent - Expand water reuse by 95 percent 	2050
Hydrogen Leadership roadmap	2030
Targets 1.2 (1, 2):	

Reduction in UAE's emissions and fulfilment of its international commitments on climate
Economic activities and sectoral development plans are in line with UAE's climate and sustainable energy goals.

2030
2050

SECTION 4: REQUIRED RESOURCES AND SUPPORT

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

All the actions mentioned above are financed through the UAE Government with participation of all local entities and main stakeholders. The UAE government aims to invest AED 600 billion by 2050 to meet the growing energy demand and ensure a sustainable growth for the country's economy.

The UAE President Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed pointed to the UAE's investment of more than \$50 billion in renewable energy projects across 40 countries, while announcing plans to invest an additional \$50 billion over the next decade.

In 2010, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), an intergovernmental organization that promotes sustainability, established its headquarters in the UAE, marking the first time an international organization with global membership has been headquartered in the region. At COP26 in 2021, the UAE and IRENA launched the Energy Accelerator Financing Platform to assist countries' transition to renewable energy sources

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.]

<input type="checkbox"/> Financing	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> In-Kind contribution	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Support	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> Other/Please specify	Description

SECTION 5: IMPACT

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

The actions determined in Section 2 are planned for implementation in the UAE with an impact of more than 9,282,410 people.

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]

UAE launched 'Energy Strategy 2050', which is considered the first unified energy strategy in the country that is based on supply and demand. The strategy aims to increase the contribution of clean energy in the total energy mix from 25 per cent to 50 per cent by 2050 and reduce carbon footprint of power generation by 70 percent, thus saving AED 700 billion by 2050. It also seeks to increase consumption efficiency of individuals and corporates by 40 per cent. The strategy targets an energy mix that combines renewable, nuclear and clean energy sources to meet the UAE's economic requirements and environmental goals as follows: 44 per cent clean energy 38 per cent gas 12 per cent clean coal 6 per cent nuclear.

A National Water and Energy Demand Management Programme has been developed with the target of 40% reduction in energy and 50% reduction in water over business as usual by 2050. Significantly the proposed DSM program balances between the needs of each Emirate, with the requirement of consistency and alignment to support lower costs, investment, and sustainability.

The proposed DSM program targets four key areas of focus - "pillars"- as having the greatest potential for impact:

1. Agriculture – Paradigm shift from unsustainable abstraction of groundwater to sustainable management of groundwater, by balancing water and food security requirements, promoting efficient irrigation, and using alternative water resources
2. Built Environment – Optimizing energy and water efficiency within the urban environment through increased phasing in of green building, retrofitting existing building stock, replacing fixtures and equipment and improving public and private irrigation practices
3. Industry – Fostering responsibility and accountability within industry through regulatory and transparency requirements to encourage efficiency, sustainability and implementation of best practice to drive energy efficiency
4. Transport- It is noted that the Transport Element may be held from implementation pending alignment with the forthcoming UAE Transport Strategy due to be released in 2019

UAE National Energy Strategy 2050 ensure achieving the Sustainable development goals especially SDG 6, 7 and 11 and to rise the quality of life in UAE. The UAE adopts and shares an inspiring vision with the rest of the countries worldwide, working to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030, and mitigate the effects of climate change and global warming. To achieve this, the National Energy Strategy 2050 have been launched to consolidate sustainable development and shift to clean energy.

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 United Arab Emirates (UAE) submitted its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2015, in accordance with Decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 and submitted its second NDC submission in 2020. The UAE's second NDC reflects enhanced ambition with the inclusion of an economy-wide emission reduction target in response to the guidance outlined in Article 4.4 of the Paris Agreement. The UAE intends to reduce its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions for the year 2030 by 23.5%, relative to the Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario. Consistent with the approach adopted under Article 4.7 of the Paris Agreement, the UAE's climate ambition is underpinned by the country's steady economic diversification, yielding co-benefits for both climate mitigation and adaptation.

There are strong linkages and synergies between UAE's actions contributing towards meeting the goals of SDG7 and those contributing towards SDG13. The expansion of clean energy in the UAE, with concerted efforts in development of renewable and nuclear energy, and increase in efficiency of energy production and use, is a key contributor to UAE's NDC target and its commitments under the Paris Agreement. As the UAE continues to register economic growth, the country is following an approach that embeds sustainable energy and climate action as a priority across government entities and promotes the development and deployment of sustainable energy solutions across the public and private sectors.

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.

All actions mentioned in section 2 are linked to Ministry National short-term strategy and the wider Strategy for UAE Government and are explained clearly through separate project charters with defined milestones and timelines. Progress of these actions are monitored monthly, as part of the UAE Government strategy monitoring requirements and is reported on a frequent basis.

Targets 1.2 (1, 2): The UAE's GHG emission inventories will support the tracking of progress on emissions reduction, from energy as well as other sectors. The country is also looking to build a mitigation MRV system.

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 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

UAE leads on global climate action through green economy plans

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)

Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure

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

Eng Nawal Yousif Alhanaee , nawal.alhanaee@moei.gov.ae

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.

<https://moei.gov.ae/>