

**SDG7 Energy Compact for No New Coal Power**

**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**

*[ 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"/> By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.	Target(s): Time frame: Context for the ambition(s):
<input type="checkbox"/> By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.	Target(s):

Time frame: *Ongoing - Countries commit to implementing the actions during the year in which they join the Energy Compact*

Context for the ambition(s): Energy is essential to human prosperity. It is an enabler of economic development, security, health, education, and empowerment.

All member states of the United Nations have recognised the importance of affordable and clean energy for all through the seventh goal of the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to "ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all." As access to affordable and clean energy is realised by 2030, it must go hand in hand with other goals of the Agenda 2030 on climate action and public health besides others.

Coal power accounts for 35% of global electricity production and has a disproportionate impact on the climate and public health. In 2018, the International Energy Agency (IEA) confirmed that coal combustion was responsible for over 0.3 degrees Celsius of the 1-degree Celsius increase in average global annual surface temperatures above pre-industrial levels.<sup>1</sup> It remains responsible for almost 20% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, air pollution from coal power contributes to the millions of premature deaths<sup>2</sup> and millions more affected by illnesses resulting each year from the combustion of fossil fuels for energy.

Global energy and climate authorities, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the International Energy Agency, agree that additional thermal coal-fired power capacity is also incompatible with meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement, as recognized by the United Nations Secretary General's call for countries to halt construction of new coal-fired power as the first step to reach a 1.5-degree Celsius goal.

In addition, new unabated<sup>3</sup> coal-fired power generation is not compatible with achieving SDG7 and interlinked SDGs of the Agenda 2030, as we must provide "affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all" by 2030. When air pollution, human health and climate change externalities are factored in, the International Renewable Energy Agency's (IRENA) estimates for every dollar spent o

4.1. Please specify required finance and investments for \_\_\_\_ of the actions in section 2.

We recognize that countries, workers, and communities in the developing world require support in realizing a sustainable and economically inclusive energy future without coal power generation and that international co-operation will be needed to provide such support.

Among the needed forms of support, the Energy Transition Council and Powering Past Coal Alliance affirm that they are there to assist, as appropriate, those who wish to explore clean power alternatives and begin a process toward a more ambitious phase out of coal-fired power generation.

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

Coal power accounts for 35% of global electricity production and has a disproportionate impact on the climate and public health. In 2018, the International Energy Agency (IEA) confirmed that coal combustion was responsible for over 0.3 degrees Celsius of the 1-degree Celsius increase in average global annual surface temperatures above pre-industrial levels. It remains responsible for almost 20% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, air pollution from coal power contributes to the millions of premature deaths and millions more affected by illnesses resulting each year from the combustion of fossil fuels for energy.

Global energy and climate authorities, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the International Energy Agency, agree that additional thermal coal-fired power capacity is also incompatible with meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement, as recognized by the United Nations Secretary General's call for countries to halt construction of new coal-fired power as the first step to reach a 1.5-degree Celsius goal.

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.

Progress on the proposed outcomes will initially be monitored through a partnership between the Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA) and UN-Energy with ongoing, formal arrangements to be determined by the PPCA and UN-Energy subsequently.

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

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

8.1. Title/name of the Energy Compact

An Energy Compact for No New Coal Power

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)

The Powering Past Coal Alliance and UN-Energy, on behalf of partner governments who have made the commitment to join the Energy Compact at the level of Minister or above.

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

8.5. Please select the geographical coverage of the Energy Compact

Africa Asia and Pacific Europe Latin America and Caribbean North America West Asia