The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland's submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the Mitigation Work Programme, ahead of the Global Dialogues

provided in line with the mandate given in November 2022[1]

UK Government

[1] Paragraph 14, Decision FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/L.17.

Introduction

The UK is pleased to present this submission that sets out the priorities for organising the first Global Dialogue to maximise meaningful participation, key inputs for the sub-topics, what the key thematic outputs will need to address, important existing solution areas and best practice for the sub-topics that we expect to discuss this year. The submission also provides a more detailed view on how to organise investment-focussed events (IFEs). It is vital for the Mitigation Work Programme (MWP) activities to **remain solutions-focused and lead to clear, collective next steps** on how to accelerate implementation of current Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and long-term low emission development strategies (LT-LEDs) and inspire raised mitigation ambition to keep temperature rise below 1.5°C. Areas of focus for the MWP activities and suggested actions are drawn from existing best practice and lessons learnt from the challenges and barriers experienced by the UK, key findings from relevant thematic organisations and through sectoral initiatives that the UK participates in. Examples that can inform discussions later this year ahead of COP28 and all the UK experiences are included in the annex.

There are synergies between the MWP objective and the work programme agreed at COP27 on just transition for discussion of pathways[2]. It will be important to ensure the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) aligns with the MWP and supports implementation of its outputs.

We acknowledge the important ongoing work that is being progressed to identify Means of implementation (MOI) for mitigation, both inside and outside of the UNFCCC to improve on the enabling environments to support 1.5°C aligned pathways. We are supportive of the ongoing work under the New Collective Quantified Goal process, the dialogue on Article 2.1(c) and Standing Committee on Finance. These are some of the important synergies to consider as part of our efforts to keep 1.5°C alive, including how the IFEs can inform, where useful, other climate finance discussions on how to support developing countries. Crucially, progress on Article 2.1(c) can serve as an enabling factor for mitigation, supporting energy supply transitions and a just transition, therefore lessons learned from the MWP can support wider progress in this area.

Organising the Mitigation Work Programme

Preparation

To enable participants to be prepared for discussions, we reiterate the importance of inputs being communicated well in advance of the annual Global Dialogues and CMA session, based on submissions and previous MWP reports. The Secretariat should work with both **external thematic experts from organisations like IRENA and IEA** and with **sector-focused collaborative programmes** such as Mission Innovation and the Breakthrough Agenda **(as well as other organisations** referenced below and in previous MWP UK submissions) **to prepare an information paper** circulated **ahead of each Global Dialogue**. This should cover the current state of play and findings from the best available science, key benchmarks, technologies, initiatives, collaborative workstreams and best practice. It should clearly highlight existing solutions, case studies and signpost where the greatest emission reduction opportunities lie in different regions.

If time is limited to prepare bespoke inputs ahead of the first Global Dialogue, then a short paper and reading list should be shared with participants. Information papers should be available well ahead of future global and regional dialogues. However, active participation from non-Party

[2] Paragraph 52, 1/CMA.4.

stakeholders (NPS) must remain a priority, including by having thematic experts facilitate discussions and deliver presentations under the Global Dialogues.

To build on the inputs of thematic experts and latest key findings and actionable solutions, all the proposed areas of focus should be discussed at each Global Dialogue. Our previous submission sets out our more detailed views to organise the Global Dialogues with an opening plenary and key presentations, followed by technical roundtable exchanges and an investment-focussed event that includes panel discussions and engagement from Parties and non-Party stakeholders throughout.

MWP outputs

To better enable ministers to engage with the MWP process and support clear next steps and recommendations as part of the COP28 outcome, **high-level exchanges should begin once the annual report is published ahead of the COP, informing** and leading to **a final discussion on next steps** at the annual ministerial roundtable on pre-2030 ambition (MRT). The NDC and LT-LED reports will also need to provide inputs to the MRT. The annual report should focus on the key recommendations, informed by best practice, challenges, barriers and existing solutions.

Investment-focused events

The first global investment-focused event (IFE) can focus on:

- How to make energy targets in NDCs and LT-LEDs and the policies to implement this investment-ready, by discussing how to structure and build a project pipeline that can deliver on 1.5°C aligned targets. The discussion can provide lessons learnt that can be applied to other mitigation sectoral policies and help inform the development of updated NDCs and LT-LEDs. The discussion can also start to highlight what projects are suited to what types of transitions for specific types of countries, which can be discussed in regional IFEs.
- What is the current financial architecture for the clean energy transition and how is this being improved on? What are the current investment patterns related to energy supply and different types of finance involved and where is more investment needed to support the clean transition?
- Which new clean technologies or types of projects require investment to enhance pre-2030 mitigation ambition of NDC targets and implementation of existing policies?

These proposed IFE topics can send clear signals on how to improve international investment and collaboration (particularly with the private sector), improve the implementation of current and upcoming NDCs and LT-LEDs, and provide a basis for regional IFEs to discuss further solutions. **The NDC and LT-LEDs Synthesis reports can be used to inform all MWP activities**. Below we have also provided further suggestions for the inputs for the first and second global IFE.

We reiterate the importance of NPS attendance at IFEs being coordinated and targeted in advance by the Secretariat, High-Level Champions and other experienced technical assistance programmes like the NDC Partnership. We also support the involvement of organisations such as the World Bank due to their experience in organising similar events. By building on best practice, this can help expedite efforts to facilitate stronger collaboration from 2023 onwards.

Upcoming 2023 MWP activities

The MWP will need a formal space in the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies' (SBs) agenda where Parties can consider progress and start to exchange views on the content of the annual CMA decision. **To implement the objective of the MWP through robust annual decisions at the CMA, it is necessary**

to include an agenda item at the SBs in June and every SB session after this for the duration of the MWP.
The next 2023 Global Dialogue should be hosted in the margins of an existing event well ahead of COP28 that is focused on the urgency of accelerating the global clean energy transition, to encourage the participation of thematic experts.

We reiterate the importance of regional dialogues taking place at existing events, such as the regional climate weeks. This is because some of the most insightful exchanges can take place between regional peers for both the **regional dialogues and IFEs**, building on the global dialogues. Reflecting key regional findings and recommendations in MWP reports will also be vital for scaling up existing and relevant solutions to close the emissions gap.

The previous UK 2023 MWP submission proposed how **IFEs** can be organised to facilitate further collaboration on the MWP themes at a **global level** as part of the Global Dialogues, and at **regional level** as part of the Regional Climate Weeks to facilitate regional exchanges.

Content for the first Global Dialogue discussion

To best use the time remaining, all discussions of the work programme should focus on what is collectively required to align with a 1.5°C pathway by reducing greenhouse gas emissions 43% by 2030 compared to 2019 levels, achieving global peaking by 2025 at the latest[3] and implement the objective of the MWP[4].

For each sub-theme, we set out the areas of focus for actionable solutions that exist based on key findings and best practice, case studies, potential opportunities and how challenges can be addressed. The areas of focus should guide on how to:

1. **urgently scale up existing efforts in this critical decade to keep 1.5°C alive and accelerate the energy transition to achieve global net zero power by 2040[5], whilst ensuring this is taken forward in a just manner (see 1.1, 1.2, 1.3)**
2. **Reduce non-CO_2 emissions from the Energy sector (see 2.1)**

Area of focus 1.1: Progress efforts to globally phase down coal

At COP26, Parties agreed to accelerate efforts towards the phasedown of unabated coal power. Parties reiterated this at COP27. The degree of urgency is now clear from a range of expert findings and the best available science: in a 1.5°C scenario, global coal use falls by 75% by 2030 compared to 2019 levels[6], and unabated coal generation would be phased out by 2040[7]. This requires steps to be taken now to sustain implementation and enable the transition, but current pledges and policies fall significantly short of what is required. Actions that can accelerate progress on the COP26[8] and COP27[9] outcomes on coal in line with these key findings include:

- Prioritising the just phase out of coal power plants not planned to be fitted with operational CCUS within the timescales set out by the IEA and IPCC to be 1.5°C aligned, and ensuring they are replaced with clean and renewable energy.
- Not proceeding with any remaining coal power plants, including those currently under development, recognising the economic risk of stranded assets. Encouragingly the number

[3] IPCC Working Group III AR6 report.
[4] Paragraph 1, Decision FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/L.17.
[5] IEA Net Zero by 2050 roadmap, page 20.
[6] IPCC WGIII AR6 report, page 353.
[7] IEA Phasing Out Unabated Coal: current status and three case studies.
[8] Paragraph 36, 1/CMA.3.
[9] Paragraph 28, 1/CMA.4.

of countries considering new coal power projects (pre-construction) has nearly halved since 2015, from 65 to 33 countries.[10] Unfortunately, remaining projects are currently under development in more than 20 countries which need to be rapidly decommissioned.

- Collaboration focussed on enabling countries that have existing and planned coal power plants to pursue clean and renewable energy solutions that support a just transition, particularly as developing countries facing rapidly growing energy access challenges. The Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs) are an example of a country programme that builds an integrated framework to deliver in line with NDCs (see area of focus 1.2)[11].

Transitioning from coal power also presents an opportunity to expand support for renewables at a lower cost and improve air quality. An early phase out of coal plants around the world could help avoid over 14.5 million premature deaths from air pollution over the next three decades and delivers an economic benefit of $16.3 trillion[12].

The Powering Past Coal Alliance was launched by the UK and Canada to support and expand international efforts to phase out emissions from unabated Coal Power.

For the Global dialogues, we **recommend drawing on case studies** produced **by the Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA)**. The latest findings from this organisation highlight the solutions and actions that countries have taken to phase out coal power and transition away from fossil fuels in a just manner and build integrated domestic processes such as introducing legislation.

Area of focus 1.2: To achieve net zero energy systems, Parties to accelerate efforts to transition away from unabated fossil fuels

At COP27, Parties underlined the urgency of rapidly transforming energy systems to be more secure, reliable and resilient, including by accelerating clean and just transitions to clean and renewable energy during this critical decade of action. At COP26, Parties also agreed to phase-out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. This was reiterated at COP27. Current findings show that in the pathways consistent with a 1.5°C warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement, the global production of fossil fuels must decrease significantly by 2030. IPCC 1.5°C scenarios have global use of coal falling to 95% below 2019 levels by 2050, oil falling 60% by 2050, and gas by 45% by 2050 respectively[13]. To deliver on this, action needs to be taken. This includes:

- Parties setting 1.5°C aligned domestic targets. For example, the UK has committed to fully decarbonising our electricity generation by 2035, subject to energy supply security.
- Parties collaborating with Oil and Gas stakeholders at a regional, national and sub-national level to develop transition plans that are aligned with long-term low emission development strategies and the IEA's Net Zero by 2050 Scenario. These can be reflected in updated implementation strategies, and reflected in revisited and strengthened NDCs.
- The United Nations Secretary General (UNSG) could host a dialogue with fossil fuel stakeholders and relevant countries (including OPEC members) to encourage 1.5°C aligned 2030 decarbonisation plans and update on implementation progress. The UNSG's High-Level Expert Group on Net-Zero Commitments of Non-State Entities can also inform this.
- Parties and non-Party stakeholders cooperate to prevent stranded assets in regions and build greater stability of supply through other energy sources.

[10] E3G Tracking the global coal plant pipeline 2023 report, page 11.
[11] 12 month progress update on the first JETP.
[12] PPCA State of global action to end emissions from coal power, page 9.
[13] IPCC WGIII AR6 report, page 24.

- International cooperation to focus on sending the appropriate market signals such as repurposing current fossil fuel investments to clean energy solutions.

Following implementation of the UK's own policy to end public financing for fossil fuels (more detail in the annex), at COP26, the UK launched the **Clean Energy Transition Partnership**, committing signatories to end international public support for the unabated fossil fuel energy sector and prioritise support for the clean energy transition within a year of signing[14]. Signatories from 34 developed and developing countries and 5 public finance institutions represent global momentum behind this issue. Collectively, the current signatory base could shift an estimated $28bn a year in public support out of fossil fuels and into the clean energy transition. Since COP26, 14 out of 16 of the largest historical financers in the CETP signatory group have published policies.

For the global IFEs, we recommend drawing from the experiences of the:

- The **Clean Energy Transition Partnership (CETP)** can demonstrate how it is transitioning energy finance, and how the CETP demonstrates best practice to increase public support to the clean energy transition to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.[15] **This can also provide further inputs for regional IFEs.**
- The **UK's Climate Finance Accelerator (CFA)**. The CFA helps countries develop bankable project pipelines while identifying suitable financing options.[16] The programme operates in 9 countries and convenes project developers, financiers and policymakers in capacity building workshops. The CFA has supported 111 low carbon projects with a potential total value of around $2.3 billion, representing a material and direct contribution to projects and programmes in EMDEs. **Case studies can be drawn to support the first IFE on how to make NDCs and LT-LEDs investment ready, and provide further inputs for regional IFEs.**
- **The NDC Partnership (NDCP)** which is supported by several countries, including the UK's £22 million contribution. Under its finance strategy, NDCP is supporting countries to build green capabilities in central banks, integrate NDCs into public financial management and engage with the private sector to tailor effective enabling environments for investment. **This platform can also provide further inputs for regional IFEs.**
- **The JETPs** tailor coordinated international support to individual countries' plans for ambitious and Just Energy transitions. These innovative country-led partnerships that can demonstrate an exciting new model for long term collaboration that shows how developing countries and emerging economies with high levels of climate ambition can be supported to channel finance towards actions that accelerate clean transitions while delivering social benefits for the communities affected in national transitions[17].

Area of focus 1.3: Improve the enabling conditions to enhance energy efficiency and rapidly accelerate the share of clean power, particularly renewable energy, in electricity generation by 2030

To keep 1.5°C within reach, the renewables share of total energy supply needs to be tripled to around 30% in 2030, compared to 12% in 2021. To keep 1.5°C in reach, the IEA also highlights that global generation from renewables will need to nearly triple by 2030 and grow eightfold by 2050[18]. The IPCC highlights that globally and nationally, Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) technologies cannot serve as a substitute for deep emissions reductions but recognises their role in

[14] For those signatories who signed at COP26, they had until the end of 2022 to end international support for the unabated fossil fuels energy sector.
[15] The Clean Energy Transition Partnership.
[16] Climate Finance Accelerator programme.
[17] https://www.iisd.org/articles/insight/just-energy-transition-partnerships.
[18] IEA Net Zero by 2050 – a global roadmap for the Energy sector report, page 114.

counterbalancing residual emissions from hard-to-abate sectors[19]. The IPCC also highlights the falling costs of renewable energy, particularly for wind and solar power which present an opportunity for countries to implement cost-effective domestic measures to keep 1.5ºC in reach[20]. However, this needs to be translated into further policies and targets that enable Parties to maximise their renewable energy generation. By November 2021, 144 NDCs included a quantified renewable energy target and 109 focused on power. Among those, only 23 Parties committed to a share higher than 60% of installed capacity by 2030.
To effectively accelerate decarbonisation and electrification efforts, we also need efficient electricity systems that are advanced to avoid losses and remain as cost-effective as possible for industry and citizens. The IPCC[21] sets out that any net zero scenario that enhances energy efficiency investment will help reduce reliance on technologies like Carbon Dioxide Removal with high costs.

Actions that can implement the COP26 and COP27 outcomes urging Parties to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of clean technologies are listed below[22]:

- Parties and non-Party stakeholders (sub-nationals and businesses) to consider how to enhance global renewable energy targets and implement individual targets to be 1.5°C aligned, ensuring they are included in NDCs or implementation plans and reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework. Options to consider are capacity additions of wind and solar power or other renewable sources, alongside expanded grid capacity, in line with IPCC and IEA findings for what is required to reach net zero power[23]. This is a leadership area for the High-level Champions and Race to Zero alliance.
- Governments should encourage strategic and long-term infrastructure planning that improves enabling conditions, unlocks early investment, and builds flexibility into the national electricity supply, drawing on innovative approaches including electricity networks and interconnectors, smart system design, demand management, storage solutions and hydrogen. This will enable the electricity systems to integrate a larger share of Renewable Energy supply.
- Encourage engagement through forums like the IEA High Level Group on Energy Efficiency.
- Governments can cooperate regionally with sectoral and financial stakeholders to strengthen regional energy connectivity and integration, including remote off-grid systems. The scaling up of solutions can be informed by outputs from regional dialogues.
- Strengthen international cooperation to remove barriers to scaling up of renewables. This can be enabled through partnerships and knowledge exchange on shared challenges such as standards & certification, research & innovation, financing mechanisms, skills development.

For the Global Dialogues, we recommend drawing on the examples from the Energy Transition Council (ETC)[24] and Green Grids Initiative (GGI)[25], which are being delivered under the Power Breakthrough. Further examples are listed in the annex to inform upcoming MWP activities.

- The GGI is developing an **Electricity Transition Playbook**, to provide a **guide for policy makers to plan and deliver zero carbon power systems**, broken down into core building blocks, with the aim of building capacity and directing participants towards additional assistance and resources.

[19] IPCC WGIII AR6 report, page 1262.
[20] IPCC WGIII AR6 report, page 28.
[21] IPCC WGIII AR6 report, page 157.
[22] Paragraph 36, 1/CMA. 3 and paragraph 28, 1.CMA.4.
[23] IPCC WGIII AR6 report, page 1742.
[24] Energy Transition Council (ETC).
[25] Green Grids Initiative (GGI).

- Drawing on experience from the North Sea and other regions as it is developing a set of principles and protocols to help governments develop interconnector projects.
- Drawing on work the UK has led with the IEA on the Product Efficiency Call to Action (PECA) launched at COP26 committing to support other countries to ramp up their energy efficiency measures[26].

For the first IFE, we also recommend drawing on the example below:

- Discussions on how to encourage the uptake of **carbon pricing measures** in countries that do not yet implement any, and for countries that already do, to discuss how to work towards strengthening existing measures to ensure they are consistent with delivering a 1.5°C pathway.

Area of focus 2.1: Capture the opportunities of reducing non-CO_2 emissions by 2030

At COP26, Parties agreed to consider further actions to reduce by 2030, non carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emissions, including methane[27]. Parties reiterated this at COP2728. Due to methane's higher potency to contribute to global warming and short atmospheric lifetime, action now can rapidly reduce atmospheric concentrations and in turn rates of warming across this critical decade to keep 1.5°C alive[29]. The IPCC sets out that methane has contributed to about half of the 1.1°C net rise in global average temperature since the pre-industrial era, with current concentrations above 2°C of warming[30]. Therefore, global methane emissions must be reduced by between 40–45% by 2030 to achieve least cost-pathways[31]. Notably, 40% of current methane emissions can be avoided at no net cost (with energy being the most cost effective)[32]. This presents another opportunity for the Global Dialogues to highlight how cost-effective emissions reductions can be implemented. However, without additional policies, methane emissions are projected to continue rising. Actions below can be reflected in NDCs and implementation plans:

- Parties to improve cover all greenhouse gas emissions in their NDCs and improve the transparency of their accounting for methane emissions under the Enhanced Transparency Framework.
- Parties set policies to remove methane emissions from fossil fuel leakage by 2030, supported by commitments and collaboration with industry.
- Parties introduce further policies and measures (particularly for oil and gas production and coal mining) to achieve a global 30% reduction of methane emissions by 2030 compared to 2020 levels, supported by industry.
- Parties to introduce policies to encourage ambitious levels of methane capture at landfill sites and to work towards reducing or eliminating biodegradable waste going to landfill.

For the Global Dialogues, we would recommend drawing on case studies and inputs from countries and non-Party stakeholders involved in the **Global Methane pledge** and the **Oil and Gas Methane Partnership Steering group**. The World Bank has also encouraged progress on reducing emissions from oil and gas flaring through its '**Zero Routine Flaring by 2030 initiative**'. **These organisations can provide further inputs such as a presentation on key findings and recommended next steps on how to scale up existing solutions in line with a 1.5°C pathway.**

[26] https://ukcop26.org/joint-statement-in-support-of-the-uk-iea-product-efficiency-call-to-action-to-raise-global-ambition-through-the-sead-initiative/
[27] Paragraph 37, 1/CMA.3.
[28] Paragraph 29, 1/CMA.4.
[29] IPCC WGIII AR6 report, Page 23.
[30] IPCC WGIII AR6 report, Page 159.
[31] UNEP Global Methane Assessment report, page 10-11.
[32] *Ibid.*

Annex: UK experiences and commitments, and further examples to draw on for the final Global Dialogue ahead of COP28

UK experiences and commitments

In the UK, **unabated coal power generation** will be **phased out by 1 October 2024** as part of efforts to meet the UK's net-zero target by 2050. The share of coal power declined gradually but this was rapidly accelerated between 2012 – 2020. This is because **the UK introduced policies and legislation** that enabled other energy sources (particularly renewable capacity) to be expanded, creating the conditions to remove coal-fired power from the national energy mix.

Alongside implementing policies to phase out coal in the UK**, policies** were also introduced **to support renewables investment**, such as the Contracts for Difference (CfDs) in 2014. This protected project developers from high up-front costs and encouraged renewables expansion, contributing to 40% of the UK's electricity generation in 2021. Encouragingly, renewables have now become the most cost-effective electricity source which has removed one of the key barriers to urgently scaling up.[33]

In 2021, the UK announced the North Sea Transition deal that involves public and private investment to decarbonise the Oil and Gas industry in a just manner, and supports jobs and expertise that will deliver the new infrastructure required for the transition. This project included developing and setting ambitious 2030 targets to reduce the emissions from production by half, and reach a net zero basin by 2050. This is linked to the UK's Net Zero Strategy.

To end public financing for fossil fuels, in March 2021, the UK implemented a government-wide policy to prioritise international support for the clean energy transition. This ended direct financial and promotional support for the fossil fuel energy sector overseas, except in limited circumstances such as decommissioning fossil fuel assets or gas power under certain conditions. This also led to the development of the Clean Energy Transition Partnership.

The UK Government also supports the operationalisation of the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) **Guidelines for a Just Transition**, which sets the international definition of the term and also a framework for implementation[34].

At COP26, the UK brought forward the **International Just Transition Declaration**, which for the first time ever, set out how donor countries would ensure that overseas funding is playing its part to create good, green jobs through their international climate finance (ICF) and Official Development Assistance (ODA) programmes in developing and emerging economies. The Declaration was signed by key donor countries, covering a huge proportion of global international public financing, to support the conditions for a just transition internationally. The International Just Transition Declaration enables smarter use of international financing to accelerate ambition through targeted social interventions.

A major opportunity to incentivise uptake of low carbon practices is carbon pricing. The UK has been a pioneer in the **use of market mechanisms to mobilise finance** for climate and nature since 2002, when we established Europe's first Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS). Used alongside the UK's Carbon Price Support, emissions trading has contributed to a significant shift in the economics of, and

[33] IPCC WGIII AR6 report, page 28, C.4.3.
[34] ILO's Guidelines for a Just Transition.

investment incentives for, renewable energy sources compared to fossil fuels for domestic power generation in the UK. Internationally, we are a leading supporter of carbon pricing and market uptake in emerging markets and developing economies because this helps to direct local finance towards cleaner development. We have helped over 30 countries to put a price on their own emissions through carbon taxes, ETSs and offset mechanisms[35]. As an early signatory to Canada's Global Carbon Pricing Challenge, the UK has committed to advocate for and support additional uptake, including through government-to-government exchanges.

The UK continues to actively progress efforts in this space, not least through **the JETPs**. JETPs are about supporting a just transition for the many thousands of people who still rely on fossil fuels for their livelihoods.

Domestically, the UK has adopted early and ambitious measures **to tackle methane emissions** for coal mines, mid-stream gas networks and fuel supply. The UK has also introduced policies to efficiently capture methane in all new landfill sites (the Landfills Regulation 2002).

As part of the **Global Methane Pledge**, the UK has committed to moving towards using the highest tier IPCC good practice inventory methodologies, as well as working to **continuously improve** the accuracy, transparency and completeness of national greenhouse gas inventory **reporting** under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement, and to provide greater transparency in key sectors. One way the UK is delivering against this commitment is through a new £3m Inventory Improvement Research Programme which aims to improve the data and models used for inventory estimates of GHG emissions, including methane, across a wide range of sectors. This will help the UK more accurately assess the impact of its methane reduction policies.

Examples to draw on for the final Global Dialogue ahead of COP28

For area of focus 1.3:

To accelerate implementation, the UK recently appointed an Electricity Networks Commissioner to advise on how to reduce development time for transmission network projects. Recommendations will be delivered to the Government in June 2023, which we expect will set out a package of measures for reform, including: strategic planning; design standards; planning approval; regulatory approval; supply chains; people and skills; outage planning; and end-to-end process[36]. **This can be used as an example to consider the solutions and understanding required for urgently scaling up government-led planning.**

Examples to draw on for the Global IFE ahead of COP28

For area of focus 1.3:

- The Energy Transition Council (ETC) will deliver a set of recommendations to **improve the availability, effectiveness and coordination of finance and investment** in collaboration with Power Breakthrough co-chairs (Morocco and the UK). The upcoming report's recommendations will be implemented through the ETC's dialogue process which seeks to mobilise, coordinate and implement assistance in the power sector.

[35] Through contributions to the World Bank's Carbon Initiative for Development, Partnership for Market Readiness, Partnership for Market Implementation, and UK bilateral support.

[36] https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-electricity-networks-commissioner-appointed-to-help-ensure-home-grown-energy-for-britain

- Working with the Climate Compatible Growth programme, and in consultation with international finance organisations, the **GGI is developing proposals to increase access to climate finance for transmission projects** through reforms to the eligibility criteria of IFIs and Climate Funds and key climate impact assessment methodologies. The IEA estimates that we need to almost triple annual global grid investment in emerging and developing economies by 2030[37]. Climate (concessional) finance has a very critical role to play in greening the grids, both by mobilizing long term private capital through de-risking (on the policy as well as on the investment side) and by reducing the cost of capital.

[37] https://www.iea.org/reports/smart-grids.