

20 ANNUAL 26 PROGRESS REPORT

— 5TH EDITION

FIVE YEARS
OF ACTION.
**DRIVING
IMPACT.**

COORDINATED BY

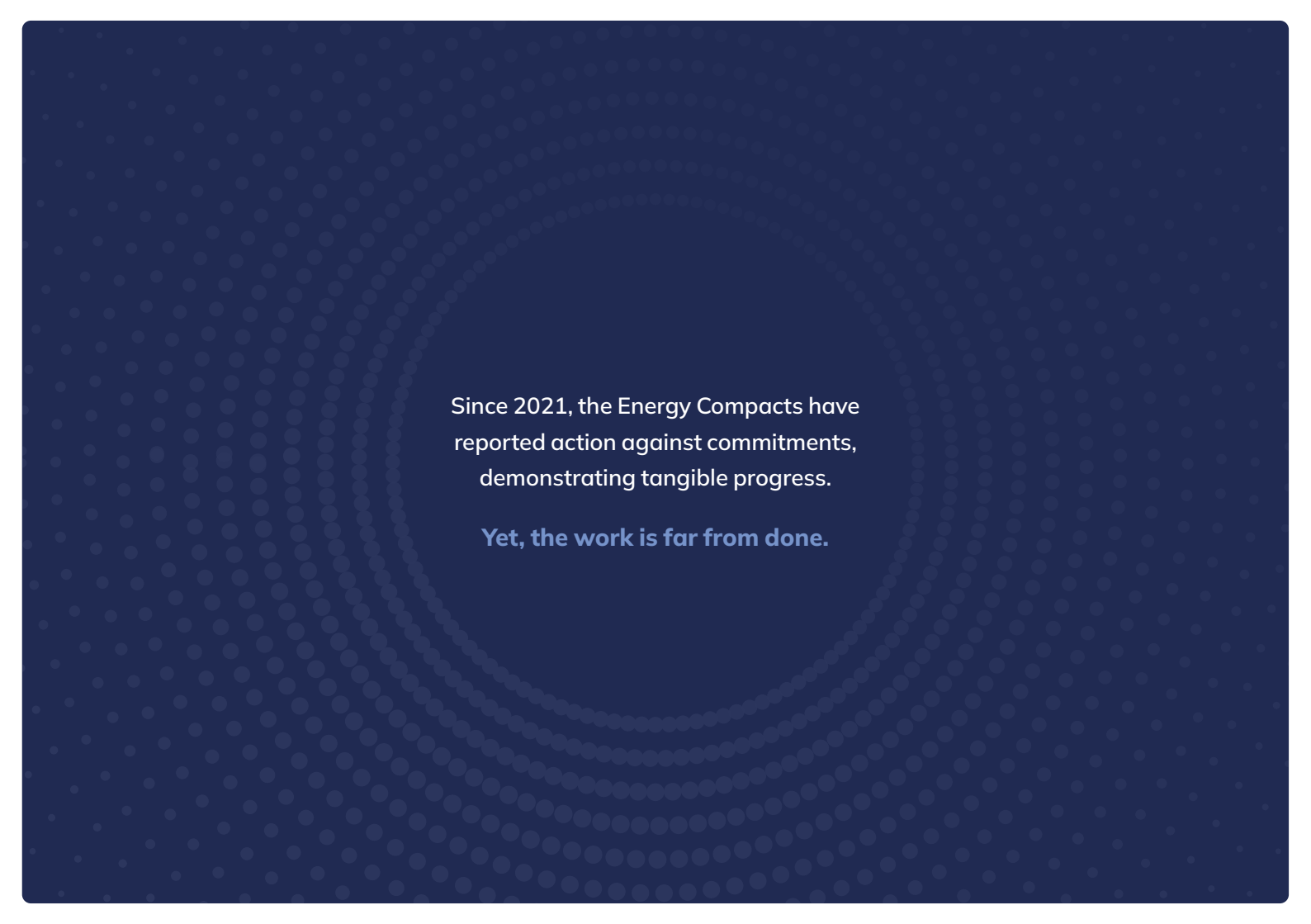


United
Nations



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Since 2021, the Energy Compacts have
reported action against commitments,
demonstrating tangible progress.

Yet, the work is far from done.

FOREWORD

Four years from 2030, the energy gap this report measures is still too wide, and progress on closing it has slowed. What the Energy Compacts add is not optimism but accountability: 164 commitments, set out in public, reported against for the fifth year running.

Some of what we publish here is uncomfortable. A third of those who returned a survey did not report a gender or youth perspective at all, and the finance mobilized remains a fraction of the finance pledged. We publish it anyway, because a record you can be held to is worth more than one that flatters.

The progress we need must be accelerated and scaled up. Energy security is never only about keeping the lights on. Lack of energy can undermine people's sense of stability, their ability to plan, and their confidence in the future. That is why access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy is fundamental to development - and to building a more resilient future for all.

We invite you to join us on this journey to go further and faster, together.



LI JUNHUA

Under-Secretary-General,
UN DESA



ALEXANDER DE CROO

Administrator, UNDP



DAMILOLA OGUNBIYI

Special Representative of the UN
Secretary-General for Sustainable
Energy for All; Co-Chair, UN-Energy

AGGREGATE REPORTED DATA FROM 2021-2026

AN OVERVIEW IN NUMBERS


308 MILLION

PEOPLE WITH NEW
OR IMPROVED
ELECTRICITY ACCESS



↳ ≈ More than the entire
population of Indonesia


36.2 MILLION

PEOPLE WITH ACCESS
TO CLEAN COOKING



↳ ≈ The entire population of Poland


338 GW

NEW RENEWABLE
CAPACITY INSTALLED



↳ ≈ Almost three-quarters of the
installed renewable energy
capacity in the United States
of America


417 TWh

ENERGY SAVED
THROUGH EFFICIENCY
MEASURES



↳ ≈ Almost
90 percent
of France's
annual
electricity
consumption


389 BILLION
USD

FINANCE MOBILISED
OR DEPLOYED



↳ ≈ The approximate value
of Egypt's nominal GDP

Comparison anchors — population: World Bank, Population, total (SP.POP.TOTL), 2024; renewable capacity: IRENA, Renewable Capacity Statistics 2026, total installed renewable capacity at end-2025 — United States 467.9 GW, of which 338 GW is 72 per cent; electricity demand: Ember (2026), Yearly Electricity Data, 2025, with major processing by Our World in Data — France 476.7 TWh, of which 417 TWh is 87 per cent; GDP: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2026 (Egypt, nominal, FY2024). See the methodological note on the following pages.

THE GAPS



655 MILLION

PEOPLE STILL WITHOUT ANY ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY



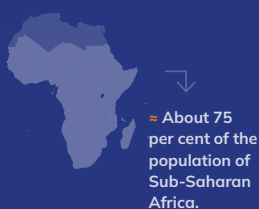
2 BILLION

PEOPLE STILL COOK WITH POLLUTING FUELS



970 MILLION

PEOPLE WITHOUT CLEAN COOKING ACCESS IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA ALONE



3-5 TRILLION USD

INVESTMENT REQUIRED PER YEAR THROUGH TO 2030 FOR THE GLOBAL ENERGY TRANSITION



Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report 2026 (IEA, IRENA, UN DESA Statistics Division, World Bank, WHO), 24 June 2026: 655 m without electricity and 2.0 bn without clean cooking, 2024 (Ch. 1, p. 11; Ch. 2, p. 37); 970 m in Sub-Saharan Africa, which the report says may reach 1 billion by 2027 (Ch. 2, pp. 37, 42); Investment requirement US\$3–5 tn a year by 2030 from the same report, Executive Summary, p. 9 — it covers total global energy-transition investment, not SDG 7 alone. Japan's GDP of US\$4.4 tn in 2025 from IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2026; the same range is also two to three times the US\$1.6 tn pledged by all Compacts for the whole decade. Full detail in the sources appendix.

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 METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

HOW WE ARRIVED AT THESE NUMBERS

The Energy Compacts Progress Survey 2026 requested proponents to report aggregated values from the time of submission of their Compact to the latest available information. Data from proponents who reported in an earlier cycle but not in 2026 are carried forward at their most recent reported value, in order to arrive at cumulative progress since 2021. Due to this approach, there are asymmetries in the latest available information.

The units selected for the progress metrics are shaped by global targets, including SDG7. Where proponents reported in alternative units, simple assumptions were used in conversion to the uniform unit — for example, households served multiplied by average household size to estimate the number of people served.

The financial figures reflect the amounts that proponents have confirmed to deploy or mobilize — voluntary submissions representing commitments made up to the time of reporting; actual deployment may differ. This data is not representative of the entire sector; it pertains solely to the data reported by the proponents of the Energy Compacts Action Network.

The estimated progress metrics serve as an indicative reference against overall Energy Compact commitments: a simple aggregation

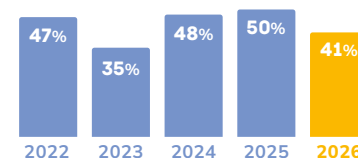
that cannot rigorously exclude double counting across stakeholders. Broad-based or sectoral outcomes are categorized as leveraged action and reported separately. Electricity-access figures include both new and improved connections, so aggregated numbers may appear higher than the estimated access gap.

Nothing contained in this report should be intended as definitive or comprehensive guidance. This report is based on voluntary surveys, and the information provided is a summary and may be subject to change. It was obtained from what we believe to be reliable sources following voluntary disclosures; however, its accuracy and completeness cannot be guaranteed. UN-Energy, SEforALL and their associated entities and representatives do not assume responsibility for any errors or omissions that may be present.

THIS CYCLE'S REPORTING BASE

Active Energy Compacts on the registry	164
Submitted a report in 2026	67
Share of the Network that has ever reported	80%

SURVEY PARTICIPATION BY CYCLE



Share of eligible proponents submitting a report.

DISCLAIMER: The designations of countries and territories, and the presentation of material in this database and on this map, do not imply any opinion on the part of UN-Energy or its member organisations and partners concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Boundaries, names and associated data are shown for statistical purposes only.

01

WHERE IT STARTED

At the High-Level Dialogues on Energy (HLDE) in 2021, a range of stakeholders submitted Energy Compacts - tangible, voluntary commitments in support of SDG7.





Five years ago, the Energy Compacts were launched with a simple proposition: that commitments to Sustainable Development Goal 7 should be specific, visible and accountable. Today, as we publish the fifth Energy Compact progress report, that proposition matters more than ever.

The global energy landscape has changed significantly since the Compacts were first introduced. Governments and communities are now confronting a triple challenge: expanding energy access for those left behind, ensuring affordable and reliable energy in the face of economic and geopolitical volatility, and accelerating the transition from fossil fuels to cleaner and more sustainable energy systems. Progress on any one of these objectives increasingly depends on progress on all three.

The urgency is clear. Yet the pace of progress remains far too slow, keeping SDG7 off track. Today, 655 million people still live without access to electricity, and that number fell by just eleven million last year.

At the same time, rising energy demand, price volatility, growing climate impacts and continued dependence on fossil fuels underscore the scale and urgency of the transformation required. The challenge is to expand access to energy, while accelerating the transition to resilient, affordable and sustainable energy systems that support

economic development, enhance energy security and advance the sustainable development goals. In an increasingly complex energy environment, transparency and accountability are essential for turning ambition into implementation and mobilizing partnerships around shared objectives. I am often asked whether voluntary commitments can really make a difference. My response is that voluntary does not mean optional. A commitment that is written down, made public and reported against is one that others can find, support, join and hold to account. That makes it a different kind of promise from one made in a speech.

With only four years from the 2030 deadline, Energy Compacts are not a substitute for the policies, investment and international cooperation needed to deliver a just and inclusive energy transition. They serve a complementary and practical purpose: creating a platform through which governments, businesses, financial institutions, cities organizations and other partners can translate ambition into measurable actions, demonstrate progress, and help build confidence that the transition to sustainable energy is achievable and underway.

Over the past five years, the Annual Energy Compact report has provided more than a record of commitments. It has become a valuable tool for tracking where momentum is building, where gaps persist, and where greater ambition, investment

and collaboration are needed. At a time when the world is striving to expand energy access, protect consumers from rising energy costs, and accelerate the transition to cleaner and more resilient energy systems, understanding what works and where progress is stalling is essential.

The scale of today's energy challenges demands collective action. That is how individual commitments become aligned efforts, and aligned efforts become transformative progress.

AMINA J. MOHAMMED

Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations



CHAPTER ONE · FIVE CYCLES

FROM A PLEDGE BOARD TO A DELIVERY RECORD

2021

High-level Dialogue on Energy. The first Energy Compacts are submitted.

2022

First annual reporting cycle. The Energy Compact Action Network launches to match offers of support with requests.

2023

SDG7 stocktake at the SDG Summit. Compacts are cited as a delivery channel.

2024

Thematic clusters consolidate, including 24/7 Carbon-Free Energy, health facility electrification and gender.

2025

Fourth edition published. 81 proponents report; commitments pass US\$1.6 trillion.

2026

Fifth cycle. Demonstrating strong delivery rather than just commitments.

**WHAT WE HAVE SEEN SINCE 2021**

A single year of pledges tells you about ambition. Five years on, the same proponents reporting against the same targets tells you how these commitments demonstrated impact.

02

WHAT WAS REPORTED

The Energy Compacts Action Network reported delivering real impact on the ground against ambitious commitments made.





PEOPLE WITH NEW OR IMPROVED ELECTRICITY ACCESS



308 MILLION

Cumulative since 2021



More than the whole of Indonesia
OR Nine in ten people in the United States

Electricity access has the deepest reporting history of any Compact indicator and the largest movement across five cycles — from 177 million in 2024 to 308 million now. Set against the global picture it is meaningful but partial: 655 million people remain with no access at all, and the reported total counts improved connections as well as new ones.

Reported in the 2024 cycle	177 m	Leveraged and decarbonised connections	403 m
Reported in the 2025 cycle	284 m	Global access deficit, 2024	655 m
Reported in the 2026 cycle	308 m	Pledged by 2030	734 m

Tracking SDG7 2026 (deficit). Anchors: Indonesia 283.5 m and United States 340.0 m, World Bank 2024.



PEOPLE WITH ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING TECHNOLOGIES



36.2 MILLION

Cumulative since 2021, reported by proponents against their own targets



The entire population ≈ 
of Poland

Clean cooking remains the slowest-moving Compact indicator, mirroring the global picture where it is also the largest gap. The reported total has grown from 23 million in 2024 to 36.2 million now — real progress against a deficit of two billion people that is still widening in Sub-Saharan Africa faster than it closes.

Reported in the 2024 cycle	23 m	Pledged by 2030	438 m
Reported in the 2025 cycle	33 m	Global population without clean cooking	2 bn
Reported in the 2026 cycle	36.2 m	Share of the global gap addressed	1.8%

Tracking SDG7 2026. Anchor: Poland 36.6 m, World Bank 2024. Share calculated as 36.2 m of 2.0 bn.

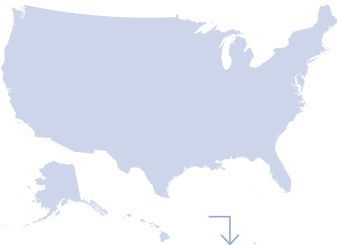


RENEWABLE ENERGY CAPACITY INSTALLED



338 GW

Cumulative since 2021



Almost three-quarters of the
≈ installed renewable energy capacity
in the United States of America

Installed renewable capacity is where private-sector Energy Compacts reported most progress, rising from 245 GW in 2024 to 338 GW now. While this is significant growth, it is important to note that much of this has been in developed countries.

The Tracking SDG7 Report highlights that while global renewable energy-generating capacity reached a record high of 544 watts per person, the disparity is staggering: low-income countries hold 33.6 watts per person against 1,224 watts per person in high-income countries.

Reported in the 2024 cycle	245 GW	Pledged by 2030	1,183 GW
Reported in the 2025 cycle	301 GW	All renewables added worldwide, 2025	692 GW
Reported in the 2026 cycle	338 GW	Renewables' share of electricity, 2023	OVER 30%



467 THOUSAND METRIC TONNES of green hydrogen capacity installed

|RENA, Renewable Capacity Statistics 2026, March 2026, p. 2 (692 GW added in 2025, 5,149 GW total); Tracking SDG7 2026. Anchor: United States 467.9 GW at end-2025, |RENA Renewable Capacity Statistics 2026; 338 GW is 72 per cent.

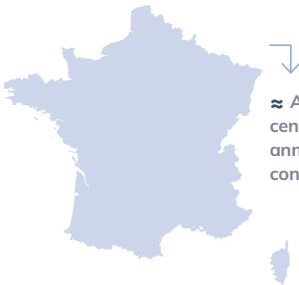


ENERGY SAVED THROUGH EFFICIENCY MEASURES



417 TWh

Cumulative since 2021



≈ Almost 90 per cent of France's annual electricity consumption

Efficiency is the indicator falling furthest behind globally and the one that has moved most sharply inside the Compacts — from 43 TWh in 2024 to 329 TWh in 2025 and 417 TWh now.

That trajectory rests on a small number of large reporters, and the reported total already exceeds the 60 TWh the Network formally pledged, which suggests the pledge is the figure that needs revisiting.

Reported in the 2024 cycle	43 TWh	Pledged by 2030	60 TWh
Reported in the 2025 cycle	329 TWh	Global efficiency gain, 2023	1.5%
Reported in the 2026 cycle	417 TWh	Global gain required to 2030	4.2%



Consider making your own energy efficiency pledge by joining **Mission Efficiency** or submitting your own Energy Compact.

LEARN MORE →



FINANCE AND INVESTMENT PLEDGED



1.6 TRILLION USD

Total pledged across all registered Energy Compacts through to 2030



- Member states
- Private sector
- Other proponents



Reported in the 2024 cycle	US\$1.4 tn	Member states	US\$1.0 tn
Reported in the 2025 cycle	US\$1.6 tn	Private sector	US\$559 bn
Needed annually to 2030	US\$3–5 tn	Share of the pledge mobilised	24.0%



Energy Compacts commitments aggregates; Annual requirement of US\$3–5 tn to 2030 from Tracking SDG7: The Energy Progress Report 2026, Executive Summary, p. 9, covering total global energy-transition investment rather than SDG 7 alone. Share mobilised is US\$389 bn against US\$1.6 tn pledged. Leveraged finance is reported separately and is not additive to the mobilised total. Anchor: Australia GDP US\$1,840 bn, 2025, IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2026; US\$1.6 tn is 87 per cent.



FINANCE MOBILISED OR DEPLOYED



389 BILLION USD

Cumulative since 2021



≈ The approximate value of Egypt's nominal GDP

The amount of finance mobilised or deployed has nearly doubled in the last two years: US\$201 billion in 2024, US\$292 billion in 2025, US\$389 billion now. The majority is private-sector investment in renewable generation.

Reported in the 2024 cycle	US\$201 bn	Additional finance leveraged	US\$407 bn
Reported in the 2025 cycle	US\$292 bn	Pledged by 2030	US\$1.6 tn
Reported in the 2026 cycle	US\$389 bn	International public flows, 2024	US\$24.6 bn

Tracking SDG7 2026 (public flows). Anchor: Egypt GDP US\$383.1 bn, IMF World Economic Outlook April 2026, 2024. Leveraged finance is reported separately and is not additive to the mobilised total.

CHAPTER TWO • A CLUSTER IN FOCUS

24/7 CARBON-FREE ENERGY: A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER COMPACT

2,340 TWh

Carbon-free power enabled by 24/7 CFE signatories since 2021

The 24/7 CFE signatories are the clearest example of Energy Compacts operating as a coalition: buyers, suppliers and system operators committing to the same principles and reporting against them together.

Procurement involves organizations sourcing carbon-free energy for their own operations, typically via direct agreements with producers such as power purchase agreements (PPAs) or through retail energy providers.

Generation captures the actual production of electricity from renewable and low-carbon sources – including solar, wind, hydropower, biomass, geothermal, and nuclear – by the signatories themselves.

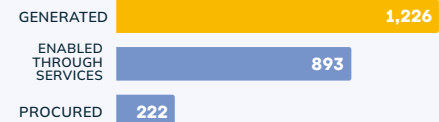
Support services are provided by entities that enable others to go carbon-free. This includes issuing Energy Attribution Certificates, offering technical assistance, bridging buyers and sellers, designing renewable energy systems, and matching supply with demand.

The survey asked participants whether their carbon-free power enabled was tracked on an hourly basis. 31% of the survey participants responded positively, with the hours matched ranging from partial coverage to the full year.

Generated and procured together — 1,448 TWh — is what signatories produced or bought themselves.



CARBON-FREE POWER ENABLED • TWh



Reported in the 2026 cycle	35
Signatories to a coalition	165
MoUs signed	96
Partnership agreements	349
Community engagements	578



186 signatories of the 24/7 CFE Compact
as of August 2026

CHAPTER TWO • MISSION 300

A DIFFERENT INSTRUMENT WORKING TOWARD THE SAME GOAL

MISSION 300 NATIONAL ENERGY COMPACTS

are a distinct instrument. They are country-level agreements with the World Bank Group and the African Development Bank, reported through their own cycle and not counted in this report's totals — but they pull in the same direction, and eight countries hold one of each.

ENERGY COMPACT

A voluntary commitment any organisation can make — a government, a utility, an NGO, a company. Published on the UN-Energy registry and reported against once a year through this survey. Global in scope. 164 are active.

MISSION 300 NATIONAL ENERGY COMPACT

A country-level agreement setting reform actions and access targets towards connecting 300 million people in Africa by 2030. Reported through Compact Progress Reports. 36 countries, in three cohorts.

MISSION 300 PROGRESS, AS AT APRIL 2026

36

Countries across
three cohorts

24

Progress reports
validated

55.2 M

People connected
since 2024

THE EIGHT COUNTRIES THAT HOLD BOTH

COHORT 1  MADAGASCAR  MALAWI  NIGERIA  ZAMBIA

COHORT 2  ETHIOPIA  KENYA  SIERRA LEONE

COHORT 3  RWANDA



≈ Mission 300 progress is reported through its own cycle and is not included in this report's figures. Where a country holds both, the two reports capture the data provided by the respective country for both.

Mission 300 figures: SEforALL, Mission 300 Compact Progress Snapshot, August 2026. Cohorts 1 and 2 cover 30 countries, of which 25 have identified 313 priority reform actions to 2030; Cohort 3 launched in June 2026 and has not yet reported. Mission 300 is led by the World Bank Group and the African Development Bank, with SEforALL as its secretariat.

03

BEYOND ENERGY

Energy is never only energy. These are the other goals the same commitments enable: a clinic that can refrigerate a vaccine, a bus with reduced emissions, a business a woman owns, a job for a young person.



CHAPTER THREE • SDG 3 HEALTH



A CLINIC WITH POWER SAVES LIVES



17,217

Health facilities with improved electricity access



→ ≈ Serving approximately 43 million people — more than the population of Canada



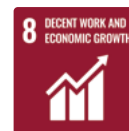
The Health Facility Electrification Compact — a collaboration of Power Africa, SEforALL, UNICEF, the Shell Foundation and others — is the clearest example of an Energy Compact where commitments towards SDG7 support the achievement of other SDGs. A clinic with reliable power can refrigerate vaccines, run a delivery room after dark and keep a cold chain intact.



Health Facility Electrification Compact, latest reporting (17,217 facilities; approximately 43,000,000 people). Anchor: Canada 41.3 m, World Bank 2024.



GREEN JOBS CREATED AND PEOPLE TRAINED



837,441

People given green jobs training
with 11 million hours delivered



Employment and skills appear in nearly every government Energy Compact, usually as a co-benefit of a capacity target. What proponents report here is of two kinds: people put through training, and jobs they count as created.

People given green jobs training	837,441	Green jobs created, reported	1.66 m
Average hours per person trained	13	Share of the 2030 pledge reported	57%
Training hours delivered	11 m	Green jobs pledged to 2030	2.9 m



WHY IT MATTERS

Skills are usually the constraint a capacity target runs into: equipment can be procured faster than a workforce can be trained to install and maintain it. Training and jobs are counted separately here because they are different things, and jobs definitions are proponent-supplied rather than harmonised.



PARTNERSHIPS, POLICY AND CONVENING



8,727

Events, workshops and knowledge-sharing sessions reported since 2021

A large share of Energy Compacts commit to institutional change — a tariff reform, a procurement rule, a gender strategy, a just transition plan. None of these is a megawatt, and none shows up in aggregate energy totals. But they set the conditions under which megawatts get built, and progress against the SDG7 targets depends on them.

WHAT THESE COMMITMENTS USUALLY ARE

A TARIFF OR SUBSIDY REFORM

changing what electricity costs, and for whom

A PROCUREMENT RULE

requiring clean supply in what an institution buys

A GENDER OR JUST TRANSITION STRATEGY

naming who the transition is for

A STANDARD OR CERTIFICATION SCHEME

making a claim checkable by someone else

Agreements signed	1,672	Average agreements a month	28
Average stakeholders a year	300	Events, workshops and sessions	8,727
Stakeholders convened	1,500	Average partnership actions a day	4.8

8,727 events over the five years to June 2026 is an average of 4.8 per day. These are events reported by proponents, distinct from the events convened by UN-Energy in CHAPTER SIX.

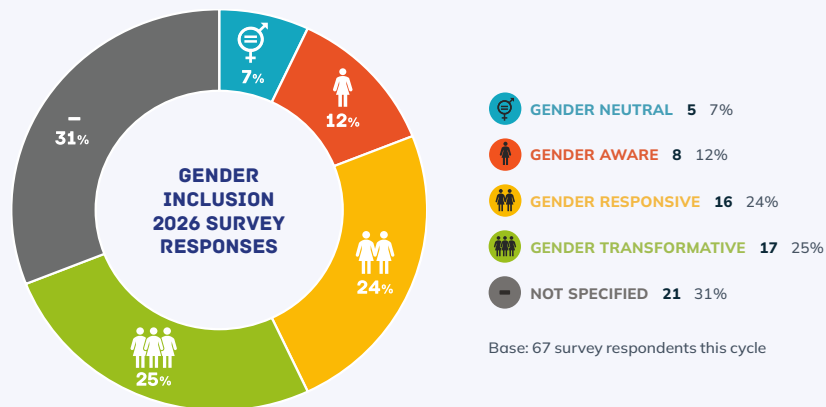
CHAPTER THREE • SDG 5 GENDER



TWO-THIRDS OF ENERGY COMPACTS REPORT GENDER INCLUSION



Proponents report against a four-point gender scale.
Over half now place themselves in the top two tiers.



The four-point scale is reproduced in the annex to this report.



A multi-stakeholder Energy Compact was launched as a bridge between SDG 7 and SDG 5 to move gender equality and women's empowerment inside the energy transition rather than alongside it.

Signatories	122
Partnerships to advance gender equality	313
Women-led energy businesses supported	30,744
Dedicated jobs for women	141,961
Women given green jobs training	243,431

CHAPTER THREE · SDG 5 GENDER

THE GENDER AND ENERGY COMPACT: 122 SIGNATORIES

Governments, UN entities, companies, universities and women-led networks, signed up to the same bridge between SDG 7 and SDG 5.

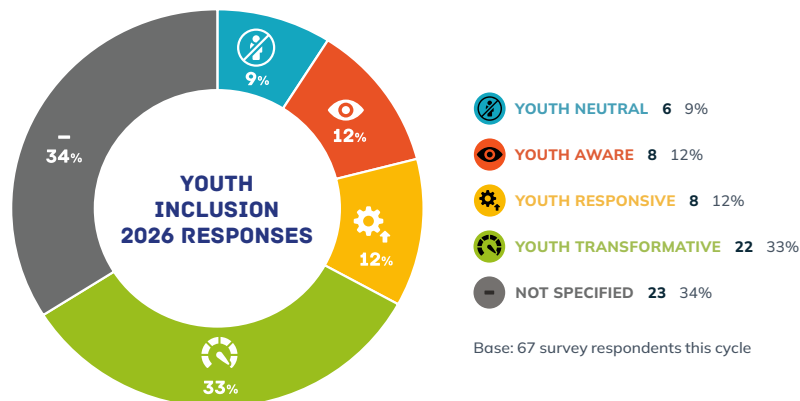
75inQ	Duke University, James E.Rogers Energy Access Project	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis	R3iVentures	The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
Access Coalition	Ecuador	InvestinGreen.Energy	Radix Lifespaces Pvt Ltd	The Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
African Development Bank	EDER (Environnement, Développement et Énergies Renouvelables)	IRENA	ReEnergy Africa	The Shine Campaign
Alliance for poverty Alleviation and Development in Senegambia	ENERGIA International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy	JSC ELECTRICITY SYSTEM COMMERCIAL OPERATOR (ESCO)	REN21	UN ESCWA
Arabian Cement Company	Energy Community	Kenya	Renewable Africa Initiative	UN Women
Ashden	Environmental Conflict Mediation and Women Development Initiative	Kilovox	Rural Electrification Agency Nigeria	UN Women Ukraine
Asociación Nacional de Energía Solar, Mexico (ANES)	Future Earth Ltd	LeanIn Equity & Sustainability	S2G Energy	UNEP
Associação Lusófona de Energias Renováveis (ALER)	G-SEL Network	Let There Be Light International	Salama Heritage Ecovillage (SHE) Ltd	UNFCCC
Benha University	Gender Smart/ Catalyst At Large	Malawi	SAWIE	UNIDO
Beshay Steel	GenDev Centre for Research and Innovation	Mama Doing Good	SDG7 Youth Constituency	Unión Española Fotovoltaica - UNEF (Spanish Solar Photovoltaics Association)
Bionutral	Girl Up Soccer Hub Academy, Kenya	MARIDA Technologies/ Lioness Power	SEforALL	Universitas Sriwijaya
Biozid Climate Institute	Global Climate Innovation Coalition	Masdar	Senvia.World	Urban Institute, University of Sheffield
Canada, Natural Resources Canada	Global Network for Regional Sustainable Energy Centres	Mbolo Association	SEWA	Value for Women
CCREEE	Global Women's Network for the Energy Transition	MicroGen Renewables	Shamso Energy	Vikas Yatra
Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal	GrowthPoints Strategies	Mission Green Bangladesh	Smiling Simon Greenbuild Foundation	WEDO
Clean Cooking Alliance	Himalayan Innovations	Modern Energy Cooking Services	SNV	Women for Sustainable Energy and Climate Action (W4SECA)
Climate Council	Hivos	Mozambique Women of Energy	Solad Integrated Power Solutions Limited	Women in Energy Pakistan
Climate Parliament	Husk Power Systems	Ndirimo Foundation	Solar Cookers International	Women in Renewable Energy Association (WIRE A)
CLUBE MOZA	Iceland	Nepal	Solar Sister	Women in Sustainability at the Council on Energy, Environment and Water
Communauté des Jeunes Engagés du Sénégal (CJES)	INCLUDE knowledge platform	Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (NEITI)	Solbox Energia	Women in Sustainable Energy Lesotho
Community Empowerment to Tackle Climate Change and to Promote Biodiversity Conservation	Initiatives for Safe Migration and Social Justice	Norway	STEMi Makers of Africa	World Biogas Association
Connected Advocacy	International Institute for Sustainable Development	OORJAGram India Pvt Ltd	Student Energy	Young Sapiens Network
Coventry University: Humanitarian Engineering and Energy for Displacement		Panama	Sustainable Energy & Environment LTD	Youth Association for Development (YAD) Pakistan
Dominican Republic		Phoenix Renewable Group	Sweden, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	
		Practical Action	Taiwan Green Energy for Charity Association	
		Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN)	The Chemistry Solutions Company	

CHAPTER THREE · YOUTH



YOUTH INCLUSION IS RISING

The same four-point scale, applied to young people. Two in five Compacts place themselves in the top two bands — but the unreported share is larger here than for gender.



The UN defines youth as people aged 15 to 24 for statistical purposes. There is no universally agreed definition, and proponents apply their own.

REPORTED BY YOUTH-CENTRED COMPACTS

27,000+

People with enhanced electricity access

38,000+

People given green jobs training

11 MILLION USD

Finance mobilised

SIX YOUTH-CENTRED ENERGY COMPACTS

- 01 SDG7 Youth Constituency
- 02 Student Energy
- 03 YOUNGO Energy Working Group
- 04 Youth for Energy South-East Asia (Y4E-SEA)
- 05 Youth Sustainable Development Network (YSDN)
- 06 Call to Action to Champion Youth Mainstreaming in Energy

All six are open to new participants.

The four-point scale is reproduced in the annex to this report.

CHAPTER THREE

JUST AND INCLUSIVE ENERGY TRANSITION (JIET) COMPACT

From Principles to a Working Community

Just & Inclusive Energy Transition Compact

In its first full year of implementation, the Just and Inclusive Energy Transition (JIET) Compact moved from a shared framework, the ten voluntary principles endorsed by G20 energy ministers into an active signatory community.

SEforALL and UN-Energy convened signatories around early implementation experiences, circulated periodic updates to keep the community connected, and spotlighted progress from members turning the principles into delivery on the ground: SMEs switching from diesel to solar in Lagos, Indigenous women trained as solar engineers in Guatemala, just transition mainstreamed across coal regions, and high-integrity carbon markets financing clean cooking.



Periodic newsletter that spotlights signatory achievements, curates funding opportunities for climate and energy initiatives, and flags key convenings.



Signatory webinars that convene the community to move from principles to practice: sharing early implementation experience, practical insights, and collective learning.



A growing signatory base spanning G20 economies, the African Union and European Union, alongside international organisations, youth networks, civil-society and private-sector actors.



CLEAN TRANSPORT, CLEANER CITIES



2.9 MILLION

Clean transport vehicles
reported since 2021



379 THOUSAND
APPROX.

charging and refuelling
points reported alongside

The 2026 Progress Survey shows cumulative progress in sustainable mobility: 2.9 million clean transport vehicles and 379,000 charging and refuelling points reported since the launch of the Energy Compacts.

Expanding clean transport and charging networks helps decarbonise urban environments and improve air quality — the clearest connection between SDG 7 on clean energy and SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities.

Prior cycle: 2.88 m electric vehicles and 336,000 charging infrastructures since 2021.



CHAPTER THREE · INTERLINKAGES

ENERGY COMPACTS ARE ABOUT MORE THAN ENERGY

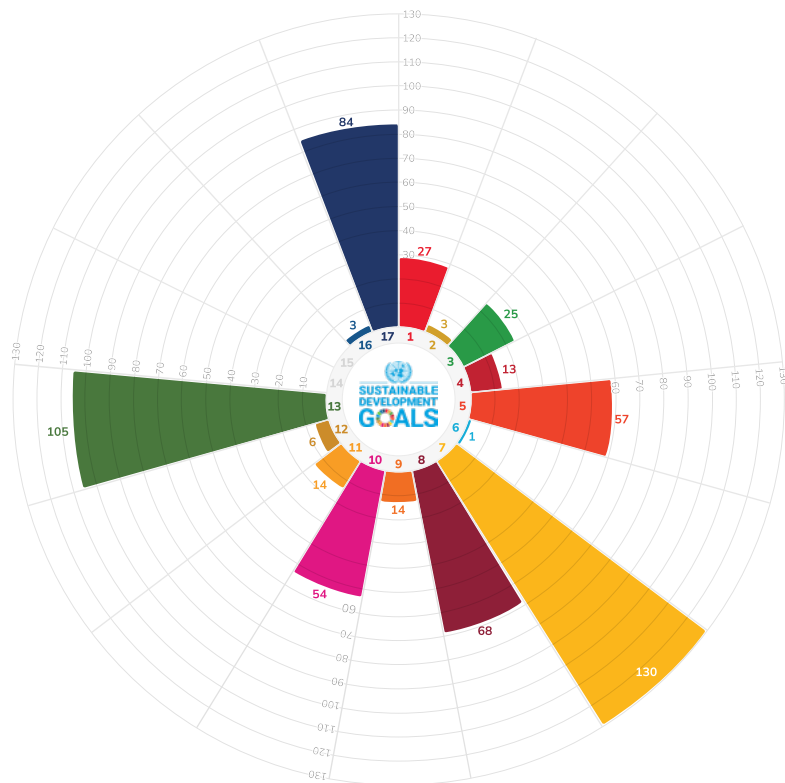
Every Energy Compact addresses SDG 7. Most address more than one goal. Across the proponents that have reported at least once, this is how often a linkage to each of the other sixteen goals is caught — each segment sized by the number of proponents reporting it.

THE FIVE MOST REPORTED LINKAGES

SDG 13	Climate action	105
SDG 17	Partnerships for the goals	84
SDG 8	Decent work and economic growth	68
SDG 5	Gender equality	57
SDG 10	Reduced inequalities	54



≈ Climate action is the most common second goal: 105 of the 130 proponents report it, and 84 report partnerships.



The base is the 130 proponents that have reported at least once, the same figure used elsewhere in this report. SDG 7 is reported by all of them by definition. Registry: un.org/en/energycompacts/page/registry.

04 IN PRACTICE

Seven Compacts, read closely. The aggregate tells you the scale; these tell you how it actually happens.



CASE STUDY

— D-REC: MAKING DISTRIBUTED CLEAN ENERGY IN EMERGING MARKETS VISIBLE, VERIFIABLE, AND FINANCEABLE

Corporate renewable energy procurement has grown into a multi-billion-dollar market but the money overwhelmingly flows to developed economies, bypassing the emerging markets where distributed clean energy delivers the greatest combined climate and development impact. D-REC closes that gap: a market mechanism that makes the climate and development value of distributed renewable generation visible, verifiable, and financeable, unlocking a new revenue stream for developers and a credible, standards-aligned procurement pathway for buyers.

Launched as a public commitment through its UN Energy Compact, D-REC has moved from early market creation to an operational mechanism, channelling corporate climate action to the solar mini-grids, health centres, schools, and small businesses that global certificate markets were never built to serve.

111.8 MWP

distributed clean
energy supported

1,600 +

verified project sites
across 20 countries

206 GWH

traceable renewable
energy issued



[Download the full case study →](#)

”

D-RECs are how we are keeping that promise, a market mechanism that makes high-impact distributed renewable energy in Emerging Markets and Developing Economies visible, verifiable, and financeable, so that the projects closest to people's lives are no longer the furthest from climate finance.

STUTI DUBEY

Executive Director at The D-REC Organisation



CASE STUDY

— GENDER AND ENERGY COMPACT: PLACING WOMEN AT THE CENTRE OF A JUST ENERGY TRANSITION

The Gender and Energy Compact is a global, multi-stakeholder coalition led by ENERGIA, GWNET, UNIDO and SEforALL working to catalyse gender equality and women's empowerment as a driver of a just, inclusive and sustainable energy transition.

It advances five expected outcomes, from ending energy and time poverty to opening career pathways for women in the sector, and its co-conveners have pushed for systemic change in how progress is measured, co-developing a 2025 policy brief calling for gender indicators in global energy reporting, given that SDG7 remains one of only six SDGs without one. Across the Compact's community, proponents are turning commitment into action: equipping women to lead clean-energy enterprises, making energy data gender-inclusive, and putting communities at the centre of project design.

19,000+

women entrepreneurs supported (ENERGIA)

71 %

women in CCREEE's 2026 data-collection cohort

120 kW

community solar mini-grid informed by RAI's evidence, Kuje

[Download the full case study →](#)**”**

An inclusive energy transition begins by listening to communities. Data alone does not transform lives, implementation does... ensuring that women, young people and underserved communities are not only beneficiaries of the energy transition, but active partners in shaping it.

HADIZA ABDULMUMINI

Founder & Executive Director,
Renewable Africa Initiative (RAI)



CASE STUDY

— IRENA: DELIVERING SDG 7 FROM ISLAND GRIDS AND OFFSHORE WINDS TO GEOTHERMAL WELLS AND VULNERABLE COUNTRIES

Across its seven Energy Compacts, IRENA applies one repeatable model: assess needs, convene partners, and facilitate the financing and capacity that turn ambition into installed capacity, and the results show it working at very different scales. In the Small Island Developing States, the SIDS Lighthouses Initiative cleared its 10 GW renewable-capacity target five years early, reaching 11.2 GW by 2025 (94% of it solar).

The same alliance-building approach has driven a 144% rise in global geothermal heating and cooling capacity since 2014 and grown the Global Offshore Wind Alliance to 41 members. And where the need is greatest, IRENA delivers directly: a 59 MW solar-plus-storage metro-grid for underserved urban areas in the DRC, 30,000 new electricity connections across peacekeeping operations, and clean-energy assessments for agri-food systems in six countries.



One method, applied across seven compacts: assess needs, convene partners, and turn ambition into installed capacity, from island grids and offshore winds to geothermal wells and the most vulnerable countries.

11.2 GW

renewable capacity across SIDS, 2030 target beaten five years early

144 %

rise in global geothermal heating & cooling capacity since 2014

30,000

new electricity connections delivered in peacekeeping operations



[Download the full case study →](#)



CASE STUDY

— JUST AND INCLUSIVE ENERGY TRANSITION (JIET) COMPACT: FROM PRINCIPLES TO PRACTICE

More than 660 million people still lack electricity and over 2 billion lack clean cooking, progress that has been real but uneven and far too slow. The JIET Compact unites a community of willing actors around one commitment: a global energy transition that leaves no one behind.

It is built on ten voluntary principles endorsed by the G20 under Brazil's 2024 presidency, spanning how transitions are designed, their social and distributional impact, and long-term development outcomes, grounded in equity: recognition, procedural, distributive and restorative. Across a growing coalition of governments, international organisations, youth networks and the private sector, signatories are now turning those principles into practice: helping Lagos SMEs switch from generators to solar, training Indigenous women in Guatemala as solar engineers, mainstreaming just transition across ministries, and building high-integrity carbon markets that finance clean cooking.

400 +

Lagos small and medium-sized enterprises engaged

100 +

young professionals from 12 countries at YSDC 2025

131

countries tracked for clean cooking in national climate plans

Just & Inclusive
Energy Transition Compact

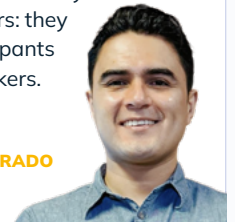
[Download the full case study →](#)

”

Communities are not only energy consumers: they are active participants and decision makers.

ALEJANDRO ALVARADO

New Sun Road

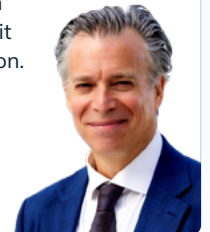


”

You cannot have an energy transition if it is not a just transition.

DARIO LIGUTI

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe



CASE STUDY

— SOLDERA: BUILDING THE INFRASTRUCTURE LAYER FOR 24/7 CARBON-FREE ENERGY

Renewable electricity claims today are scattered across dozens of national registries. Europe alone has more than 30, each with its own portal, rules and paperwork. Soldera treats this fragmentation as the foundational problem that must be solved before 24/7 carbon-free energy can become practical.

Its platform unifies 30+ national certificate registries into a single system for procurement, trading, portfolio management, compliant cancellation and compliance documentation serving 600+ corporate buyers and 4,000+ renewable energy producers across Europe. By automating the registry submissions, invoicing and reconciliation that consume sustainability teams, Soldera reports cutting administrative workload by up to 95% and procurement costs by up to 25%. With that multi-registry infrastructure already handling certificate tracking at scale, hourly and sub-hourly matching becomes an extension of existing architecture rather than a new build, the groundwork for making 24/7 CFE operationally real across borders.

30+

national registries
connected in one
platform

600+

corporate buyers

4,000+

renewable energy
producers supported
across Europe

[Download the full case study →](#)**”**

Soldera is confident that hourly and sub-hourly matching is the future of the EAC market, and we're excited for our platform's 30+ registry integrations to make that future real in every market, backed by the audit-grade documentation buyers will expect.

STENVER JERKKU

Founder & CEO, Soldera



CASE STUDY

— UAE: ACCELERATING A SECURE, COMPETITIVE AND INCLUSIVE CLEAN ENERGY TRANSITION

The UAE is advancing a pragmatic, ambitious energy transition that brings together energy security, economic competitiveness and climate action. Since submitting its Energy Compact in 2022, it has translated long-term ambition into deployment at scale, installed renewable capacity grew from roughly 3.6 GW to more than 8.2 GW between 2022 and 2025, a 129% increase in three years, with a 2030 pathway targeting more than seven times its 2022 level.

Guided by the UAE Energy Strategy 2050, the National Demand-Side Management Programme 2050 and the National Hydrogen Strategy, the country is building a diversified system spanning solar, nuclear, storage, waste-to-energy, clean mobility and low-emission hydrogen, while investing in the youth and skills to run it. Internationally, it is extending this leadership through the UAE-led Global Energy Efficiency Alliance (GEEA), supporting the COP28 goal of doubling the global rate of energy-efficiency improvement by 2030.

8.2 GW

installed renewable capacity in 2025, up from 3.6 GW in 2022

129 %

renewable capacity growth in three years

76.1 TWh

reported energy savings by 2025



[Download the full case study →](#)

”

The UAE Energy Compact reflects our commitment to turning ambition into measurable action. By scaling renewable and clean energy, advancing energy efficiency and emerging technologies, and investing in the next generation of energy leaders, we are building a secure, competitive and sustainable energy system.

H.E. SUHAIL MOHAMED AL MAZROUEI

Minister of Energy and Infrastructure,
United Arab Emirates



CASE STUDY

— ENERGIZE SEA: ACTION PLAN FOR SDG 7 IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

A just energy transition needs more than technology and policy, it needs the next generation who will run it. Southeast Asia has one of the world's largest youth populations (around 31% aged 15–34), yet young people remain underrepresented in energy policymaking and often lack the training, mentorship, and access to the rooms where decisions are made.

Youth for Energy Southeast Asia (Y4E-SEA), a regional youth-led non-profit, created its Energy Compact, EnergizeSEA: An Action Plan for SDG7 in Southeast Asia to close that gap by making young people active partners, not bystanders, in delivering universal, affordable, clean energy. Through flagship initiatives like the Southeast Asia Youth Energy Forum (SAYEF), a mentorship programme, and the AMPLIFY community-education movement, it equips youth with the knowledge, skills and networks to move from the sidelines into leadership, and argues that the youth-participation gap can't be closed until it is measured.

7,700+

young people
engaged worldwide
in 2025

459

green-jobs training
opportunities
delivered

27

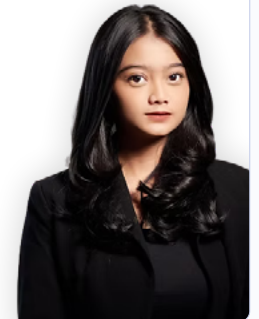
institutional
partnerships
(including IEA, IRENA,
UN ESCAP, SEforALL)

[Download the full case study →](#)**”**

I genuinely believe that the energy transition won't be truly just if young people are only invited to witness it. They need to be trusted to take part in it... meaningful change requires consistency and accountability.

VALENCIA OCTAVIANI

Program Director, Youth for Energy Southeast Asia
(Y4E-SEA), Indonesia



05 CONVENING THE NETWORK

A registry becomes useful when people in it meet each other.
This is what we convened this year.



CHAPTER FIVE · IN PERSON

WHAT WE CONVENED IN THE ROOM

Across the year, UN-Energy and SEforALL put Energy Compact signatories in the room: from the Clean Energy Ministerial, to the UN's SDG7 Action Forum during UNGA80 in New York, to COP30, and into national capitals through the Energy Compact Action Network (ECAN).

It was at the SDG7 Action Forum that UN-Energy launched the 2025 Energy Compacts Annual Progress Report, alongside a 24/7 Carbon-Free Energy Compact session on how round-the-clock clean power can operationalize the principles of the Just and Inclusive Energy Transition, and a Gender & Energy Compact session pressing the case for sex-disaggregated data. In Busan, the conversation turned to AI and the potential of carbon-free energy technologies. At COP30, the 24/7 CFE Compact advanced green hydrogen as a critical enabler of decarbonized power systems through technical discussions and expert convenings. Through ECAN, the Compacts reached the country level in Nepal, connecting government, financiers and partners around national Energy Compact delivery.

Together, these moments translated written commitments into face-to-face partnership, connecting proponents directly with governments, investors and peers, and giving the Compacts visibility at the highest levels.



UN-Energy principals at the launch of the 2025 Energy Compacts Annual Report during UN General Assembly Week, New York.



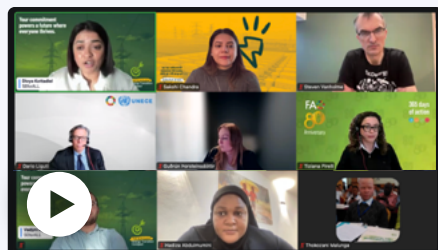
Government, financiers, development partners, and UN counterparts convene at the ECAN Finance Roundtable in Kathmandu, March 2026.

CHAPTER FIVE · ONLINE

WHAT WE CONVENED ONLINE

Across the year, UN-Energy and SEforALL used virtual convenings to move signatories from commitment to delivery, spotlighting early implementation, sharing technical know-how, and aligning action across regions.

The 24/7 Carbon-Free Energy Compact anchored sessions on the operational edge of the transition. Regional Energy Compacts Progress Updates brought proponents together across Africa and APAC to share the year's findings, and the JIET Compact's *From Principles to Practice* convened governments, UN agencies, youth and civil society on what inclusion looks like in practice.



[Watch JIET Compact webinar recording →](#)



[Watch 24/7 CFE webinar recording →](#)

5 VIRTUAL SESSIONS HELD



Aligning Collective Action Towards Carbon-Free Energy in APAC

22 Jul 2025

Advancing SDG7: Energy Compacts Progress Update 2025 – Africa

4 Nov 2025

Advancing SDG7: Energy Compacts Progress Update 2025 – APAC

5 Nov 2025

Paradigm Shifts in Corporate Carbon Accounting and its Impact on 24/7 CFE

25 Nov 2025

From Principles to Practice: Operationalizing a Just and Inclusive Energy Transition (JIET)

18 Feb 2026

06

JOIN THE NETWORK

Submit an Energy Compact



SUBMIT AN ENERGY COMPACT

If you are already doing the work, the Compact is the part where you say so in a form other people can act on. It takes a page. It commits you to a number, a date, and one report a year.

And if you already have one: raise it, revise it, or tell us you have delivered it. Four reporting cycles remain before 2030.

01**PICK ONE
COMMITMENT**

One thing you can be held to,
not a portfolio.

02**GIVE IT A NUMBER
AND A DATE**

Baseline, target, deadline.
Anything else is a statement.

03**NAME WHO
REPORTS IT**

A person, not a department,
for the annual survey.

04**SEND IT IN**

UN-Energy registers it; it
appears on the public registry.

✉ energycompact@seforall.org

Write to us and we will send the template and walk you through it.



SHOWCASE YOUR COMMITMENT THROUGH ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT



JOIN A WORKSHOP

UN-Energy periodically hosts workshops for prospective Energy Compact proponents to learn more about the process and how to best develop actions and commitments. If you would like to join or co-host a workshop for your constituency, please contact us at energycompact@seforall.org.



ENGAGE ON SOCIAL MEDIA

Sign up to receive regular news and follow us on X to stay informed on events and other updates. Energy Compact signatories are periodically highlighted on our digital channels and social media campaigns.



ACCESS PRIME SPOTLIGHT AT GLOBAL FORA

Seize the opportunity to showcase your ambition and commitment in front of the world. Energy Compact signatories are regularly invited to participate as key speakers at prestigious global fora such as UNGA, COP, G20, SDG7 Action Forum and more on an annual basis.



RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

As Energy Compact signatories, be invited to participate in Case Studies highlighting your commitments. Access and publish up-to-date research on UN-Energy website and channels.



07

ADDENDUM



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report has been produced by UN-Energy as part of the activities of the Energy Compact Action Network. UN-Energy is grateful for the support of all the Energy Compact proponents, especially the commitments and contributions of Member States, as well as private sector and finance institutions, civil society organizations and philanthropies, and all our partners who have demonstrated accelerated action towards achieving SDG7 and our collective global goals.

We thank Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) for leading the compilation of this report, most notably, Vadym Naiko, Sakshi Chandra, Divya Kottadiel, Balasubramanian Viswanathan, Qian Wang and as well as Neil Claydon for layout and design. In addition, we extend our thanks to UN-DESA colleagues, Minoru Takada, Martin Niemetz, Dominika Zahrer and Nadine Salame, for reviewing the report and providing invaluable feedback.

We also thank all our UN-Energy members as well as Mr. Li Junhua, Under-Secretary General of UN-DESA, and the co-chairs, Mr. Alexander de Croo, Administrator and Under Secretary-General of UNDP, and Ms. Damilola Ogunbiyi, CEO and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sustainable Energy for All, for their visionary leadership in sustaining the Energy Compacts process.



ANNEX ONE · DEFINITIONS

HOW GENDER AND YOUTH INCLUSION ARE ASSESSED

Proponents rate their own Compact from 1 to 4 on each scale.

The definitions below are the ones given in the survey, reproduced unchanged.

GENDER AND ENERGY INDICATOR
1 · GENDER NEUTRAL

No explicit / intentional mention of gender or women in the Energy Compact.

2 · GENDER AWARE

Explicitly / intentionally address a gender issue(s), & mentions differentiated energy needs of women and men in both the context for the ambition(s) and the guiding principles.

3 · GENDER RESPONSIVE

Explicitly / intentionally describes gender actions to address the gender issues & needs identified in the context and specifies related gender targets in the ambition with related timeframe.

4 · GENDER TRANSFORMATIVE

Explicitly / intentionally describes a time-based and measurable gender outcome(s) related to the gender action that contributes to women's strategic interest; allocates required finance and investments for the implementation of the action and includes gender as an accountability variable to monitor and report on the progress of the gender outcomes.

YOUTH AND ENERGY INDICATOR
1 · YOUTH NEUTRAL

No explicit / intentional mention of youth or young people in the Energy Compact.

2 · YOUTH AWARE

Directly address issues faced by the youth, highlights the varied needs of young people within both the ambitions and the guiding principles.

3 · YOUTH RESPONSIVE

Directly outlines actions to resolve the identified issues and needs of the youth, detailing specific youth-oriented objectives within the ambition along with an associated timeline.

4 · YOUTH TRANSFORMATIVE

Defines a time-bound and measurable goal for the youth that supports their strategic interests, aligning with the action. This includes committing necessary funding and resources for implementation and recognizing youth as essential in ensuring accountability, enabling the tracking and reporting of progress. Qualitative metrics — empowerment, awareness, skill development, connections with mentors, civic engagement — count alongside quantitative outcomes.

Youth is defined for statistical purposes by the United Nations as ages 15–24; there is no universally agreed international definition, and proponents may apply their own.

ANNEX TWO · COMPARISON ANCHORS

EVERY “ROUGHLY EQUAL TO” – THE NETWORK’S OWN FIGURES

Each total is paired with a real-world equivalent. Every equivalent is a published figure.

FIGURE IN THIS REPORT	COMPARISON DRAWN	ANCHOR VALUE AND ARITHMETIC	SOURCE
308 m with new or improved electricity access	More than the population of Indonesia	Indonesia 283.5 m, 2024	World Bank, SP.POP.TOTL
36.2 m with clean cooking access	The population of Poland	Poland 36.6 m, 2024	World Bank, SP.POP.TOTL
338 GW renewable capacity installed	Almost three-quarters of the United States' renewable capacity	United States 467.9 GW at end-2025; 338 GW is 72%	IRENA, Renewable Capacity Statistics 2026, country tables
417 TWh energy saved	Almost 90 per cent of France's annual electricity demand	France 476.7 TWh, 2025; 417 TWh is 87%	Ember (2026) via Our World in Data
US\$389 bn finance mobilised	About the size of Egypt's annual economy	Egypt GDP US\$383.1 bn nominal, FY2024	IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2026
43 m people reached via electrified health facilities	More than the population of Canada	Canada 41.3 m, 2024; 43 m is 104%	World Bank, SP.POP.TOTL
2,340 TWh carbon-free power enabled	More than a year of India's electricity demand	India 2,083 TWh, 2025	Ember (2026) via Our World in Data
US\$1.6 tn finance pledged to 2030	Almost 90 per cent of Australia's annual GDP	Australia US\$1,840 bn nominal, 2025; US\$1.6 tn is 87%	IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2026

Population anchors are all taken from the World Bank series for consistency; UN World Population Prospects gives slightly different values and the two are not mixed. Electricity figures are demand, not generation.



ANNEX TWO · COMPARISON ANCHORS

EVERY “ROUGHLY EQUAL TO” – THE GAP AND CONTEXT FIGURES

The same method applied to the gaps this report measures, and to the investment requirement.

FIGURE IN THIS REPORT	COMPARISON DRAWN	ANCHOR VALUE AND ARITHMETIC	SOURCE
11 m green jobs training hours	About 5,500 person-years of full-time training	Calculated at 2,000 hours per person-year	Our own calculation
8,727 events reported	Roughly five partnership actions every day for five years	$8,727 \div 1,826 \text{ days} = 4.8 \text{ a day}$	Our own calculation
655 m without electricity	Everyone in Latin America and the Caribbean; one in twelve alive	LAC 662.2 m, 2024; 655 m is 8.0% of 8.14 bn	World Bank, SP.POP.TOTL
2.0 bn without clean cooking	One in four alive · India, Indonesia and Pakistan combined	Those three total 1.99 bn, 2024; 2.0 bn is 24.6% of 8.14 bn	World Bank, SP.POP.TOTL
US\$24.6 bn international public finance	About three days of world military spending	$\text{US\$2,887 bn in 2025} \div 365 = \text{US\$7.9 bn a day}$; $24.6 \div 7.9 = 3.1 \text{ days}$	SIPRI, World Military Expenditure 2025, p. 1
US\$3–5 tn a year needed to 2030	Around the size of Japan's entire economy, every year	Japan US\$4.4 tn, 2025; also two to three times the US\$1.6 tn pledged for the decade	IMF WEO April 2026; Tracking SDG7 2026, ES p. 9

Population anchors are all taken from the World Bank series for consistency; UN World Population Prospects gives slightly different values and the two are not mixed. Electricity figures are demand, not generation.

ANNEX THREE - THE NETWORK

ALL ENERGY COMPACT PROPONENTS

24/7 Carbon-free Energy ●

ACCESS Coalition ●

Acciona Energía ●

Adani Energy Solutions Limited
(formerly Adani Transmission Limited) ●

Adani Green Energy Limited ●

African Network for Solar Energy
(ANSOLE) ●African Renewable Energy Initiative
(AREI) ●

Aid Africa ●

Alliance for Rural Electrification (ARE) ●

Association for Supporting the SDGs for
the UN (ASD) ●

Ather Energy ●

Avangrid ●

Ayodhya City, India ●

Basque Country, Spain - Hydrogen ●

Basque Country, Spain - Prosumer
Energy Communities ●

Bee'ah ●

Bharti Airtel Limited ●

Bolivia ●

BPP-TECH ●

Brazil ●

C40 ●

Central American Integration System
(SICA) - Improving Energy Efficiency
through Central American Technical
Regulations ●Central American Integration System
(SICA) - Promotion of renewable energy
for electricity generation ●Central American Integration System
(SICA) - Reduction of fuelwood use ●Central American Integration System
(SICA) - Support and strengthening of
non-conventional renewable energy ●Central American Integration System
(SICA) - Universal Access to Electricity ●

Chile ●

Clean Cooking Alliance ●

Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) ●

Colombia ●

Cool Coalition ●

Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners ●

CPFL Energia ●

Denmark ●

e-swissolar AG ●

EarthSpark International ●

Economic and Social Commission for
Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) ●

EDP ●

EKOenergy ●

Electrobras & Brazilian Economic and
Social Development Bank (BNDES) ●

Electrochaea ●

En+ Group ●

Enel ●

Energising Agri-food Systems with
Renewable Energy ●

Eni S.p.A. ●

Ethiopia ●

Ethiopia - Ethiopian Rural Energy and
Development and Promotion Center
(EREDPC) ●European Bank for Reconstruction and
Development (EBRD) ●European Commission and International
Energy Agency (IEA) ●European Commission and International
Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) ●

Finger Lakes Energy Compact ●

Fortescue Future Industries ●

Gender and Energy ●

Germany ●

Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) ●

Global Environmental and Climate
Conservation Initiative (GECCI) ●Global Off-Grid Lighting Association
(GOGLA) ●

Global Offshore Wind Energy Compact ●

Global Renewables Alliance ●

Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC) ●

Google ●

Graded S.p.A. ●

Health Facility Electrification ●

Honduras ●

HUSK Power Systems ●

Iberdrola ●

IBM ●

Iceland ●

ICLEI – Local Governments for
Sustainability ●

India ●

India - Ministry of Railways ●

Indonesia ●

Infrastructure Credit Guarantee
Company PLC (InfraCredit) ●

Integrated Urban Energy Systems ●

International Atomic Energy Agency
(IAEA) ●International Civil Aviation Organization
(ICAO) ●

● Reported in 2026 ● Reported at least once since 2022 ● Never reported

Full registry: un.org/en/energycompacts/page/registry

International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) ●	Neoenergia ●	Scaling up geothermal heating and cooling globally ●	United Arab Emirates ●
International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) ●	Nepal ●	Schneider Electric ●	United Kingdom ●
International Solar Alliance (ISA) ●	Netherlands ●	SDG7 Youth Constituency ●	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ●
Italy ●	New Sun Road ●	sdp energie GmBH ●	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) ●
ITC Limited ●	New Town Kolkata, India ●	Shell ●	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) ●
Japan ●	Nigeria ●	Shimokawa Town, Japan ●	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) - Hydrogen ●
JK Cement ●	No New Coal ●	SIDS Lighthouses Initiative ●	United States ●
Johnson Controls ●	NTPC ●	Sierra Leone ●	Vale ●
JSW Cement ●	NYBL ●	Small Islands, Big Solutions: Accelerating Sustainable Energy Transitions for Climate Action towards Future Prosperity ●	World Bank ●
JSW Energy ●	Panama ●	Solar Health Uganda ●	World Meteorological Organization (WMO) - Climate Energy Services Toolkit ●
Just and Inclusive Energy Transition (JIET) Compact ●	Pimpri Chinchwad, India ●	Student Energy ●	World Meteorological Organization (WMO) - Integrated Global Greenhouse Gas Information System ●
Kenya ●	Portugal ●	SunWorks Africa ●	YOUNGO Energy Working Group ●
Kube Energy ●	Powerledger ●	Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) ●	Youth and Energy ●
Lebanon ●	Raízen ●	Sustainable Water and Energy Solutions Network ●	Youth for Energy Southeast Asia ●
Let There Be Light International ●	ReEnergy Africa ●	Switch Electric ●	Youth Sustainable Development Network ●
Madagascar ●	REN21 ●	Taiyo Juiken & Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) ●	Zambia ●
Malawi ●	ReNew ●	The D-REC Organization ●	Zipolopolo Cookstove Solutions ●
Mana Pacific ●	Renewable Energy for Peacekeeping ●	Topsoe ●	Ørsted ●
MARCOGAZ ●	Renewable Energy University League of Japan ●	TotalEnergies ●	
Mauritius ●	Renewables in Latin America and the Caribbean (RELAC) ●	Toyama City, Japan ●	
Microsoft ●	Rockefeller Foundation ●	UN-Energy ●	
Montgomery County, United States ●	Rwanda ●	Under Privileged Advancement by Youth (UPAY) ●	
Nauru ●	RWE ●		
	Santiago Energy Compact ●		
	Sardinia Electrification ●		

● Reported in 2026 ● Reported at least once since 2022 ● Never reported

Full registry: un.org/en/energycompacts/page/registry

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