

**3rd Working Group Session of the
Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress at SBI64**

10, 12 and 13 June 2026

Written responses by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Question by Malawi

We did appreciate the ambitious targets, including 68% emission reduction by 2030 and 81% by 2035 compared to 1990 levels. Could the UK elaborate on the key sectors expected to deliver the remaining emission reductions required to achieve these targets, and any challenges anticipated in the implementation?

Response

Thank you Malawi for your question. All sectors of the economy have an important role to play in achieving our 2030 and 2035 NDCs and the transition towards net zero, and indeed some, such as the electricity generation, have already seen significant emissions reductions. Going forward into the 2030s, the buildings, road transport and industry sectors will be particularly key to delivering a step change in emissions reductions. The main challenge is changing existing technology including switching from boilers to heat pumps for heating buildings and electrifying manufacturing processes. Government incentives are in place to make this switch attractive.

Question by Malawi

How do you intend to ensure that the new international climate finance commitment delivers the core under the first global stock take for scaled, predictable, and accessible finance, which is balancing mitigation and adaptation, and also responding to the emerging needs related to loss and damage, as well as reporting under the Article 13, particularly for the vulnerable developing countries, including the LDCs?

Response

Thank you Malawi for your question. The UK intends to deliver its new International Climate Finance commitment in a way that supports the outcomes of the Global Stocktake by providing around £6 billion of ICF over 2026/27 to 2028/29, alongside £6.7 billion in UK-backed investments and mobilising billions more from the private sector, contributing to broader global efforts to scale climate finance in line with the New Collective Quantified Goal.

We will maintain our long-standing commitment to balance mitigation and adaptation, while targeting support towards the poorest and most climate-vulnerable countries, including those most in need, and working through both bilateral channels and multilateral funds to maximise reach and impact.

The UK is also focused on improving the effectiveness and accessibility of finance, including by working to reform the international climate finance architecture to make it more efficient, effective and accessible, and by supporting efforts to accelerate access for the most vulnerable, including LDCs.

On emerging needs, the UK is an active contributor to the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage, supporting its development and the mobilisation of diverse sources of financing to help address climate impacts.

Transparency remains central to our approach, and we are fully committed to the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework, continuing to report on climate finance through the UNFCCC, OECD and regular Biennial Transparency Reports.

Question by the Netherlands

We know that the UK has many policies and measures in place to deliver on its NDC, and we are wondering how information on the implementation of the progress of implementation and also the expected impacts of policies and measures help to inform policymakers to adjust policies when needed?

Response

Thank you Netherlands for your question. We have a robust monitoring framework which provides regular oversight of emissions trends and the delivery and impact of mitigation measures. This includes the UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory, which provides annual, economy wide data on territorial emissions, alongside internal monitoring of policy implementation and delivery milestones across departments.

We also regularly update our projections of future emissions out to 2050, which take into account macroeconomic assumptions, energy prices, and expected impacts of funded climate policies. This informs policy development, allowing us to identify risks and unblock issues across government and take remedial action where necessary to remain on track towards our targets. For example, if a policy is not performing as expected, we can explore further mitigating actions.

Question by Samoa

We're interested in data sharing relationships for our reporting obligations. You emphasized the role of partnerships between government, the private sector, and civil society in supporting climate action and transparency. Could you share which mechanisms have been most effective for coordinating data collection and reporting across these stakeholders? Additionally, what challenges have you encountered with data sharing arrangements, and what lessons have emerged from those experiences?

Response

Thank you Samoa for your question. Effective data sharing is central to the UK's ability to meet its Paris Agreement reporting obligations, and our experience is that the most

effective arrangements combine effective use of established official statistics, regulatory reporting, and trusted working relationships with data providers across government, industry and wider stakeholders.

A wide range of UK Government-accredited official statistics, including energy and production statistics, provide regular, quality-assured inputs to the UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory. These are complemented by regulatory data sources, such as information reported under the UK Emissions Trading Scheme or sector specific activity insight such as from waste transfer and management reporting.

In addition, the UK maintains direct relationships with key industrial operators and trade associations. These arrangements are developed on a case-by-case basis and are generally voluntary and collaborative, although they may be supported by formal data supply agreements where appropriate.

The main challenges are often practical rather than technical: maintaining a shared understanding of why data are needed and aligning data collection cycles with reporting deadlines. We have found that regular engagement through forums such as the National Inventory Steering Committee helps to maintain institutional knowledge, build trust, and identify issues early. A key lesson for us is that transparency reporting depends not only on formal systems, but also on sustained relationships, clear governance and early dialogue with data providers.