

# Clean Growth innovations make the UK your perfect energy transition partner

How working with UK partners can give you  
sustainable low carbon energy technology







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## **Section 1**

# **Intro and Clean Growth**

## What is Clean Growth?

Building on the UK's strength as a genuine climate pioneer, as illustrated by the fact that we were the first G7 country to legislate for a net zero emissions target by 2050, Clean Growth is a UK initiative to grow the UK economy while reducing gas emissions and protecting the environment through the creation and promotion of innovative goods, services and technologies.

Meaningful progress on this target has already been made, with a 78% reduction by 2035 being the next milestone target.

While Clean Growth is opening up significant business opportunities at home, it's in working in partnership and selling goods, services and know-how to international markets and customers that presents exciting opportunities

for all involved. By sharing our skills, products and services, Clean Growth can help countries and businesses around the world achieve cleaner, more sustainable sources of energy and related infrastructures.

To find out how you could benefit from the UK's Clean Growth expertise to make the change to cleaner, more sustainable energy, visit <https://www.great.gov.uk/international/contact>

Visit [www.great.gov.uk/success\\_stories](http://www.great.gov.uk/success_stories)

# Clean growth technologies that will make a world of difference



As the world goes green, the UK's Clean Growth ambition is to be at the forefront of the global clean revolution. UK businesses have the proven solutions and expertise in green technology, and services to meet global decarbonisation challenges.

The UK has long been at the forefront of tackling climate change and decarbonising its economy. This puts the UK in prime position to support

and partner with markets to meet their decarbonisation challenges.

This guide focuses on how the UK government and businesses working in the clean energy sector can help your country and businesses to not only limit global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius a year, but also develop commercial and public sector, energy-related initiatives that are clean and sustainable.

If you would like to know more about how your country or business could benefit from UK help in transitioning to cleaner, sustainable energy, visit <https://www.great.gov.uk/international/contact>

# Clean growth: playing a part in the UK's Ten Point Plan for a worldwide Green Industrial Revolution

**Clean Growth reflects the ambition of the UK governments comprehensive Ten Point Plan for the UK to invest in the development and implementation of clean technologies.**

UK businesses are already exporting their innovative, world-leading products and services out onto the global stage to help meet the emissions targets set out in the Paris Agreement.

UKEF is also supporting the Ten Point Plan supply chains, working with business to grow green UK industries and resilient, export focused supply chains.

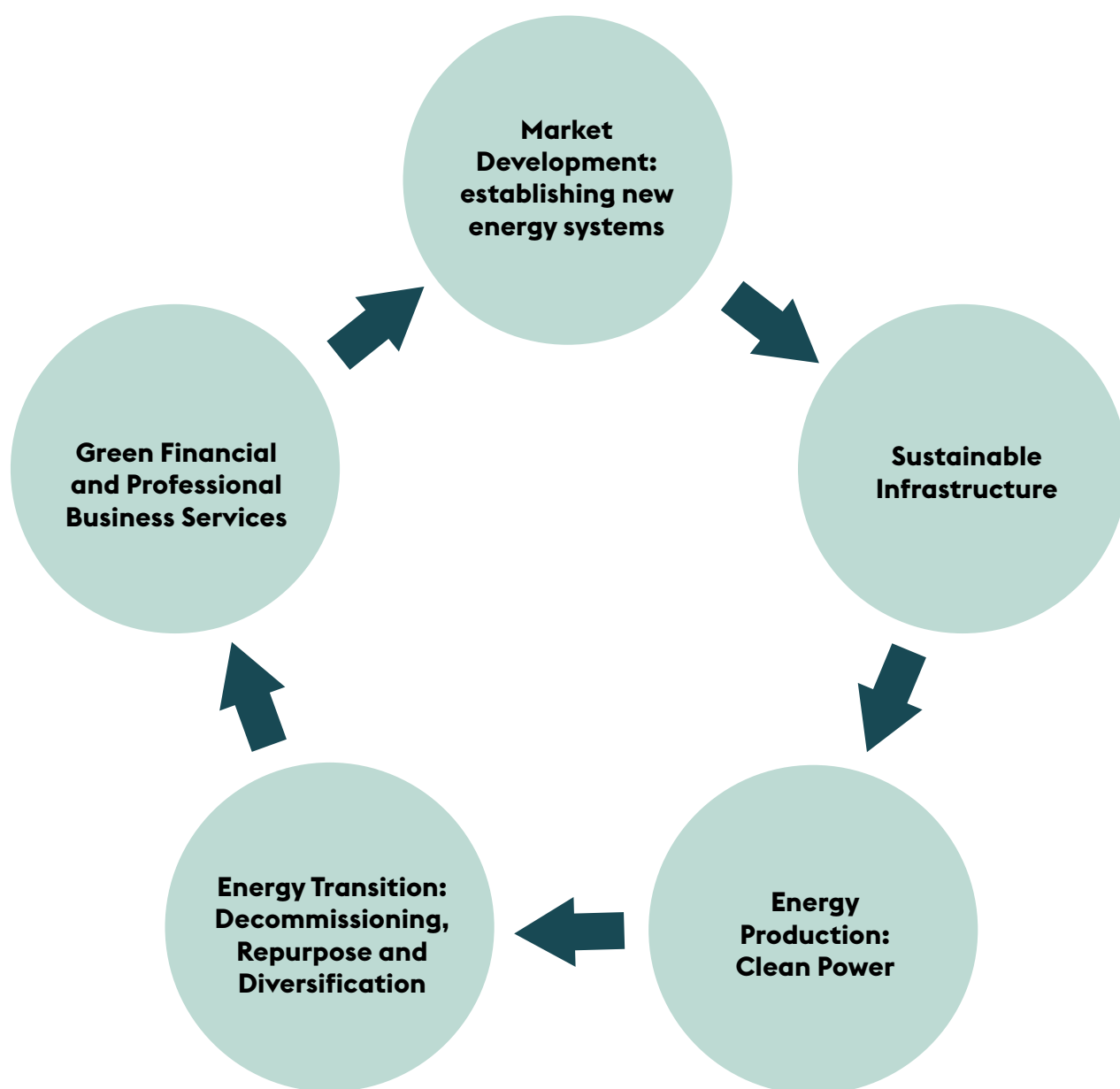
1. Advancing Offshore Wind
2. Driving the Growth of Low-carbon Hydrogen
3. Delivering New and Advanced Nuclear Power
4. Accelerating the Shift to Zero Emission Vehicles
5. Green Public Transport, Cycling and Walking
6. Jet Zero and Green Ships
7. Greener Buildings
8. Investing in Carbon Capture, Usage and Storage
9. Protecting Our Natural Environment
10. Green Finance and Innovation

To see the UK government's Ten Point Plan in full, go to: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-ten-point-plan-for-a-green-industrial-revolution>

# Clean growth energy transition: the bigger picture

There are five interconnected 'life cycle' stages in clean growth that correspond to the UK's capability to support the transition to clean energy around the world.

These five stages are dealt with in more detail in the following pages.







## **Section 2**

# **Market Development**

## Market Development: taking UK clean expertise and experience global

For the UK to help countries take advantage of the energy-related clean technologies and services it has to offer, works in working in partnership with governments, government departments and private enterprise around the world.

We actively collaborate with partners to deliver sustainable energy and meet new infrastructure requirements.

We will implement market development mechanisms both inside and outside of the UK government to help UK businesses compete and prosper on the international stage. Here are six examples:

### Trade policy

Having its own independent trade policy now allows the UK to negotiate Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and other trade policy mechanisms. These agreements will offer businesses and address existing barriers to investment and trade. We will implement market development mechanisms both inside and outside the UK government to support open and fair trade between countries.

### Official development assistance

For the business-focused benefits of clean growth to be realised, strong links between DIT teams and technical assistance providers are encouraged and maintained.

Official development assistance is focused on a set of priority markets. This presents an opportunity to shape markets through initiatives such as skill-shares and secondments, where UK experts work directly with their counterparts in partner countries to provide knowledge and build capacity across a range of clean sectors.

### Three pillars of IE:UK's approach

- Market identification
- Market development
- Project pursuit

Infrastructure Exports: UK (IE:UK) is a UK government partnership with private sector companies that looks to build on the pillars featured above through collaborative work

### Infrastructure Exports: UK (IE:UK)

UK board brings together individuals who represent the Best of British in consulting, professional services, construction, and operational excellence to combine UK capability into a consortium offer, raising the bar of the UK's infrastructure offer to international organisations and businesses.

### Partnership with industry

By forming collaborative partnerships across industries and with government bodies, the UK can be stronger and more competitive in delivering solutions for some of the world's largest and most complex infrastructure problems.

### Third country collaboration

This involves the UK working with partner countries to deliver on significant infrastructure projects in third country markets.

Collaborating with partners opens up new opportunities for all the parties involved. Our projects are proving to be a more complete offering to win projects.

# Clean Growth: Market Development

The first step in taking UK clean growth partner businesses, products and services out into international markets, particularly in the field of energy generation and other sustainable infrastructure projects.



**Market  
Development:  
establishing new  
energy systems**

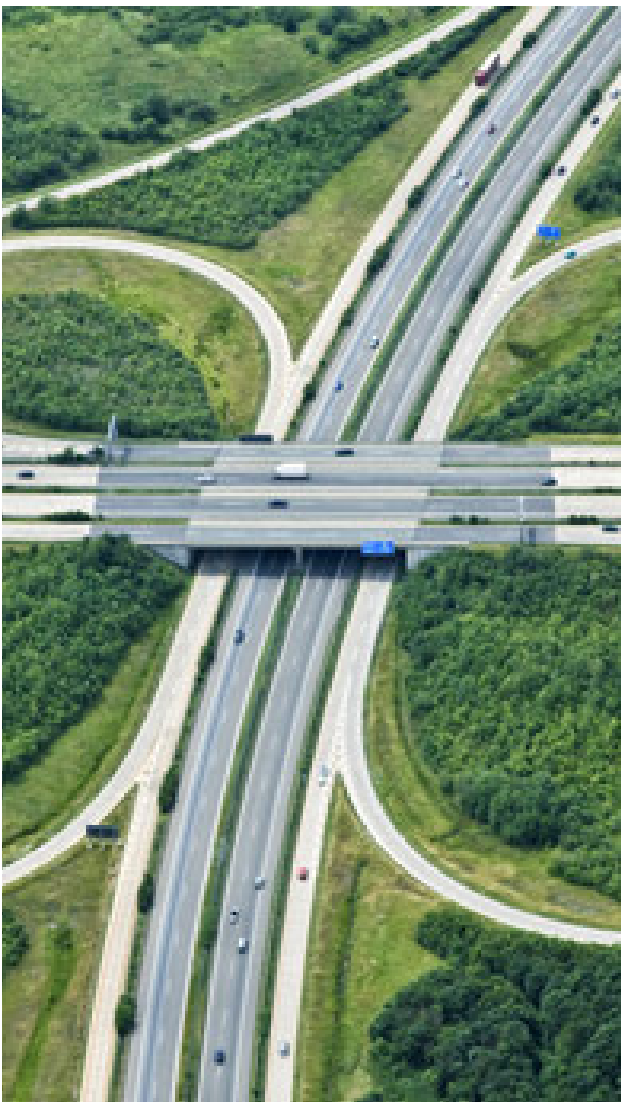
Find out more about how working with the UK to explore the market potential of moving to a cleaner, more sustainable energy infrastructure and the benefits it can bring to business and government, visit <https://www.great.gov.uk/international/contact>

## **Section 3**

# **Sustainable Infrastructure**

## Sustainable Infrastructure: the key to achieving energy transition

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) estimates that about 60% of global emissions are related to infrastructure.



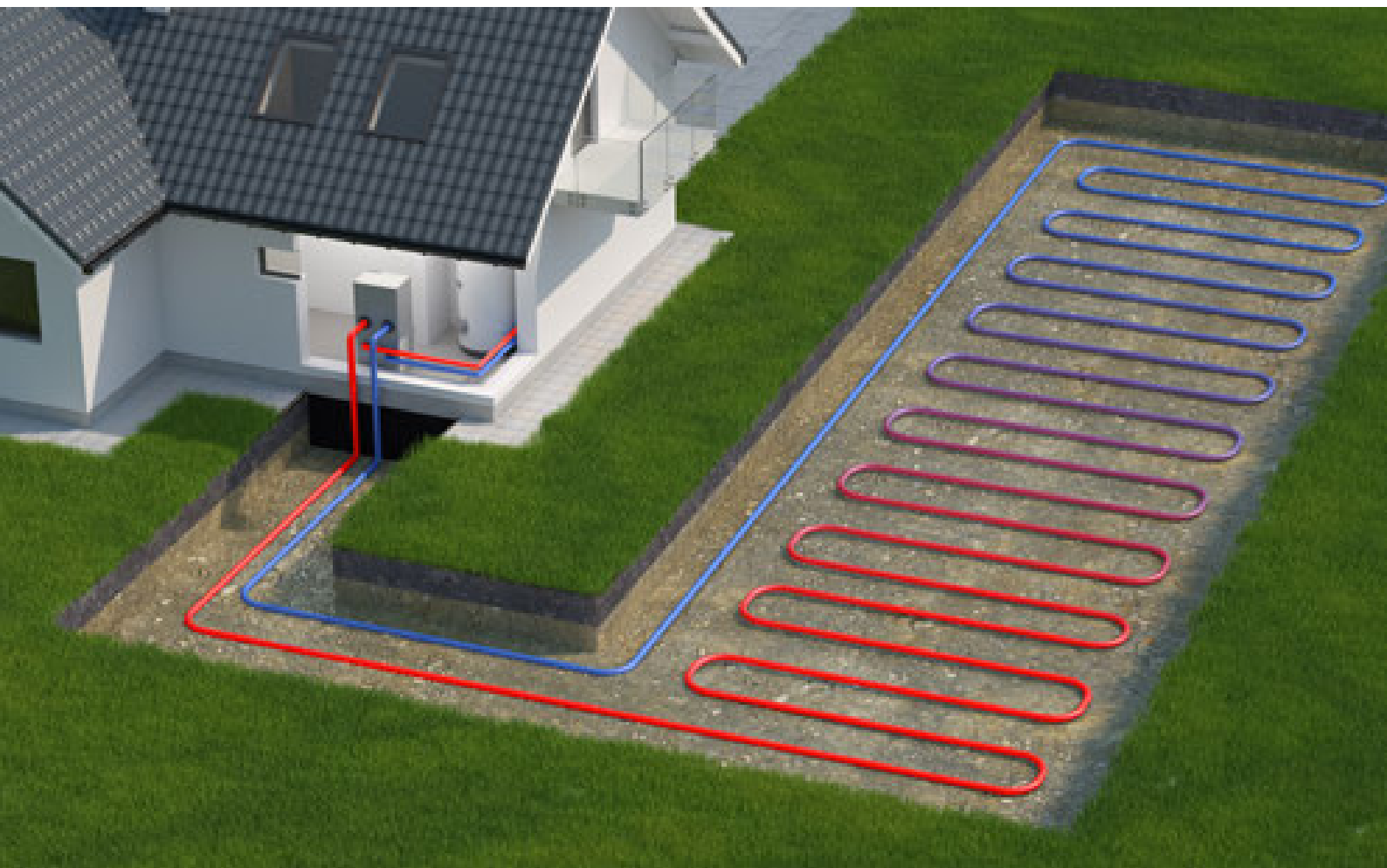
To achieve the transition to energy generation that is resource efficient and sustainable requires the implementation of the latest clean technologies.

There is a global need to make power systems flexible to enable them to facilitate cleaner, more reliable, more resilient, and affordable energy.

Increased renewables and decentralised energy generation means that power grids need to be managed differently using smart systems, data and energy storage to balance supply and demand efficiently.

The UK's energy system has become adept at developing new capabilities, business models and agility to match the changing system. This includes optimisation of mini grids, digital innovation (i.e., data storage) and energy storage deployment.

There is a supply chain in the UK that is more than capable of addressing the needs of energy transition wherever in the world it is required.



## Transforming the energy infrastructure

There are several factors involved in achieving the necessary changes to any energy infrastructure to make it more sustainable.

Here are just some of those factors and how they can help remove barriers to cleaner energy to make your energy infrastructure cleaner and more sustainable.

## Heat pumps: key to the decarbonisation of buildings

In all industrialised nations, buildings are the largest emitters of carbon.

Without decarbonising them, lower emissions targets will not be reached.

In the UK government's Ten Point Plan, we committed to increase annual heat pump installation in the UK to grow to at least 600,000 a year by 2028. In response, we are seeing investment into new and expanding manufacturing, innovation and capability to deliver low carbon solution at home and internationally.



## Engineering: well placed to support the transition

The UK's engineering industry is well placed to support energy transition globally.

UK consultants and contractors are amongst many of the world's leading mechanical and electrical engineers, and environmental and social scientists.

Working together, they offer a depth of knowledge across the feasibility spectrum to deliver expert advice on an energy developer's options.

Engineers from all disciplines are available to design, build, operate, and make safe the infrastructure and technologies for decarbonisation. The UK has capability in these sub-sectors and throughout the supply chains and can offer:

- Architectural, design and quantity surveying
- Manufacture of products and materials including metal structures, joinery, construction products etc.
- Knowledge and skills in energy efficient and energy using products
- Understanding of environmental and chemical legislation





The transition to a low carbon and digital economy, coupled with the increasing global population who can afford energy, consumer goods and transport, means that we need to mine more raw materials and a wider range of raw materials than ever before.

The World Bank<sup>1</sup> suggests that the production of minerals, such as graphite, lithium and cobalt, could increase by nearly 500% by 2050, to meet the growing demand for clean energy technologies. Sustainable mining refers to minimising the negative environmental, social, and economic impacts associated with mining – ensuring that present needs are being met without compromising the needs for future generations.

It also takes into account the sustainable long-term national economic benefit that can be derived from the investment.

The UK is a key player in the global mining sector:

4 of the 10 largest global diversified mining companies are headquartered and/or listed in London, and the city is home to 171 mining companies accounting for approximately 21% of the total market capitalisation of all listed mining firms worldwide. These are supported by an extensive mining supply chain supporting the delivery of innovative, low carbon mining solutions that help achieve significant design and operational efficiencies across the mining lifecycle, minimising environmental impact and supporting more sustainable 21st Century mining.

## **Clean Growth: Sustainable Infrastructure**

Responsible for a high percentage of global emissions, infrastructure presents you with the opportunity to achieve clean growth through UK-based partner businesses, products and services involved in this part of the energy transition process



## **Sustainable Infrastructure**

Find out how your country or organisation could benefit greatly from partnering with UK industries and services in developing a sustainable energy infrastructure, visit <https://www.great.gov.uk/international/contact>

1 <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/extractiveindustries/brief/climate-smart-mining-minerals-for-climate-action>

3 Miranda R. Gorman, David A. Dzombak, (2018), A review of sustainable mining and resource management: Transitioning from the life cycle of the mine to the life cycle of the mineral

4 World Bank, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/extractiveindustries/brief/climate-smart-mining-minerals-for-climate-action#:~:text=The%20initiative%20supports%20the%20sustainable,and%20investments%20in%20resource%2Drich>

## **Section 4**

# **Energy Production and Clean Power**

## Energy Production and Clean Power: diversifying to drive transition

No single technology or sector will provide the answer needed to meet both the demand for energy and the need to decarbonise around the world

The solution lies in the adoption of a holistic, whole systems approach and the development of various clean energy production options.

The UK has the knowledge, expertise, and capability to satisfy the demand for clean energy.

Here are just some of the areas in which the UK excels:

### Wind (offshore and floating offshore)

Being an island nation has helped place us at the forefront of fixed bottom offshore wind-driven energy generation.

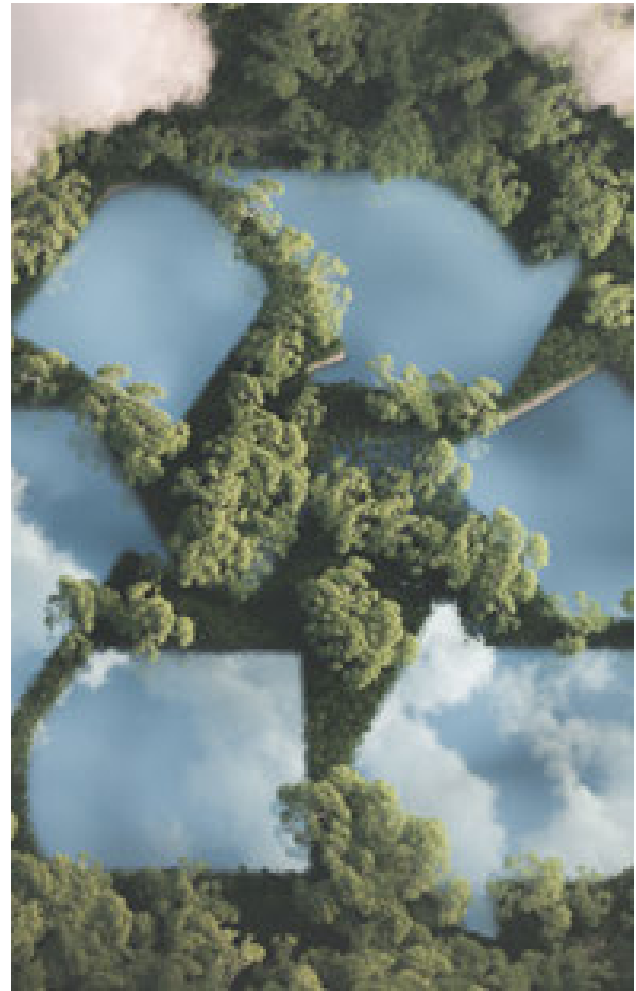
A position we are using to great advantage both at home and around the world.

Not only in providing the hardware and related services, but also the help needed to industrialise the customers' supply chains.

The UK has a very powerful development offer, with many consultancies providing services ranging from engineering to environmental.

We also have strong capabilities in adjacent areas such as naval architecture, finance, insurance, and legal services.





## Nuclear energy

The UK's nuclear sector offers expertise in engineering and technical consultancy, manufactured products, and professional services across the entirety of the nuclear lifecycle.

It's an offering that encompasses everything from new build and decommissioning to fuel services and the development of next generation nuclear technologies.

The UK is also a key provider of commercial services to the nuclear sector and has an internationally respected nuclear regulator in the Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) and the Environment Agency (EA).

The UK nuclear industry provides major benefits to nuclear programmes around the world.

It can contribute across the whole of the nuclear life cycle, from cutting edge R&D for advanced nuclear technologies to licensing and planning for new build design and construction, all the way through to waste management and eventual decommissioning and disposal.

## Waste to Value

The waste to value sector covers a range of processes and technologies that can manage all types of waste ranging from agricultural by-products to household refuse, that can generate the raw materials for new products and contribute to the generation of electricity, heat, and biofuels.

The UK has extensive expertise across the entire waste to value chain, from designing and implementing relevant policy frameworks and incentivisation mechanisms, to the design, build and operation of at-scale facilities.

The UK has valuable experience that extends into newer technologies and processes, including gasification and pyrolysis and energy from waste (EfW) with carbon capture, allowing for more efficient and environmentally friendly plants and less residual waste.



## Hydro

The UK is strong in every link of the value chain in small scale hydro and pumped storage projects.

Taking on larger scale projects outside of a variety of consultancy and engineering activities usually requires the involvement and co-operation of an appropriately sized developer or EPC.

Coupled with UK Export Finance (UKEF) support, smaller scale hydro projects, particularly in developing markets, can benefit greatly from UK involvement.



## Onshore wind

Besides providing hands-on, engineering-related services such as development, construction and operations and maintenance, the UK can also offer in-depth consultancy services that cover feasibility studies, design, and engineering.

The production of onshore wind turbines at the micro to small scale, as well as components for large scale turbines and 'balance of plant' items such as cabling, and substations are among the strengths of organisations in the UK supply chain.

Like solar powered energy, onshore wind has reached subsidy-free commercial viability and there is a strong international supply chain.





## Solar power and CSP

The cheapest form of renewable energy generation currently available, solar power and concentrated solar power (CSP) are both highly scalable, ranging from a single panel to fields of panels to form a grid-scale project.

The UK has several experienced solar developers that can deliver projects of all sizes, with expertise in niche panels and the design and integration of off-grid systems.

## Tidal

The UK has a strong history in the development of this technology, a depth of experience that has made us a world leader.

There are three main types of tidal technologies:

- **Tidal barrage:** involves building a dam across the width of a river/estuary to make use of the potential energy between high and low tides.

- **Tidal lagoon:** similar to tidal barrage, but the dam walls form a loop from the shore, rather than across the width of the river, lowering the environmental impact.
- **Tidal stream:** captures kinetic energy of moving water in tides using devices similar concept to wind turbines. These are much smaller than barrage lagoon schemes, deployable as individual devices or as a series, with a smaller environmental footprint.

Several successful demonstrations have proven UK capability in this technology. Coupled with the UK's experience and expertise in engineering, design and delivery, tidal stream can offer an effective, clean energy solution.

## Electricity networks and smart systems

The UK has one of the most mature and sophisticated national grid systems in the world and through its long-term evolution, the UK has developed a wealth of experience in the design, delivery, operation, and maintenance of grid systems.

Moreover, the regulatory framework, which emphasises and incentivises innovation, competition, and transparency, has led to the growth and deployment of a wide range of smart technologies and services. They all feature applications that can be scaled and applied globally.

The UK manufactures components for use on transmission and distribution networks and offers consultancy and delivery services along the entire value chain.

Along with the expertise in more 'traditional' grid setups, the UK also has expertise in the design and delivery of 'off-grid' and 'mini-grid' systems, where small-scale distributed generation (e.g., roof-top solar) can be integrated with storage (e.g., batteries) to produce electrically self-sufficient systems.

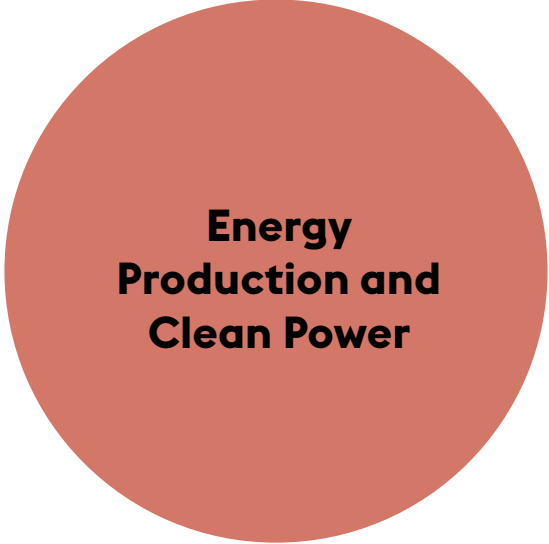
## Energy storage

With a well-established, highly reliable national grid coupled with a long-standing commitment to the increased use of renewable energy, the UK has all the skills and experience necessary to make electrical networks work efficiently and effectively.

The UK also has a number of diverse technology providers (e.g., hydrogen, liquid air, etc.) and produces much of the required supporting equipment.

## Clean Growth: Energy Production and Clean Power

With the UK's track record in the generation of sustainable clean power, it has an attractive offering to private businesses and governments alike across a wide variety of clean production methods.



### Energy Production and Clean Power

Find out how partnering with the UK can provide clean power to energise your economy or your business, visit <https://www.great.gov.uk/international/contact>



## **Section 5**

# **Decommissioning, Diversification and Repurposing**

## Decommissioning, Diversification, and Repurposing: a vital element of achieving energy transition

Transitioning to more sustainable energy sources and related infrastructures is all about sustainability.

It's not just a simple matter of 'out with the old and in with the new'. Decommissioning old equipment and technologies with minimal environmental impact is an important part of energy transition.

The UK, with its pioneering development and use of sustainable energy production methods and related systems, has a decommissioning offer across offshore wind, civil nuclear, oil and gas extraction and mining that is proven and recognised internationally.

### Oil and gas decommissioning

With the level of talent and expertise that can be called on, the UK's oil and gas sector has an important part to play in not only its domestic energy transition, but also in that of other countries where these skills may not be so readily available.

Established skills such as carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) across the supply chain all have an important part to play in supporting emerging technologies. Capabilities that are equally applicable to the use of hydrogen.

The UK's decommissioning policies in the oil and gas, renewables, and nuclear sectors, put the UK in a strong position to handle the end cycle of the energy transition.

Its domestic commitment to safe and sustainable decommissioning also stands the UK in good stead as a leader in the field, with skills and experience that can be deployed around the world.

### Nuclear decommissioning and waste management

As one of the earliest countries to develop civil nuclear power and among the first to address waste and decommissioning, the UK is recognised all over the world over for its work in dismantling civil nuclear power reactors and associated facilities.

Decommissioning and clean-up of seven first generation UK Magnox power stations is well underway, as well as a range of other facilities, including research, fuel facilities, and prototype plants.

Experience and expertise that presents a very attractive export offering to government bodies and private energy providers.

### Offshore wind decommissioning

More and more offshore UK wind farm installations from the 1990s are reaching the end of their life cycle, meaning an increasing number are being decommissioned.

As the country with the highest level of offshore wind capacity, the UK has a significant offering in offshore wind decommissioning, mainly through specialist skills and experience gathered from oil and gas decommissioning.

While it is still a relatively new area, the expectation is that UK ports will be able to sustainably decommission oil and gas assets to move into this space.

## Carbon Capture Usage and Storage (CCUS)

Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage (CCUS) is the process of capturing, transporting, reusing or storing carbon emissions from heavily emitting industries including oil, coal and gas, hydrogen production, cement and steel manufacturing.

The captured CO<sub>2</sub> is transported via pipelines or ships to a permanent storage site. CO<sub>2</sub> can also be used for a variety of industrial purposes such as synthetic fuel or in the food and drinks industry.

Besides strong engineering abilities, playing important roles in the development of international CCS deployment projects, the UK's consultancy and professional services in this area have been involved in determining feasibility studies around the world.

Add to its unrivalled access to offshore storage, the experience of managing the sequestration of CO<sub>2</sub>, and the attraction of the UK carbon capture offering is easy to see.

## Hydrogen

In August 2021, the UK launched its National Hydrogen Strategy, alongside consultations on hydrogen business models, a Net Zero Hydrogen Fund, and low-carbon hydrogen standards.

Unlike many fuels which produce carbon compounds in energy generation, the only by-products of hydrogen upon combustion are energy and water, although the generation of hydrogen can produce emissions.

The UK's twin track approach prioritises both green and blue hydrogen and means the UK will have a large-scale supply of low-cost, low-carbon hydrogen available to the market sooner than other countries.

Hydrogen will play an increasingly important role in achieving clean growth around the world, and the UK's world-leading experience in the production of catalysers and hydrogen fuel cells, as well as its capabilities across the breadth of hydrogen applications, make it an attractive proposition as both a supplier and partner in the development and implementation of this key sustainable energy sector.

With its early adoption of new, more sustainable means of generating energy, the UK is a leader in the decommissioning, diversification and recommissioning of old methods of energy generation – both the hardware and infrastructures.

## Clean Growth: Energy Transition, Decommissioning, Diversification and Repurposing

Sustainability is a target in all aspects of the energy transition to achieving Net Zero emissions, and that includes the existing technologies, machinery and infrastructures that new, cleaner methods of generation are replacing.



**Energy Transition:  
Decommissioning,  
Repurpose and  
Diversification**

With help from the UK, transitioning from old to new forms of energy can be good for both your economy and the environment. See just how good, visit <https://www.great.gov.uk/international/contact>

## **Section 6**

# **Green Finance and Professional Business Services**

## Green Finance and Professional Business Services: ensuring that the energy transition gets the funding it deserves

### Green finance

Green Finance applies to both inward Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) into sectors like offshore wind (where the UK is the world's leader), and to the exporting of green financial services such as project finance, green bonds and venture capital, as well as integrating Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into the financial system and disclosing such risks.

As a global financial hub, the UK is a leading player in green finance – the strength, maturity and international role of its financial sector is proven not just in volume (deals, capital, revenues) but also in international presence and initiative.

UK institutions are strengthened by a unique ecosystem that attracts capital, know-how and talent.

They also benefit from the political determination in the UK to tackle climate change and to transition the global economy and financial system.

The UK is home to considerable expertise, ideation, and action in green finance – a brief list of examples includes:

- Asset managers developing a number of successful specialist funds.
- Investment banks highly involved in the green bond market.
- The world's largest specialty insurance market in London.
- UK leadership in the development and international adoption of Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) reporting.
- The unique London Stock Exchange Group (LSEG) Green Economy Mark, helping investors identify London-listed companies and funds whose revenues are mostly 'green'.
- The world's first Green Finance Education Charter.

The UK government launched its Green Finance Strategy (GFS) in July 2019, setting out specific proposals to strengthen the UK's lead and competitiveness in green finance.

UK firms across all sectors are well equipped to work in line with this strategy and attract export and inward investment opportunities to the UK.

Green Finance is not a new financial product, but for the most part it is the application of existing financing tools to green/sustainability projects and companies, such as:

- **Green corporate finance**

Also known as corporate finance or 'on-balance-sheet finance', this allows companies like utilities and developers to finance new green developments and construction projects using their own company funds and borrowings.

- **Green project lending**

Usually provided by banks, in which project debt and equity used to finance a specific green project are paid back from the cash flow generated by that project alone, also known as project finance or 'off-balance-sheet finance'.

- **Public/private co-financing or 'blended financing'**

Where national and multi-lateral development banks (e.g., International Finance Corporation, Inter-American Development Bank, Deutsche Bank, Asian Development Bank, CDC Group) and/or export credit agencies (e.g., UK Export Finance) can provide certain guarantees and credit-enhancements to reduce the risk to private sector investors and therefore reduce borrowing costs.

- **Capital markets**

By providing a market for tradable securities listed on global stock and bond exchanges, mainly green bonds and green equities, this allows businesses to raise long-term funds.

- **Retail finance**

Bank loans for individual consumers where the use of funds is for environmental purposes: green mortgages, car loans for electric vehicles, etc.

- **Carbon credits**

Effectively granting 'Permits to emit' various greenhouse gases within a constantly decreasing cap over time, and which are normally government mandated.

- **Venture capital and private equity**

Forms of finance for small and growing green businesses, in particular those developing innovative clean technologies e.g., hydrogen fuels, biofuels, graphene, carbon capture and storage, batteries and smart grids.

- **Asset management**

The management of large pools of funds from institutional investors such as public and private pension funds, insurance companies etc., that falls into two main categories:

- » **Large, global and diversified** asset managers, where the challenge is to encourage them to develop Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) investment products and strategies, which has increased enormously in recent years.

- » **Smaller, specialised Green/ESG Funds** which manage diversified portfolios of green and sustainable development projects. The UK has many successful examples of these types of funds which increasingly operate globally.

- **Insurance-related products**

Insurers are on the front line of understanding economic damage and knock-on effects arising from climate change, providing traditional natural catastrophe insurance policies. They also provide ancillary services such as risk modelling, and newer solutions such as catastrophe and resilience bonds, all based on reduced premiums and coupons linked to reducing risk. Centred on Lloyds of London, the UK is the world's leader in this sector.



## Professional Business Service

### UK Professional & Business Services Clean Growth offer

The Professional and Business Services (PBS) sector comprises of a broad range of subsectors including: Accountancy, Actuarial, Advertising, Architecture, Consultancy, Engineering, Law, Recruitment and Surveying.

As diverse as they are, these PBS subsectors described above have a crucial enabling role in supporting businesses of every size and in every location on their journey towards Net Zero and in developing green solutions themselves.

With the PBS sector already a proven UK exports leader, providing a third of the UK's total services exports and globally second only to the US, Clean Growth represents a major opportunity

for the sector to demonstrate its credentials and strengthen its exports footprint.

Many of the services provided by PBS firms are not necessarily new, but PBS firms are evolving and expanding their services to meet the needs of Clean Growth.

As a major investor in, and trainer of, its people, the PBS sector has the skills, capacity, and agility to innovate quickly and bring the best talent to deliver projects across public and private sector domains. Often working to complement to each other, many PBS services combine to enable projects to be delivered sustainably and successfully.

## UK Export Finance

UK Export Finance (UKEF) is the UK government's export credit agency (ECA).

Its mission is to ensure that no viable UK export fails for lack of finance or insurance from the private sector, while operating at no net cost to the taxpayer.

UKEF helps UK business win, fulfil, and get paid for international business by providing guarantees, insurance and loans to support export activities.

It helps UK companies:

- Win export orders by providing attractive financing terms to their buyers.
- Fulfil contracts by supporting working capital and trade finance.
- Get paid by insuring against buyer default.

UKEF supports the global transition to a low-carbon economy by responding to the evolving needs of UK companies with products that can help UK exporters take advantage of the global appetite for renewable energy.

Being a global financial hub and with its experience of providing the backing and services clean businesses and projects require, the UK is attracting an ever-increasing number of domestic and international investors and customers.

## Clean Growth: Green Finance and Professional Services

As desirable as it is, the transition to clean energy is a commercial enterprise, and one which requires high level finance and appropriate services to fund its progress.

Services that must not only reflect the values of sustainability but implement them throughout the financial supply chain. UKEF provides end-to-end support for renewable transactions – they understand the renewable and clean growth energy sector and can bring the UK's world-leading capability and expertise to the global market.



### **Green Financial and Professional Business Services**





If your business or government could benefit from utilising the financial products and services available from the UK in achieving the transition to clean energy, visit <https://www.great.gov.uk/international/contact>

UKEF can help find the right solution for your business.  
Get in touch: <https://www.great.gov.uk/get-finance/>



#### **Department for International Trade**

The UK's Department for International Trade (DIT) has overall responsibility for promoting UK trade across the world and attracting foreign investment to our economy. We are a specialised government department with responsibility for negotiating international trade policy, supporting business, as well as delivering an outward looking trade diplomacy strategy.

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