



United Nations
Climate Change



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SB64 Side Event: Unlocking Finance for Industrial Transition and NDC Implementation

Date and Time: Friday, 12 June 2026 | 12:00-13:15

Venue: World Conference Center – Room Bonn

Background

Delivering the objectives of the Paris Agreement requires a rapid transition of energy- and emissions-intensive industrial sectors, which currently account for a significant share of global greenhouse gas emissions. At the same time, global demand for industrial commodities such as steel, cement, chemicals and aluminium is projected to remain strong, particularly in emerging and developing economies. Translating mitigation objectives into real-economy outcomes, therefore, hinges on the ability to deploy a new generation of clean industrial projects at scale.

While many Parties have begun to reflect industrial mitigation measures in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), major barriers remain to implementation. Clean industrial projects are often capital-intensive, exposed to market and policy uncertainty, and face higher upfront costs compared to conventional alternatives. Without credible demand signals, effective risk-sharing mechanisms, and coordinated international cooperation, investment at the required will be slow to materialise.

At the same time, global market dynamics are evolving, and new forms of international cooperation are reshaping incentives for industrial production. Demand-side policies, such as lead market measures (e.g., green public procurement mandates), are increasingly recognised as essential tools for creating the commercial certainty that industrial investors require to reach Final Investment Decisions (FIDs).

Clean industrial transition cannot be achieved by domestic action alone. The economics of clean industrial production, and the pace of the transition, depend critically on the ability to develop and access cross-border value chains that leverage comparative advantages across geographies. Countries with abundant clean energy or natural resources can produce clean commodities competitively; advanced economies can supply technology, equipment and capital. Realising these complementarities requires enabling trade conditions: interoperable standards, credible low-carbon product labelling, and trade and investment policy frameworks that reduce barriers to clean commodity flows.

These developments present an opportunity for governments to align industrial policy, climate action and economic competitiveness, while creating the conditions for investable projects that support NDC implementation.

This event brings two intersecting themes together: enabling cross-border clean value chains through trade and driving investment through lead market measures and demand creation. It will draw on concrete value chains examples to ground the discussion in real investment and trade dynamics.



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Objective

This event aims to:

- Strengthen dialogue between governments, industry, finance and international organisations on how coordinated action across trade enablement and demand creation can mobilise investment at scale for the clean industrial transition.
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- Showcase real-world examples of clean industrial projects and investment structures that are overcoming risk barriers in different regional contexts.
- Explore how developing countries can leverage industrial decarbonization as a pathway to sustainable development, competitiveness, and resilience.
- Contribute to momentum toward COP31 by identifying practical pathways to scale clean industry in line with inclusive, resilient mitigation and sustainable development objectives.