

# Submission to the Belém Mission to 1.5

July 2026

## Introduction

[Electrify Now](#) is a multi-year initiative aimed at galvanising governments, business and civil society to work together to raise global ambition on electrification and accelerate the rate and rollout of electrification technologies, with the goal of fast-tracking our renewable, electric future. At the time of writing, it has two, complementary elements; an 'NGO-led campaign' led by more than 50 organisations from across business, think tanks and civil society groups around the world; and a 'Government coalition' including Brazil, Australia, Türkiye, Ethiopia, the United Kingdom, the European Commission, South Korea and Canada. This submission has been prepared on behalf of the NGO campaign to support the work program of the Belém Mission to 1.5.

The Campaign welcomes the leadership of COP 31 President-Designate Murat Kurum of Türkiye in championing the goal of raising the share of final energy demand met by electricity from just over 20% today to 35% by 2035 – known as '35 by 35'.

This target is aligned with the evidence on the electrification rate required to meet global climate goals. IEA and IRENA analysis demonstrate that under scenarios that hold global warming to 1.5°C and achieve net-zero by 2050, electricity would meet 35% of global final energy demand by 2035, and over 50% by 2050 ([IRENA, 2026](#)).

The 35% by 2035 target complements existing global goals to double the rate of energy efficiency improvements and triple renewable energy capacity by 2030. Ambitious effort on renewable deployment, energy efficiency and electrification will ensure mature technologies that are available now are rolled out at scale.

Aligning global electrification deployment with this target is also central to meeting a much wider set of economic growth and security objectives, which only enhances the urgency for action:

- **Electrification is an economic and growth strategy.** It lowers operating costs, boosts productivity, strengthens industrial competitiveness, enables green industrialisation and keeps more energy spending in domestic economies rather than sending it overseas for fuel imports.
- **Businesses see competitive benefits of electrification:** across 18 major markets, 88% of business leaders believe electrification will strengthen competitiveness and support business growth, and 84% expect it to reduce long-term operating costs. ([Global Business Poll, 2026](#)).

- **Businesses increasingly view electrification as a core energy security strategy:** across 18 major markets, 91% of business leaders believe electrification would improve energy security and 85% believe it would reduce reliance on imported energy ([Global Business Poll, 2026](#)).

As work continues to rally support for this ambitious and critical target, the Belém Mission to 1.5 can play an important role in fleshing out a robust implementation framework that would support national action to achieve this target over the coming decade.

## **Supporting the delivery of 35% by '35**

To achieve the target announced by President-Designate Kurum, the global annual electrification rate must more than quadruple. On the current trajectory, the world will achieve only 25% electrification by 2035, a **10 percentage point implementation gap** ([IEA, 2025](#)).

The Belém Mission to 1.5 can help close this gap by creating a robust and durable implementation framework that supports nations to play their part in hitting the 35 by 35 target, and achieving their nationally determined contributions for 2035.

To this end, the NGO Campaign recommends making electrification a core element of the Belém Mission to 1.5 implementation agenda. This submission sets out a number of areas that would benefit from ongoing, coordinated action.

### **1. National planning**

The opportunities and barriers associated with electrification vary dramatically depending on factors such as economic mix, level of development, region and climate. This means unlocking the electrification opportunity at a national level will require clear objectives and strong planning processes tailored to local circumstances.

In some nations, centralised, standalone electrification plans will be useful to build momentum and align effort. In other nations, work to integrate electrification into existing strategies or planning processes will be more effective.

Given this, the rapid development of a guide/resource on electrification policy and planning would be a highly valuable intervention. This resource should not be prescriptive on the form that policy and planning takes, but highlight best practices associated with effectiveness.

A number of NGO Campaign members have released or are working on guidance along these lines. Using this work as an input to a centralised resource could support planning at a national level and accelerate the translation of ambition into policy action.

The recent joint business statement *Seizing the Electric Advantage*, released in June 2026, emphasised that the development of electrification plans with clear timelines and targets –

along with ensuring alignment with broader national policies and plans – would give businesses and their stakeholders clarity on the rate of travel and the policies they can expect to be implemented to support transitioning from fossil fuel dependence towards productive, electrified economies.

## 2. Tracking progress

Tracking progress against the global goal on electrification will be important, and support governments to calibrate effort over time based on results on the ground. An ongoing effort on electrification tracking should be established, noting there are significant issues in terms of:

- **The availability of data:** even in advanced economies, granular data on electrification markets is piecemeal, making it difficult to assess the state of play in particular sectors; and
- **The timeliness of data:** global metrics for electrification generally have a lag of at least two years, making it very challenging to monitor policy impact in a timely way.

Developing suggested metrics for tracking electrification rates within sectors – along with good practices in terms of data collection and dissemination – would allow countries to better monitor their own progress, improve the amount and quality of data available for tracking progress globally, and help policymakers to identify the most effective policies for driving electrification in particular sectors and contexts.

## 3. International co-operation, support and knowledge sharing

The Belém to 1.5 dialogues and forthcoming report could promote opportunities for enhanced international cooperation and country support on electrification via the following avenues:

- **The exchange of best practice through knowledge sharing fora, and bilateral and multilateral meetings to inspire action, and support learning and progress:** Rapid and effective knowledge sharing on successes and challenges on electrification planning and implementation will be an essential component of an effective effort to meet the 35 by 35 target. Knowledge sharing is most effective when it takes place between countries with comparable circumstances. While region is one element of this, countries in the same region can have very different opportunities and challenges. Other factors – such as economic mix and level of development – are likely to be just as material. Development of a typology that considers these and other factors would help policymakers understand their own circumstances relative to peers.
- **Facilitating business-to-government dialogue:** With the right signals, the international business and investment community can move quickly to plan, invest and deploy. The Belém to 1.5 process can facilitate business-to-government dialogue to explore and test the most effective measures for unlocking private capital to support accelerated deployment.

- **The provision of technical assistance to support national electrification planning**, including through mechanisms such as the Climate Implementation Bridge.
- **Activation of international financial institutions and global infrastructure investment** on electrification as a core priority for the energy transition, economic security enhancement, and climate mitigation and adaptation.

#### **4. Electrification supporting green industrialisation**

Accelerating electrification globally creates new economic opportunities for green industrialisation. The global shift toward electric vehicles, renewable energy, battery storage and modern grids is creating unprecedented demand for critical minerals such as lithium, copper, nickel, graphite and rare earth elements. For many countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia, this represents a unique opportunity to capture a larger share of the value generated by the global energy transition from moving up the value chain through processing, refining, component manufacturing and clean technology production.

Supporting countries to deliver on social and economic outcomes is one of the key benefits of electrification, but will only occur with proactive effort to capture the opportunities – and overcome the barriers, which are more pronounced in – but not exclusive to – developing countries.

The Belém to 1.5 process could work with implementation partners to complement the measures outlined above with:

- Supporting development of green industrialisation strategies built around electrified industry powered by renewable energy;
- Exploring opportunities to localise processing of critical minerals that are essential to the electrification supply chain;
- Activating multilateral development banks on the electrification agenda, and streamlining processes for unlocking finance;
- Backing in platforms that enable the aggregation of small projects that create investable portfolios that are attractive to private finance.

#### **5. Communications**

Evidence-based policy tailored to local circumstances needs to be complemented by effective communications. Governments, businesses and NGOs should work together to convey the benefits of electrification by breaking down the high-level ambition represented 35 by 35 into what it means on the ground. This can be done by:

- Localising messaging for different countries/regions

- Highlighting the benefits in specific sectors or for particular cohorts
- Using practical case studies and relatable spokespeople to ground the narrative
- Ensuring communications underlines the health, jobs, prosperity and competitiveness benefits of electrification alongside emissions reduction.

## **Next steps**

The NGO-led Electrify Now campaign is backed by over fifty organisations with deep expertise in electrification policy and practice. We would be delighted to meet with you to discuss this submission. If helpful, we would be happy to convene small roundtables with relevant experts on specific electrification topics, including those outlined above.

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