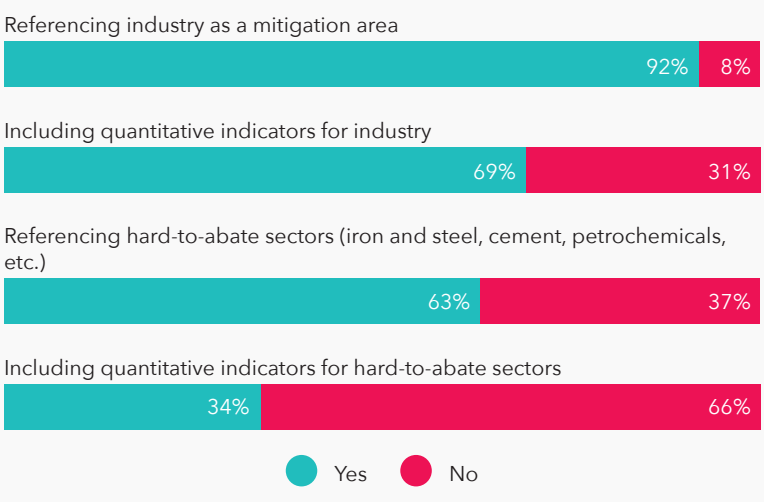
SHURA ENERGY TRANSITION CENTER

SHURASTAT
Energy Transition in Numbers

2 November 2026
ISSUE: 48

At COP30 in 2025, 24 countries, including Türkiye, and more than 30 organizations committed to cooperating on advancing fair and sustainable green industrialization that supports the economic and social development of all parties. Advancing green industrialization requires aligning industrial and climate policies. In this context, including industry-related targets in climate goals is seen as an important starting point.

Share of Countries Referencing Industry in Their NDCs



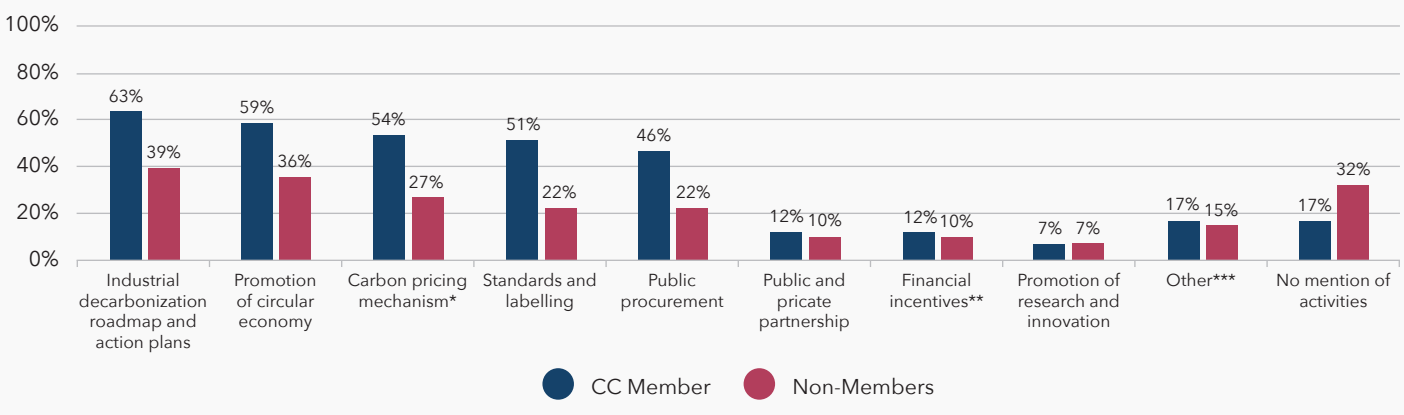
** Climate Club members: Türkiye (co-chair), Germany (co-chair), Argentina, European Union, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, United Kingdom, Denmark, Indonesia, Armenia, Ethiopia, Morocco, Finland, France, South Korea, Croatia, Netherlands, Ireland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Japan, Canada, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Colombia, Costa Rica, Kyrgyz Republic, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Egypt, Mozambique, Norway, Uzbekistan, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Chile, Thailand, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu, New Zealand, Greece.*

According to Climate Club* studies, only 20% of countries that have submitted a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) have concrete industrial emission reduction targets. However, the latest 2026 update by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) notes that 92% of countries' NDCs identify industry as a priority area for decarbonization. Quantitative indicators for industry as a whole appear in 69% of NDCs, and quantitative indicators for hard-to-abate sectors appear in 34%.

Source: UNDP, 2026; Climate Club, 2026

Besides featuring industry as a priority area, more than 70% of NDCs also refer to specific policy mechanisms in this area. Among Climate Club member countries in particular, the mechanisms that stand out and are most frequently used include industrial decarbonization roadmaps and action plans, promotion of the circular economy, carbon pricing mechanisms, and product standards and labeling practices. Public procurement, public-private partnerships, financial incentives, R&D support and other mechanisms are mentioned at lower rates.

Share of Countries Referencing Industry-Specific Policy Mechanisms in Their NDCs (NDC 3.0)



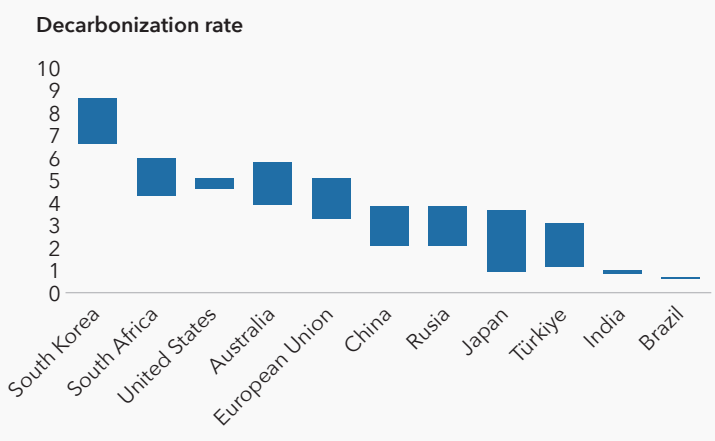
Note: This data sample only considers those NDCs that have made spesific mention of industry (CC Members=41, Non-Members=59).

** Carbon pricing mechanisms include emission trading schemes, carbon pricing for industries, cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and the development of carbon markets.*
*** Financial incentives include financial support for technology development, strenthhening of industrial funds and the phasing out of the inefficient subsidies.*
**** The category "Other" includes activities such as the promotion of green products and sustainable consumption, the development of industrial parks, enchancement of industrial competitiveness and the establishment of MRV stystems.*

Source: Climate Club, 2026

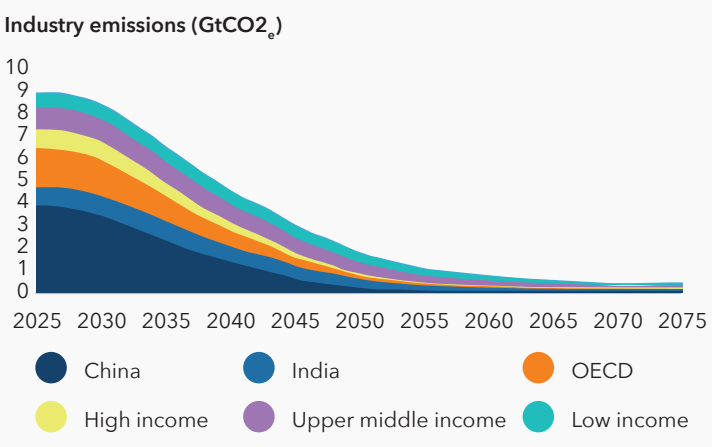
According to studies by Columbia University's Center on Global Energy Policy, the global annual rate of emission reduction in industry must rise from the current 2% to at least 6.1% to achieve the Paris Agreement's climate goals. Reaching this target requires an additional USD 88 billion per year in global energy investment and an additional USD 171 billion per year in operating expenses.

Implied Industrial Decarbonization Rates Per Year in Quantified National Analyses



Note: NDCs, BTRs and net-zero analyses by country and their assumed rates of industrial decarbonization represented by ranges across country studies.

Net-Zero-Aligned Industrial Emissions by Region with Climate Policy and Induced Innovation



Note: Portrays global industrial sectors' and regions' industrial GHG emissions with baseline, business-as-usual conditions as well as with OECD, Chinese, and high-income country climate policy rising to the equivalent of USD 250/t CO_2e from 2025–2075, with the rest of the world (EMDEs) rising to USD 125/t.

Source: Center on Global Energy Policy at Columbia University, 2026

- In developing countries, industry is considered the driving force of development, while in developed countries it is among the key determinants of competitiveness. It is therefore important that industrial decarbonization in line with climate goals is pursued in harmony with development goals. Beyond individual policy instruments, integrated industrial, trade, transport and just transition policies are needed. In this context, it is important to promote a product composition that balances value added against energy intensity in industry.
- Carbon pricing stands out as the main policy instrument for accelerating decarbonization in industry. However, studies show that, to send the right price signals, carbon prices must rise in the medium term to several times their current levels in developed countries, and to at least half of those levels in developing countries. Because reaching these levels in practice is difficult, carbon pricing needs to be accompanied by regulatory and supportive policy instruments.
- Industrial processes that do not require high heat can be decarbonized with existing mature technologies and electrification. Prioritizing pricing policies and regulations that support the spread of these technologies (for example, developing product and building standards and phasing out fossil fuel subsidies) will speed up the process.
- In hard-to-abate sectors, where mature technologies are insufficient, the selective and planned use of instruments such as pilot projects, green public procurement requirements and agreements, and direct support is important for backing new technologies (such as hydrogen and CCUS).
- Beyond the industrial policies of individual countries, decarbonization across supply chains and international trade regulations are also important. For the process to proceed smoothly, the spread of carbon border regulations needs to be balanced with technology transfer and supportive financing for developing countries.
- As the host of COP31 this year, Türkiye has the potential for leadership in green industrialization, through its development plans, industrial strategy documents and sectoral decarbonization roadmaps, as well as its co-chairing of the Climate Club. However, policies need to be addressed in a more integrated way and implementation needs to be accelerated.
- COP31 is positioned as an "implementation COP," focused on closing the commitment-implementation gap and developing joint mechanisms and cooperation models to achieve the set global goals. Green industrialization is among the main themes to be addressed at the conference. In this context, the following topics are expected to come to the fore:
  - Integrating the initiative to raise climate finance for green industrialization to USD 1.3 trillion per year, along with existing financial resources and technological cooperation opportunities, into mechanisms such as the "Climate Implementation Bridge," which aims to match them with projects developed by countries;
  - Institutionalizing the economic and technological knowledge-sharing mechanism under the Global Green Industrialization Dialogue (GGID), established under UNIDO's coordination, which supports countries in guiding their green industrialization priorities and actions;
  - Setting industry-specific energy efficiency and electrification targets in line with the proposed COP31 goal of raising the share of electricity in global final energy consumption from 21% to 35% by 2035;
  - Proposing "Green Industrial Zones and Corridors," similar to or as an addition to the "Green Energy Zones and Corridors" (Green Energy Pledge) among the COP29 declarations;
  - Developing common product standards by 2030 to promote the spread of low-carbon steel, cement and chemicals, and setting minimum usage requirements in user sectors by 2035;
  - Targeting long-term purchase agreements in relevant sectors through global public-private cooperation by 2035 to support investment in near-zero-carbon products.