INDUSTRIAL DEEP DECARBONISATION
AN INITIATIVE OF THE CLEAN ENERGY MINISTERIAL

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
Progress by innovation



Green Public Procurement Pledge: Annual Progress Report 2026

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About IDDI

The Clean Energy Ministerial Industrial Deep Decarbonization Initiative (IDDI), coordinated by UNIDO, is a global coalition of governments and private sector organizations working to create an enabling environment for deep decarbonization of heavy industry, starting with steel, cement and concrete.

The IDDI aims to achieve this by

- Stimulating demand for low and near-zero emission materials through green public procurement commitments, and
- Harmonizing emissions accounting methodologies for low and near-zero emission materials

Read more about the IDDI here.

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Acknowledgements and disclaimer

This progress report was developed by the IDDI Secretariat and includes submissions from reporting governments that reflect their progress towards GPP Pledge commitments. The contents of this document are not to be construed as endorsements by or reflective of the official positions of any member governments not part of the report.

IDDI government members as of October 2026 are the Government of Australia, the Federal Government of Brazil, Government of Canada, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Federal Government of Germany, Government of India, Republic of Indonesia, Government of Ireland, Government of Japan, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of Spain, Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Republic of Uganda, Federal Government of the United Arab Emirates, Government of the United Kingdom, and the Federal Government of the United States. The eight governments that have signed onto the GPP Pledge include: the Governments of Austria, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Japan, UAE, UK, and USA.



About the GPP Pledge and Annual Report

The Green Public Procurement (GPP) Pledge is a key element of IDDI. Through it, countries commit to using public procurement as a tool to accelerate the decarbonization of heavy industry. Governments purchase large amounts of steel, cement, and concrete, especially for construction. This demand has the power to shift markets and stimulate investment in cleaner technologies.

The GPP Pledge was revised in 2026 and relaunched at CEM17. The revised Pledge comprises a Statement of Intent and four non-sequential levels with action-oriented names, allowing governments to report on commitments for the procurement of low- and near-zero emission steel, cement and concrete at all of the levels that best reflect their national circumstances and strategic objectives.

- **Statement of Intent**: Assessing readiness and developing a time-bound plan for the procurement of low-emission cement, concrete and steel.
- **Level 1**: Enabling the Environment for GPP – Building the enabling conditions for GPP, such as requiring disclosure of the embodied carbon of cement, concrete and steel procured for public construction projects.
- **Level 2**: Reducing Project-Level Emissions (by 2030) – Conducting whole project life cycle assessments for all public construction projects and, by 2050, achieving net zero emissions in all public construction projects.
- **Level 3**: Procuring Low-Emissions Materials (by 2030) – Prioritising or requiring the procurement of low-emission cement, concrete and steel in public construction projects.
- **Level 4**: Creating Markets for Near-Zero Materials (by 2030) – Developing pathways to incentivise near-zero emission innovation and prioritising or requiring a share of near-zero emission cement and crude steel for signature projects. Market-creation mechanisms used before 2030, such as advance market commitments, offtake agreements, etc. contribute to this level.



Each year, countries that have joined the pledge report on their progress. The annual progress report is designed to be straightforward and to build on existing national reporting, and submissions from reporting governments. It captures new developments, updates to commitments, and lessons learned, building on the 2025 Annual Green Public Procurement Pledge Progress Report and the 2024 Green Public Procurement Pledge Announcement and Progress Report. Reporting in 2026 followed the

structure of the revised Pledge, covering enabling conditions, project-level emissions, GPP policy and implementation, funded projects and market-creation mechanisms, and broader industrial decarbonization policy. The aim is to maintain transparency, support peer learning, and sustain momentum.

Progress Report from Pledging Governments

Governments that have joined the IDDI Green Public Procurement (GPP) Pledge are taking concrete steps to use public procurement as a catalyst for industrial decarbonization, whether they are building the foundations for implementation through a Statement of Intent or implementing commitments under Levels 1–4. They recognise that steel, cement, and concrete are critical sectors to decarbonize and that shifting demand for public works construction toward low- and near-zero-emission alternatives is key to transforming these sectors. Public procurement represents a significant share of global demand for steel and concrete, which together account for roughly 16 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions.

Pledging governments also emphasise the importance of transparent and harmonised emissions accounting standards and clear definitions for low- and near-zero-emission materials, and that collaboration across government levels and with industry and civil society is essential to accelerate progress.

In line with their commitments, pledging governments are adopting time-bound targets for procuring low-emission steel, cement, and concrete. They are supporting innovation and deployment of breakthrough technologies by stimulating market demand and commercialization. They are advancing the use of robust Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) and independently verified life-cycle assessments (LCAs) and contributing to the harmonisation of EPD Product Category Rules (PCRs). They are also introducing emissions-reduction thresholds and embedding net-zero objectives into public construction projects.

Governments with a Statement of Intent are developing time-bound plans for procuring low- and near-zero-emission materials and for requiring disclosure of embodied emissions in procurement processes. Transparent reporting on progress remains a shared commitment, helping to track advances and guide future action.

These governments find value in engaging with each other and other expert stakeholders through IDDI's membership, accessing resources, and participating in Working Groups.

The 2026 government report submissions are presented below in alphabetical order.





The Federal Government of Brazil

Towards Statement of Intent

Enabling conditions for GPP

Brazil is reporting for the first time and is currently at the Statement of Intent stage. The Federal Government has already put in place important rules and coordination arrangements for sustainable public procurement. The National Strategy for Public Procurement for Sustainable Development (ENCP) guides the use of public purchasing power to support economic, social, environmental and management goals. Its implementation includes a multi-year action plan, annual purchasing plans and sustainable logistics plans. The Interministerial Commission for Public Procurement for Sustainable Development (CICS) helps coordinate this work across ministries and supports decisions on tools that can make procurement more sustainable and more connected to productive development.

In June 2026, Brazil formalised its commitment to the IDDI GPP Pledge, covering cement, concrete and steel. At this stage, Brazil is working to improve information, understand current conditions and prepare for future implementation. Relevant initiatives include the Public Procurement Observatory and the MIRA project, which help organise procurement data and assess the social, economic and environmental effects of public purchasing, including greenhouse gas impacts. MGI is also working with WRI Brasil on low-carbon steel, including international comparisons and the mapping of federal demand and domestic supply. Internationally, Brazil co-leads work on climate-aligned public procurement under the COP Action Agenda and coordinates the Sustainable Public Procurement Solutions Acceleration Plan with UNIDO and UNEP.

Project-level emissions accounting and reductions

At the current Statement of Intent stage, the work is focused on preparing the institutions, data and practical knowledge needed to support future measurement and reduction policies. At present, Brazil does not yet have a general federal rule requiring full life-cycle emission assessments, carbon baselines, emission limits or verification for all public construction projects.

The ENCP provides the national policy basis for using procurement to support environmental and climate goals, together with economic, social and management priorities. The MIRA project is being developed to estimate the social, economic and environmental effects of public procurement policies, including greenhouse gas emissions. This can help design future policies and assess possible sustainability requirements. The Public Procurement Observatory is also being structured to bring procurement data together and produce indicators and studies to support policy design, implementation and monitoring.

In parallel, MGI is working with WRI Brasil on low-carbon steel, including comparisons with international practices and mapping of federal demand and domestic supply. These steps will help Brazil identify practical methods, data needs, possible pilots and ways to assess emissions from materials and projects, considering Brazil's institutions, laws and market conditions.

GPP policy and implementation

Brazil has a broad sustainable public procurement framework, but it does not yet have a nationwide federal rule that specifically requires disclosure of emissions or low-emission limits for all steel, cement or concrete used in public construction. The main policy instrument is the National Strategy for Public

Procurement for Sustainable Development (ENCP), which guides public purchasing toward productive, technological, social and environmental goals. It is organised around economic, social, environmental and management pillars.

The Interministerial Commission for Public Procurement for Sustainable Development (CICS) supports this work by coordinating ministries, planning actions and monitoring the strategic use of federal purchasing power. The Commission also approves instruments related to its mandate, including preference mechanisms and discussions linked to certification. More broadly, Brazil's federal procurement rules recognise sustainable national development as both a principle and an objective, supported by sustainable logistics plans and annual procurement planning.

For the IDDI agenda, Brazil's 2026 commitment at the Statement of Intent level creates a path to assess current conditions and prepare an implementation plan for cement, concrete and steel. Current priorities include improving data, building technical references, engaging with the market and strengthening analytical capacity. Brazil is also learning from the WRI Brasil low-carbon steel project and from IDDI work on emissions accounting, product category rules and environmental product declarations.

Funded projects and market-creation mechanisms for low and near-zero emission materials

Brazil does not yet report a federally funded flagship construction project or a formal market mechanism dedicated specifically to near-zero-emission steel, cement or concrete. At the Statement of Intent stage, the work has focused on preparing policies, improving market knowledge and developing practical references for future action.

One important preparatory initiative is the cooperation between MGI and WRI Brasil on low-carbon steel. The initial work includes a review of sustainable public procurement in Brazil, comparisons with international experience, a literature review and mapping of federal public demand and private supply of steel products. This work is expected to support discussions led by MGI and CICS and help identify possible links with procurement policy.

The ENCP is also being implemented through pilot initiatives with the State of Bahia and the Municipality of Recife. These pilots are broader than the IDDI focus on specific materials, but they can generate useful lessons on the strategic use of public purchasing power, engagement with suppliers and the use of sustainability criteria. Internationally, Brazil co-leads the COP Action Agenda work on climate-aligned public procurement and coordinates the Sustainable Public Procurement Solutions Acceleration Plan with UNIDO and UNEP, creating a cooperation platform that can support future projects and market initiatives.

Progress toward industrial decarbonization policy implementation

Brazil has advanced a broader policy framework that can support the future use of green public procurement in industrial decarbonization. The National Strategy for Public Procurement for Sustainable Development (ENCP) treats public purchasing power as a way to strengthen national production, support innovation and promote sustainable, fair and sovereign development. Its economic, social, environmental and management pillars help connect procurement with industrial development, innovation and climate goals. The Interministerial Commission for Public Procurement for Sustainable Development (CICS) supports implementation by coordinating ministries and approving strategic procurement instruments.

In June 2026, Brazil, through MGI, formalised its commitment to the IDDI Green Public Procurement Pledge at the Statement of Intent level, covering cement, concrete and steel. This commitment is aligned with Brazil's international work on sustainable and climate-aligned procurement. Following COP30,

Brazil has promoted the Belém Declaration on Sustainable Public Procurement and, with UNIDO and UNEP, coordinates the Plan to Accelerate Solutions on Sustainable Public Procurement. Brazil also co-leads the related COP Action Agenda workstream, which supports implementation efforts toward COP31.

Domestic priorities include moving forward with the ENCP action agenda, expanding work with states and municipalities, improving procurement data through the Public Procurement Observatory and MIRA, and deepening technical work on low-carbon steel with WRI Brasil. Together, these actions are helping Brazil build the institutional and information base needed for future material-specific criteria, pilot projects and market initiatives.



The Government of Canada

Towards Levels 1, 2 and 3

Enabling conditions for GPP

Canada is moving from establishing a Buy Clean policy framework toward implementation, with increasingly specific requirements for emissions disclosure and reduction at the material, supplier, project and whole-building levels, supported by parallel efforts to improve carbon accounting, life-cycle data, standards, industrial innovation and demand for lower-carbon materials. Canada continues to advance the enabling conditions for green public procurement through the federal Buy Clean policy approach, implementation of the Standard on Embodied Carbon in Construction (SECC), and broader work to improve the availability and consistency of life-cycle and product-level emissions information. The SECC establishes requirements to disclose and reduce embodied carbon in major federal construction projects and was expanded in 2025 beyond ready-mixed concrete to include structural and reinforcement steel and whole-building life-cycle assessment (wbLCA). Federal departments were directed to update their procurement management frameworks to reflect the expanded requirements. Embodied carbon is measured in global warming potential using EPDs, or, where EPDs are unavailable, life-cycle assessment documentation that complies with applicable international standards. These requirements are contributing to greater availability and consistency of product-level emissions information needed to support lower-carbon procurement decisions. For structural materials within scope, the SECC uses product-level emissions information to support procurement decisions. The 2025 expansion is supported by the National Research Council Canada's (NRC's) National Tiered Greenhouse Gas Emissions Limits for Steel Construction Products (published on 26 August 2025), National Whole-Building Life Cycle Assessment Practitioner's Guide, and internal implementation guidance and reporting templates. The methodology establishes emissions-performance tiers for commonly used structural and reinforcement steel products and relevant semi-finished precursors based on the GHG emissions associated with their production. The limits support compliance with the SECC and can also be referenced by other Canadian jurisdictions and organizations developing embodied-carbon requirements. The NRC's Low Carbon Built Environment Challenge, which runs from 2023 to 2029, supports development of carbon accounting tools and decision-support methodologies needed to assess and reduce the life-cycle carbon emissions of buildings and infrastructure, and supports the establishment of a national life-cycle inventory dataset repository for construction materials. NRC work is also addressing the methodological foundation for lower-carbon concrete procurement. A recent NRC technical report examines existing and emerging low-carbon concrete technologies and emphasizes the role of LCAs, EPDs and Product Category Rules (PCRs) in ensuring transparent and comparable environmental information, including identifying industry-average EPDs available for cement and concrete in Canada.

Project-level emissions accounting and reductions

Canada has expanded its federal embodied-carbon requirements beyond individual construction materials to address emissions at the whole-project or whole-building level. The updated SECC requirements introduced in 2025 apply to new federal buildings larger than 2,000 m² and renovations exceeding 4,000 m². For projects within scope, the embodied carbon associated with preliminary and final designs must be estimated through whole-building life-cycle assessments (wbLCAs). Covered projects are required to achieve either a 30% reduction in embodied carbon relative to the applicable baseline or the maximum reduction achievable within a 2% premium on net construction costs. These requirements introduce embodied-carbon considerations at the design stage, allowing design

alternatives and material choices to be assessed before construction. Canada is also extending project-level carbon requirements into federally funded public infrastructure. The Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund, the Canada Public Transit Fund, and the Build Communities Strong Fund require applicable projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from ready-mixed concrete by at least 10% against relevant regional Environmental Product Declaration industry -average baseline mixes and report the associated emissions. To date, four federal government projects have disclosed the embodied carbon of ready-mixed concrete, achieving an average reduction of 22% per project compared to the regional baselines of concrete typically available where the projects were constructed. Three projects have also reported wbLCA results with an average estimated project-level reduction of 34%.

GPP policy and implementation

Canada's federal Buy Clean policy approach, published as part of the Canada Green Buildings Strategy, provides the overarching framework for reducing embodied carbon through federal procurement and federal investments in public infrastructure, while supporting broader market transformation through disclosure, guidelines and demonstration projects. For direct federal procurement, the SECC was expanded in 2025 to include disclosure and reduction requirements for whole-building design and structural and reinforcement steel, building on requirements for ready-mixed concrete introduced in 2022. For federal construction projects using at least 200 metric tonnes of structural or reinforcement steel, the carbon footprint of the steel must be disclosed and reduced through procurement of the lowest-emission option available within applicable product categories. NRC's National Tiered Greenhouse Gas Emissions Limits for Steel Construction Products supports implementation by establishing emissions-performance tiers for relevant steel products. The Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund, valued at CAD 6 billion, the Canada Public Transit Fund, valued at CAD 25 billion, and the Build Communities Strong Fund, valued at CAD 51 billion, require applicable projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from ready-mixed concrete by at least 10% against relevant baseline mixes and report the associated emissions.

Funded projects and market-creation mechanisms for low and near-zero emission materials

Canada is supporting market creation for low- and near-zero-emission construction materials through a combination of public procurement requirements, research and development support, and international demand-creation initiatives. Domestically, requirements under the SECC create demand for disclosure and reductions in the embodied carbon of concrete and steel used in major federal construction projects. The NRC's Low Carbon Built Environment Challenge, running from 2023 to 2029 under the Platform to Decarbonize the Construction Sector at Scale, supports collaboration with industry, academia and governments to accelerate the development and use of low-carbon construction materials and systems. The program also supports development of carbon-accounting and decision-support methodologies to reduce life-cycle emissions from buildings and infrastructure. In 2025, NRC launched a dedicated call for proposals under the Challenge to support collaborative research projects focused on reducing the embodied carbon of cement and concrete products. The call was explicitly designed to support implementation of Canada's Roadmap to Net-Zero Carbon Concrete by 2050. Canada is also using public procurement and infrastructure funding to help create demand for lower-emission construction materials. Requirements under the SECC, the Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund and the Canada Public Transit Fund establish government demand for emissions disclosure and lower-carbon concrete and steel. Together, these measures complement supply-side innovation investments by creating clearer demand signals for lower-emission construction materials.

Progress toward industrial decarbonization policy implementation

Canada continues to support industrial decarbonization and the development of lower- and near-zero-emission materials through a combination of investment, innovation and tax measures, including the Canada Growth Fund, the Energy Innovation Program and the Clean Economy Investment Tax Credits (ITCs). Five Clean Economy ITCs entered into law between 2023 and 2025: the Clean Technology ITC, the Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS) ITC, the Clean Technology Manufacturing ITC, the Clean Electricity ITC and the Clean Hydrogen ITC. These measures complement Canada's GPP policies by supporting the industrial investments and technologies needed to increase the domestic supply of lower-emission products. Current federal activity associated with cement and concrete decarbonization includes the Roadmap to Net-Zero Carbon Concrete by 2050, the Platform to Decarbonize the Construction Sector at Scale, the SECC, life-cycle assessment work and other clean-technology initiatives. The NRC's 2025 call for low-carbon cement and concrete products explicitly requires proposed research outcomes to align with the mandate of the Low Carbon Built Environment Challenge and support the Roadmap. Together with demand-side measures under the federal Buy Clean approach, these industrial programs support both the production and procurement conditions required to grow markets for lower-emission cement, concrete, steel and other construction materials.





The Federal Government of Germany

Towards Levels 1, 2, 3 and 4

Enabling conditions for GPP

When planning, selecting, and implementing investments and purchasing, the Federal Government of Germany assesses how these investments can contribute to achieving the national climate action goals, particularly the goal of climate neutrality by 2045 (Federal Climate Change Act §13). These measures are set out in different German programs and laws, in particular in the Program of measures promoting sustainable administrative action (2021) with a special focus on sustainability in the construction, renovation and operation of federal buildings. The "Roadmap for a climate and greenhouse gas neutral federal administration" offers a broad overview of the different measures that have been adopted.

The data basis for embodied emissions in the construction sector includes the government-run life cycle assessment database ÖKOBAUDAT (Federal Ministry for Housing, Urban Development and Building) with EPD and life cycle inventory data, EPD programmes such as that of the Institut Bauen und Umwelt (IBU), and mandatory life cycle assessments under the Assessment System for Sustainable Building (BNB) and the Quality Seal for Sustainable Buildings (QNG). MRV rules for industrial installations are set through the EU Emissions Trading System (administered by the German Emissions Trading Authority, DEHSt) and the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).

Additionally, the private labelling initiatives Cement Carbon Class (CCC) and the Low Emission Steel Standard (LESS) for climate-friendly cement and steel are available in the market to inform and support decisions in public and private procurement in terms of embodied carbon. Both initiatives build on the EU methodology framework.

Project-level emissions accounting and reductions

Since the introduction of the Assessment System for Sustainable Building (Bewertungssystem Nachhaltiges Bauen, BNB) in 2013, a whole project life cycle assessment (WLCA) for federal buildings has been mandatory. This includes the disclosure of emissions from the materials used, such as cement, steel, and concrete.

GPP policy and implementation

The Federal Government supports the creation of lead markets for climate-friendly basic materials in order to strengthen the ramp-up of innovative and low-emission production processes and technologies in heavy industry. The Federal Government intends to establish requirements for the climate-friendliness of steel and cement in a regulatory order under the Public Procurement Acceleration Act by mid-2027. In doing so, developments at European level, such as the Industrial Accelerator Act or the reform of the EU public procurement directives, will be taken into account. The use of the Cement Carbon Class (CCC) and the Low Emission Steel Standard (LESS) labels at national and EU level is supported by the Federal Government.

With the current programme of measures for public construction adopted in 2021, the German government has decided to further develop the BNB Silver standard to support the goal of a climate-neutral federal administration. This may contribute to an increased demand for low-emission cement/concrete and steel, as the BNB is reviewing and announcing thresholds for total life cycle carbon (WLC)

emissions as part of this development. The further development of the BNB will be completed in 2027.

Funded projects and market-creation mechanisms for low and near-zero emission materials

The public funding program Carbon Contracts for Difference (CCfD) supports investments by energy-intensive industries in sustainable, low-carbon production processes in areas such as chemicals, pulp and paper, primary steel, other metals, cement and lime, ceramics, glass and gypsum. A first pilot auction was launched in 2024 without participation of steel or cement producers. A second auction took place in 2026. It was open to steel and cement producers and in particular allowed the funding of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) projects. The bids received are currently being reviewed.

The Federal Fund for Industry and Climate Action supports climate-friendly investment plus research, development and innovation projects in manufacturing, including the steel and cement sectors. The Fund consists of two Modules: 1) Decarbonization of industry, including applied research and development and 2) Application and implementation of Carbon Capture and Utilisation (CCU) and CCS, including applied research and development. The results of the second call are currently under evaluation.

Further, a mandatory carbon footprint criterion for offshore wind plants, to be introduced under the Offshore Wind Energy Act (WindSeeG) by 2027, would additionally support, among other things, the ramp-up of climate-friendly basic materials needed for wind turbines, in particular steel produced with renewable or low-carbon hydrogen. The use of the Cement Carbon Class (CCC) and Low Emission Steel Standard (LESS) labels is being supported from the Federal Government.

Lastly, market creation for low and near-zero emission basic materials can be further incentivised through relevant product regulations, e.g. the EU Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR), the Construction Products Regulation (CPR), the Net-Zero Industry Act (NZIA) and the CO_2 emission performance standards for vehicle fleets.

Progress toward industrial decarbonization policy implementation

Germany has put in place an efficient instrument mix for the decarbonization of heavy industry and in particular steel, cement, and concrete. The continuously rising price of carbon dioxide emissions and periodic reforms to ensure an effective carbon price in the EU Emissions Trading System, as well as a set of funding programs supporting investments in low emission production, address both investment and operating costs, making low carbon construction materials more competitive over time. Additional steps are also undertaken to create lead markets and scale up the demand for low carbon steel, cement, and concrete, and provide the necessary information and market conditions for decarbonized construction materials to thrive. Therefore, in the long term, low carbon construction materials will be available as an economical option to the public sector.



The Government of Japan

Towards Statement of Intent

Project-level emissions accounting and reductions

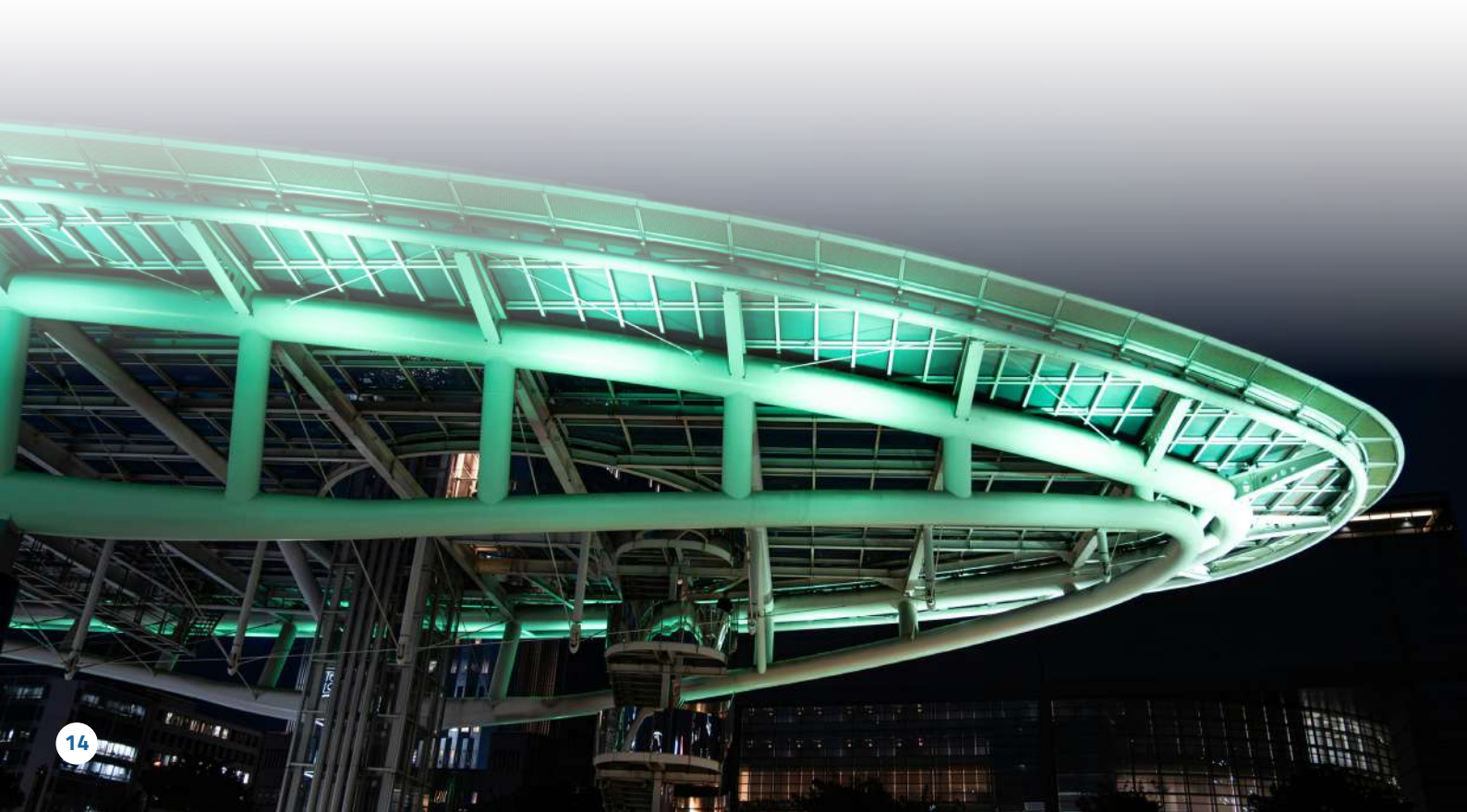
Regarding public civil engineering projects, a standardized method for calculating GHG emissions during construction is currently being developed. A system to visualize and evaluate the amount of emission reductions is also under consideration. Since FY2025, the government has been conducting pilot assessments of GHG emissions from material production to demolition for certain government building projects.

GPP policy and implementation

To reduce CO_2 emissions, the government is actively promoting the use of low-carbon construction materials, including trial applications of low-carbon concrete with a cement blending ratio of 45% or less in certain public civil engineering projects and certain government building construction projects.

Progress toward industrial decarbonization policy implementation

The Government of Japan, recognizing the challenges of achieving immediate decarbonization, is advancing discussions to develop an indicator to evaluate the reduced emissions of products particularly associated with hard-to-abate sectors. Furthermore, the "Basic Policy on Promoting Green Procurement" states that certain products that have been assigned these indicators will be promoted as products that meet higher environmental performance standards. In addition, pilot projects for the use of green steel in public works commenced in FY2026. Following a phased expansion of these pilot projects, full-scale deployment will begin from FY2030 onward.





The Federal Government of the United Arab Emirates

Towards Levels 1 and 2

Enabling conditions for GPP

The UAE is building the enabling conditions for GPP at both federal and emirate level, with a focus on emissions data, product-level disclosure and procurement frameworks.

At federal level, the Ministry of Industry and Advanced Technology (MoIAT) and the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure (MOEI) have integrated energy consumption, technical and compliance data into the Industrial Registry Platform, a centralised national digital system that supports compliance monitoring and provides a basis for tracking energy consumption and CO_2 emissions intensity per unit of production. Product-level disclosure is also advancing. Following the grace period under the federal regulation reported last year, MoIAT is now enforcing the requirement for manufacturers and importers of concrete reinforcing steel (rebar) to submit an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) aligned with ISO 14025, EN 15804 or ISO 21930. EPD data from local manufacturers and importers is being collected and analysed to inform a maximum permissible emissions limit for both imported and locally manufactured rebar.

Furthermore, in May 2026, MOEI activated Green Certificates for factories under the National Green Certificates Program. The scheme establishes a national framework for assessing and certifying sustainable industrial facilities, with criteria covering energy, water, emissions and innovation. The programme is intended to establish national performance benchmarks and to provide incentives and competitive advantages for participating facilities. This strengthens the enabling infrastructure for future green procurement by creating a nationally recognised mechanism for assessing industrial environmental performance.

MOEI is also currently developing a transformational project, the National Program for Embodied Carbon Disclosure in the Construction Sector, which establishes a national framework for disclosing embodied carbon in construction materials (steel and concrete). The programme provides a unified digital platform for disclosure and establishes a regulatory framework to integrate embodied-carbon disclosure requirements into government contracts and technical specifications. The programme is intended to improve transparency and availability of embodied-carbon information across the construction supply chain, while encouraging manufacturers and suppliers to adopt more sustainable products and practices. Emirate-level frameworks complement these federal measures. In Ras Al Khaimah, for example, a GPP framework established in 2020 was expanded in 2024 to more than 35 government entities and government-owned companies. It is underpinned by a mandate for green procurement, complemented by GPP Guidelines, which set purchase criteria, initiatives, planning and reporting requirements.

Project-level emissions accounting and reductions

Project-level emissions reductions in the UAE are advancing through building-code updates, engagement between government and industry, and requirements set by major developers, who increasingly use EPD and life-cycle data to guide design and material choices.

Leading developers are driving implementation through project-level requirements. Emaar published its Net Zero and Decarbonization Roadmap in 2026, setting an interim 2035 and a long-term 2050 pathway aligned with UAE Net Zero 2050, including reductions in operational emissions of 63% by 2035 and 90%

by 2050. Embodied-carbon assessments are integrated into Emaar's project design stages, supported by EPDs where available and benchmarked against the roadmap's baselines. Aldar has required contractors since 2024 to replace 40% of cement with ground-granulated blast-furnace slag (GGBS), rising to 60% in substructures, cutting the carbon footprint of concrete by up to 40% and the cradle-to-gate embodied carbon of a typical mid-rise building by about 15–20%. Aldar also requires EPDs where available and targets a 73% reduction in upfront embodied emissions (A1–A5) per square metre by 2033. Miral, the developer of Yas Island, requires life-cycle assessments covering embodied and operational carbon on selected projects and has begun collecting EPDs from contractors to inform future material choices, including low-carbon and reclaimed steel.

GPP policy and implementation

The MOEI is currently developing the National Program for Embodied Carbon Disclosure in the Construction Sector, in line with its role as the government entity responsible for infrastructure development and construction projects. The programme establishes a framework to integrate embodied-carbon considerations into government construction procurement and project requirements. As part of the programme, MOEI is developing contractual and technical requirements for embodied-carbon disclosure to be incorporated into tender and contract documents. The programme encourages manufacturers and suppliers registered with the Ministry to disclose the embodied carbon of their construction products (steel and concrete) by providing EPDs. The initiative provides a practical mechanism for embedding embodied-carbon requirements into government procurement and project specifications, enabling more informed material selection, and supporting the gradual adoption of lower-carbon construction materials across government projects.

Funded projects and market-creation mechanisms for low and near-zero emission materials

Low-emission cement and steel in the UAE are moving from pilots towards commercial supply, supported by government–industry partnerships and developer-led demand.

Holcim UAE has launched ECOPlanet, a low-carbon cement with at least 30% lower CO_2 emissions than Ordinary Portland Cement, in support of Make it in the Emirates and the National In-Country Value (ICV) Program. Developers are reinforcing this demand: Emaar's tender documents for relevant packages specify low-carbon material alternatives, and it works through supplier MOUs and with existing vendors to raise substitution ratios in concrete mixes.

EMSTEEL supplied reinforcing steel from a hydrogen pilot for Aldar's Net-Zero Mosque in Abu Dhabi, with the renewable hydrogen certified under ISO 19870 and validated by a third party; EMSTEEL also reported AED 111 million in 2025 revenue from its sustainable steel range. Under an MOU with Emaar, Arabian Gulf Steel Industries (AGSI) supplied lower-carbon steel for the Net Zero Steel Mosque at Dubai Creek Harbour. AGSI's independently verified EPD for its Abu Dhabi rebar records 0.139 tCO_2e per tonne (A1–A3), the lowest declared for carbon steel rebar under the CARES EPD Programme. Emaar has partnered with Holcim UAE to use more GGBS and fly ash in concrete for mosque projects, and with IKK Mateenbar to replace steel with glass fibre reinforced polymer (GFRP) rebar in selected non-structural applications. Emaar plans to incorporate successful solutions into its standard specifications.

Upstream, Holcim UAE, with 44.01, Fujairah Natural Resources Corporation (FNRC) and NT Energies, has commissioned a carbon capture and mineralisation pilot at its Fujairah plant, injecting CO_2 captured from kiln exhaust into local peridotite formations where it mineralises into rock. Holcim plans to scale the pilot into a full commercial unit.

Progress toward industrial decarbonization policy implementation

The UAE's Industrial Decarbonization Roadmap, launched by MoIAT at COP28, provides the national pathway for decarbonising hard-to-abate sectors and is being implemented through federal programmes, emirate-level strategies and industry action.

At federal level, MoIAT's Industrial Technology Transformation Index (ITTI) helps manufacturers assess their digital and sustainability maturity and identify opportunities to improve energy and resource efficiency and reduce emissions.

The UAE is also advancing industrial energy efficiency through the Federal Energy Management Regulation in Industrial Facilities announced by MOEI. The Regulation promotes investment in best-available technologies, improved energy management, clean-energy solutions and advanced technologies. Implementation has been supported through industry engagement and coordination between MOEI and MoIAT. The Industrial Registry Platform is being used to integrate energy-demand-management data, supporting implementation, monitoring and the development of data-based incentives.

Internationally, the UAE, through MoIAT, co-chairs the Cement and Concrete Breakthrough with Canada, advancing demand creation through public procurement, standards and certification, and markets for near-zero emission cement and concrete.





The Government of the United Kingdom

Towards Levels 1, 2 and 3

Enabling conditions for GPP

The consultation on developing a policy framework for growing the market for low carbon industrial products closed on 29 September 2025. This consultation included proposals for the development of an Embodied Emissions Reporting Framework (EERF), intended to benefit producers by giving them certainty about which reporting standards are best practice and to give buyers more confidence in results. This will help enable informed green procurement decisions. The UK Government consulted on the key methodological and technical issues that need to be overcome to simplify and harmonise reporting, facilitate comparability and improve accuracy.

In response to the consultation, published on 28 May 2026 (Growing the market for low carbon industrial products: policy framework - GOV.UK), the government announced that it will publish buyer and producer guidance on the use of an embodied emissions reporting framework, product classifications and green procurement considerations. This will initially be a voluntary framework, and the possibility of mandatory reporting remains under review for the longer term.

Project-level emissions accounting and reductions
Tackling embodied carbon will require action across the built environment and there is already a great deal of work happening across government to create a more sustainable economy and decarbonise construction supply chains. As these policies take effect and the industries that supply construction products decarbonise, the embodied carbon emissions of buildings will fall in turn.

The government commissioned research to explore the impacts of measuring and reducing embodied carbon, to help improve understanding of the data currently available on embodied carbon, and identify where gaps and challenges lie. The report makes several recommendations for action across industry to enable better measurement and reduction of embodied carbon. The report was published in 2025 to share these valuable insights with industry, support those who want to act, and help inform future thinking across the sector. The report is available here: Consideration of embodied carbon in new buildings - GOV.UK

GPP policy and implementation

The government response to the consultation on developing a policy framework for growing the market for low carbon industrial products, published on 28 May 2026, outlined the government commitment to publishing voluntary guidance for buyers and producers of low carbon products. This guidance will cover three key areas: an Embodied Emissions Reporting Framework that is based on a life cycle assessment approach, product classifications, and product-level green procurement. The UK Government intends to publish the first phase of this guidance in 2027. Procurement guidance will provide advice for setting commitments, collecting embodied emissions data, engaging suppliers and encouraging buyers to adopt best practice for product-level carbon accounting.

The policies to be delivered in the initial phase of the framework will enable buyers to identify and compare lower carbon industrial products and give producers confidence that there will be demand for their lower carbon products. As part of the Industrial Decarbonization Research Programme, the UK Government is commissioning an external party to conduct a scoping exercise into the feasibility

and potential benefits of establishing a UK-specific Life Cycle Inventory database. This would support producers when they need to use secondary data as part of measuring and reporting their product-level embodied emissions.

Funded projects and market-creation mechanisms for low and near-zero emission materials

The Advance Market Commitment (AMC) programme is a demand-side innovation programme that encourages developers to make public commitments to purchase specific quantities and types of new low carbon concrete in the future, provided the material is available, meets technical specifications and is at, or below, a price ceiling. Critically, these quantities collectively sum to a significant demand signal for innovators. The AMC officially launched in November 2025 and, as of September 2026, fourteen organisations have signed commitments under the programme.

Progress toward industrial decarbonization policy implementation

The UK government is developing a new plan for industrial decarbonization which will be published in due course. This plan will set the strategic direction for our approach to working with industry towards a competitive and low carbon industrial base in the UK, ensuring growth opportunities are captured in tandem with emissions reductions. Industrial decarbonization policies that support GPP objectives include reducing electricity costs through the Clean Power 2030 Action Plan, providing targeted support for Carbon Capture, Usage and Storage (CCUS), and expansion of the UK Emissions Trading Scheme (UK ETS).

The government is planning to bring electricity bills down sustainably by reducing the UK's exposure to volatile fossil fuel markets, which is why industrial energy affordability is closely linked to the government's Clean Power 2030 Action Plan. The underlying driver is gas setting the marginal electricity price. The UK has already moved from gas setting the price of electricity around 90% of the time in the early 2020s, to around 60% today.

Since publishing the Clean Power 2030 Action Plan in December 2024, the UK Government has commenced reform of the electricity market through our Review of Electricity Market Arrangements (REMA) decision on national pricing, delivered the most successful renewables auction in history with allocation round 7 (AR7) adding a record-breaking 8.4 gigawatts of offshore wind and with AR8 underway, and published our Solar Roadmap and Clean Flexibility Roadmap to scale deployment across the system.

The UK continues to advance industrial decarbonization through targeted support for Carbon Capture, Usage and Storage (CCUS). The East Coast Cluster (ECC) reached Final Investment Decision (FID) in December 2024, and the HyNet Transport and Storage Network did so in April 2025, providing the infrastructure required to help support future industrial decarbonization. In September 2025, the Government signed final contracts with Heidelberg Materials UK for the UK's first carbon capture-enabled cement plant at Padeswood in North Wales, which is expected to capture around 800,000 tonnes of CO_2 annually once operational.

In 2026, the National Wealth Fund announced a £28.6 million investment in the Peak Cluster carbon capture project, alongside £31 million from private sector partners. The project aims to support the decarbonization of the cement and lime sectors and could enable the capture and permanent storage of more than 3 million tonnes of CO_2 annually. By supporting deployment of CCUS in cement and lime production, these investments help create the industrial capability needed to supply lower-carbon construction materials to future public infrastructure and building projects.

The UK government is also expanding the UK Emissions Trading Scheme (UK ETS) to put a cap on the

emissions from more sectors and bring carbon pricing's investment signal to more of the economy. The UK is in negotiations to link the UK Emissions Trading Scheme to the EU Emissions Trading System following agreement with the EU at the May 2025 UK-EU Summit to work towards linking. Linking will create a deeper, more liquid carbon market, providing UK business with more price certainty, which will support low carbon investment. Linking will also provide for a cheaper path towards net zero over time, with a larger, more stable carbon market, and will create the conditions for mutual CBAM exemptions, reducing bureaucracy and associated costs and facilitating broader UK-EU trade.



Conclusion and Next Steps

The 2026 Annual Progress Report shows continued momentum and growing ambition within IDDI's GPP Pledge reporting countries. Countries are adopting stronger policies, aligning standards, and leveraging public procurement to support industrial decarbonization. This year, governments reported progress in building embodied emissions disclosure and data infrastructure, piloting low-emission materials in public works, and using market-creation mechanisms such as advance market commitments and Carbon Contracts for Difference (CCfDs). Brazil reported for the first time following its Statement of Intent.

The coming year will focus on expanding participation, including through the revised GPP Pledge launched at CEM17, deepening collaboration, and advancing interoperable methodologies. Member countries will work together to scale up demand signals, support innovation, and embed green public procurement into national strategies for achieving net-zero emissions.

Through transparency, cooperation, and shared commitment, IDDI members are creating the market for industrial sectors that are decarbonizing their products in line with global climate goals.

Note: The latest updates from other GPP Pledge governments, Austria and the United States, can be found in the 2025 Annual Green Public Procurement Pledge Progress Report and the 2024 Green Public Procurement Pledge Announcement and Progress Report

