Keeping the 1.5 degree alive is the first objective of COP26. The world will not meet the central role of the Paris Agreement unless we tackle industrial greenhouse gas emissions. Today, industry accounts for one fourth of global energy-related emissions. Only cement, concrete and steel account for around 16 per cent of emissions. At COP26, the urgent need to decarbonize cement and steel will be high on the agenda of governments, companies and civil society leaders meeting in Glasgow.

**WHAT**

The United Kingdom Presidency of COP26 will host a high level event where other major economies such as India, Germany, Canada and the UAE will announce a groundbreaking pledge to adopt green procurement principles under The Industrial Deep Decarbonization Initiative or IDDI, launched earlier this year. The pledge is an effort by the five initial country members to drive the global decarbonisation of heavy industries such as steel and concrete. Public procurement of steel and cement in the five countries spearheading IDDI represents 25 to 40 per cent of the domestic market for such materials. Together, they aim to create market demand for near zero carbon concrete and steel rapidly enough to align the industries with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

**WHO**

Organized by UK’s Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) in the context of the Science and Innovation day, high level speakers announcing the green public procurement campaign include: India’s Minister of Power (TBC) and Moroccan Minister of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development.

**WHEN**

9 November 2021- 15:30-17:30 BST

**WHERE**

UK Pavilion as part of the Steel Breakthrough follow-up event: Accelerating Innovation: collaboration for a net zero future

For more information about the event and IDDI, please contact colleagues present at the COP26:

Mariana Castaño Cano, focal point for media
Email: iddi@unido.org
Tel/Whatsapp: +33 636829397
Where else at COP26 will decarbonizing heavy industry be discussed?

Journalists interested in covering the critical topic of decarbonizing heavy industries such as steel and cement should note the following relevant events taking place at COP26:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Name/Theme</th>
<th>Organizer</th>
<th>Date + time (BST)</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climate Club</td>
<td>The Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Germany)</td>
<td>1 Nov 17:30 to 18:30 or 18:30 - 19:30 (TBC)</td>
<td>German Pavilion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate competitiveness and industry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel Breakthrough launch</td>
<td>The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy</td>
<td>2 Nov Time TBC</td>
<td>UNFCCC Central space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accelerating the transition of Industrial Clusters toward Net Zero</td>
<td>World Economic Forum</td>
<td>3 Nov 15:00 - 16:30</td>
<td>Accenture pavilion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressing embodied carbon of materials: Supporting demand for lower carbon cement, metals and minerals</td>
<td>FLSmith A/S</td>
<td>8 Nov 10:30 - 12:00</td>
<td>Danish Pavilion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LeadIT Summit (closed doors)</td>
<td>LeadIt</td>
<td>9 Nov 10:00 - 12:00</td>
<td>Business Sweden Pavilion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shifting Systems: A net-zero materials revolution</td>
<td>Climate Group</td>
<td>9 Nov 5:00 - 6:30</td>
<td>Equator events</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Who to talk to about heavy industry decarbonization?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dates in Glasgow</th>
<th>ORG</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>EXPERTISE</th>
<th>CONTACT/ Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 7 Nov</td>
<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>Tareq Emtairah</td>
<td>Director Energy</td>
<td>General, Policy, Cooperation</td>
<td><a href="mailto:T.EMTAIRAH@unido.org">T.EMTAIRAH@unido.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 to 11 Nov</td>
<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>Rana Ghoneim</td>
<td>Energy &amp; Industry Expert</td>
<td>General, Energy, Industry</td>
<td><a href="mailto:R.GHONEIM@unido.org">R.GHONEIM@unido.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 to 11 Nov</td>
<td>Clean Energy</td>
<td>Dan Dorner</td>
<td>Head CEM</td>
<td>General, Energy, Cooperation</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dan.dorner@cemsecretariat.org">dan.dorner@cemsecretariat.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to 11 Nov</td>
<td>Clean Energy</td>
<td>Sarbojit Pal</td>
<td>Manager of Partnerships</td>
<td>General, Energy, Cooperation</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Sarbojit.pal@cemsecretariat.org">Sarbojit.pal@cemsecretariat.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Decarbonizing cement and steel
Key facts and figures

- Decarbonizing heavy industry is essential to secure a climate-safe future for humanity.
- 70% of global GHG emissions come from just 5 industry subsectors: cement, steel, aluminium, chemical industry and refining industry.
- Together, steel and cement account for around 14-16% of global energy-related CO2 emissions.
- Cement is the second most consumed product in the world after water and the number one of the largest emitters of CO2 in the built environment.
- Decarbonization is urgent also given the forecasted growth of these industries as the world is expected to build the equivalent of another New York City every month for the next 40 years.
- Due to their high demand for energy in the manufacturing project, these two sectors are considered to be of the so-called harder to abate industries.
- The Industrial Decarbonization Initiative (IDDI) is one of the largest and most diverse coalition focussing on rallying governments and the private sector to help create a transparent and equitable global market for low-carbon industrial materials, starting with steel and cement.
- One key area of work is to achieve a globally recognized approach to accounting for embodied carbon of construction materials, from manufacturing, to transport, installation, maintenance and disposal.
- Public purchasing accounts for 40% of cement global demand and 25% of steel demand.
- To date, there are no clear, globally accepted definitions of what low-carbon cement and steel are. IDDI will change this, making it possible to set standards on what ‘green’ steel and cement are.
- Another key area of work is to develop guidelines for green public procurement (GPP) to help governments set ambitious targets for buying “near carbon zero” products for building roads, bridges, schools, and hospitals among others.
- The initiative has a “You make it, we’ll buy it” approach, incentivizing market demand for green steel and cement.
- By joining IDDI, Governments will send a clear message that they are committed to delivering on their emissions reduction goals under the Paris Agreement.
- Achieving net-zero carbon emissions from heavy industry is technically and financially possible by 2050 in developed economies and by 2060 in developing economies, and could cost less than 0.5 per cent of the global GDP, according to the Energy Transitions Commission (ETC).
- Through IDDI, countries will be able to share knowledge and expertise to shorten the learning curve as well as creating frameworks and tools through consultation with technical experts and industry stakeholders.
- Through IDDI, the private sector will benefit by having a platform to bring their inputs to the attention of governments.

For more information about the Deep Decarbonization Initiative coordinated by UNIDO, check out the following materials.

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Visit: www.cleanenergyministerial.org/initiative-clean-energy-ministerial/industrial-deep-decarbonisation-initiative

AN INITIATIVE OF THE CLEAN ENERGY MINISTERIAL
INDUSTRIAL DEEP
DECARBONISATION

EMISSIONS

CO2

14-16%

40%

70%

25%

INDUSTRIAL DEEP
DECARBONISATION

En route to a green future with low-carbon steel, cement and concrete

The Industrial Decarbonisation Initiative (IDDI) is the largest and most diverse coalition of governments and private sector working to decarbonise heavy industries, starting with steel, cement and concrete.

1 2 3

1. National governments to mandatorily report and disclose the embodied carbon from public construction projects.
2. Encouraging governments to incentivise early-stage innovation, including for products that are low-carbon and near-zero carbon.
3. Enabling governments in developing economies to access green technology that is developed by the global market for low-carbon steel and cement.

1 2 3

1. Identify the embodied carbon in public construction projects and incentivise the market to reduce it.
2. Support governments to disclose the embodied carbon in construction projects and incentivise the market to reduce it.
3. Help developing countries reduce the embodied carbon in construction projects.

Ambition level 2

Ambition level 1

DISCLOSE + NET ZERO + 2030 TARGET

DISCLOSE + NET ZERO

DISCLOSE
For more information about Green Public Procurement, check out the following materials:

Fostering industry transition through green public procurement: A “How to” guide for the cement & steel sectors (June 2021)

Target Setting for Green Public Procurement Programmes (October 2021)

What media are saying

Bloomberg (October 2021)
Kerry Lines Up Pledges to Scrub Emissions From Carbon-Heavy Industries

Nature (September 2021)
Concrete needs to lose its colossal carbon footprint

The New Yorker (September 2021)
The promise of carbon-neutral steel

Financial Times (February 2021)
‘Green steel’: the race to clean up one of the world’s dirtiest industries

Bloomberg (March 2021)
China Ramps Up Push to Make World’s Biggest Steel Industry Green

New York Times – OPINION (March 2020)
Making the Concrete and Steel We Need Doesn’t Have to Bake the Planet

ABC News (October 2020)
Green cement: Startup aims to solve construction’s carbon emissions problem

For more information about IDDI, please contact colleagues present at the COP26

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