

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland's submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the Mitigation Work Programme

provided in line with the mandate given in November 2022

August 2026



[Submission on content of the Eighth Global Dialogue and Investment-Focused Event](#)

The UK welcomes the opportunity to submit its views on the content and modalities of the eighth Global Dialogue and Investment-Focused Event and looks forward to participating in discussions in September.

The UK would like to express its gratitude to the government of the Republic of Korea for having hosted the seventh Global Dialogue and Investment-Focused Event, to the co-chairs for their work to organise and facilitate, and to the Secretariat for its ongoing support.

Focus of discussions at the Eighth Global Dialogue

Industrial decarbonisation is essential for meeting national climate goals and the broader emissions reductions needed to keep the Paris Agreement's goal – to hold the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C – in reach.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report highlighted that industrial sector greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, driven by material production and fuel combustion, accounted for 14.1 GtCO₂-eq (24% of global emissions) in 2019, or 34% (20 GtCO₂-eq) if including indirect emissions from power/heat. It also noted that industrial emissions have grown faster since 2000 than other sectors¹.

As one of the largest and fastest-growing sources of global emissions, the industrial sector is pivotal to our considerations under the Mitigation Work Programme (MWP). It is therefore welcomed that throughout 2026, discussions under the MWP are focussed on reducing emissions in the industrial sector.

In the seventh Global Dialogue, Parties discussed several areas, including:

- that industrial decarbonisation requires a mix of solutions tailored to national circumstances;
- the potential of near-term action focused on energy efficiency, electrification and circular economy approaches;
- the role of CCUS and green hydrogen for hard-to-abate sectors,
- the importance of strong policy frameworks, finance/investment and international cooperation.

Key opportunities identified included:

¹ IPCC 6th Assessment Report, 2023, [Chapter 11: Industry](#)

- scaling low-carbon technologies;
- industrial clusters;
- blended finance;
- demand for green products.

The barriers discussed included:

- high upfront costs;
- financing and infrastructure gaps;
- policy uncertainty;
- skills shortages;
- weak demand signals;
- limited access to finance and technology in developing countries.

In this second dialogue on industrial decarbonisation, Parties can move beyond identifying challenges, opportunities and barriers, towards understanding how barriers and challenges can be overcome and opportunities capitalised in different national circumstances. By returning to industrial decarbonisation as a thematic area, we can build knowledge, deepen technical exchange and generate implementation insights.

Areas of discussion for the Eighth Global Dialogue

The UK welcomes the opportunity to exchange best practice and actionable solutions to the barriers facing industrial decarbonisation. The UK thanks the co-chairs for their proposed focus on technology options, emerging trends and innovation ecosystems, drawing on national and regional experience. The discussion should build on previous exchanges and examine these issues in greater depth.

Possible areas and approaches include:

1. Delivering industrial decarbonisation at scale: taking previously gathered insights into technology options and progressing discussion to implementation pathways, including:

- *Developing sectoral industrial decarbonisation roadmaps and technology sequencing:* The UK believes clear industrial sectoral roadmaps (with appropriate subsector-specific pathways) can provide long-term certainty for investors and industry. These can identify the most cost-effective decarbonisation pathways and sequence the deployment of technologies according to national circumstances and industrial needs, enabling sites to make informed choices.

- *Designing enabling policy packages (carbon pricing, regulation, innovation support, infrastructure planning):* The UK's experience suggests that no single policy instrument, or decarbonisation technology, is sufficient on its own. Coordinated policy packages combining market incentives, regulation, innovation support and strategic infrastructure planning can encourage investment and help accelerate deployment of industrial decarbonisation technologies.
- *Managing leakage and just transition considerations:* The UK believes industrial decarbonisation objectives can be achieved in tandem with creating new opportunities for good jobs and economic growth. Addressing carbon leakage risks ensures our efforts to lower global emissions are not inadvertently undermined by production moving overseas.
- *Strengthening governance, MRV and stakeholder engagement:* The UK considers robust governance arrangements, transparent monitoring and reporting systems, and engagement with stakeholders including industry, workers, investors and local communities to be essential for effective implementation and accountability.

2. Creating markets for near-zero emissions products: Tackling one of the clearest barriers identified in GD7: weak demand for low-carbon industrial products.

Possible discussion areas:

- *Product standards and definitions:* The UK believes clear and credible standards and definitions for low carbon products can improve market transparency, build buyer confidence and provide a common basis for investment and trade in low-carbon goods.
- *Public procurement as a market-creation tool:* The UK considers that public procurement can play an important role in creating early demand for low-carbon products, helping to give producers greater confidence to invest in low carbon technologies.
- *Corporate procurement and offtake agreements:* The UK sees voluntary corporate procurement and long-term offtake agreements as powerful tools for reducing investment risk and supporting the scale-up of low-carbon industrial production.

- *International approaches to measuring embedded emissions:* The UK believes greater transparency and interoperability in approaches to measuring embedded emissions can help facilitate trade, improve comparability and support the growth of global markets for low-emissions products.
- *Lessons from emerging green steel, cement and chemicals markets:* The UK considers emerging markets for low-emissions steel, cement and chemicals to provide valuable insights into how policy, finance and demand-side measures can work together to accelerate industrial decarbonisation while maintaining competitiveness.

3. Industrial clusters and systems transformation: The GD7 report identifies cluster approaches, shared infrastructure and integrated planning as opportunities.

Possible discussion areas:

- *Industrial cluster development:* The UK's experience suggests that industrial clusters can help accelerate decarbonisation by bringing together multiple emitters, infrastructure providers and local stakeholders. Cluster approaches can reduce costs, create economies of scale and support coordinated investment across industrial regions.
- *Shared hydrogen and CO₂ infrastructure:* Common hydrogen and CO₂ transport and storage networks can lower costs, reduce risks for individual projects and help unlock investment in hard-to-abate sectors that would otherwise struggle to decarbonise independently
- *Clean energy integration:* Ensuring industry can access affordable, reliable low-carbon electricity will be critical for industrial decarbonisation. Closer integration between industrial planning, clean energy deployment and electricity network planning can help support electrification and reduce exposure to volatile fossil-fuel markets while strengthening energy security and economic resilience.
- *Workforce and skills planning:* The UK's experience highlights the importance of developing the skills, capabilities and workforce needed to deliver industrial transformation. Early planning can help ensure workers and communities benefit from new economic opportunities created by the transition.
- *Regional and local implementation models:* The UK has found that industrial decarbonisation is most effective when national policy is complemented by regional and local delivery. Coordination across government, industry and

regional and local partners helps align broader decarbonisation objectives with local priorities and needs.

4. Enabling conditions for industrial transition: discussion on the cross-cutting barriers repeatedly identified in GD7.

Possible discussion areas:

- *Long-term policy certainty:* long-term policy certainty is essential for mobilising private investment in industrial decarbonisation. Clear long-term signals can help give businesses the confidence to make investment decisions in low carbon projects and technologies.
- *Sectoral roadmaps and governance arrangements:* The UK's experience suggests that industrial sector-specific strategies (including for industrial subsectors), supported by clear governance arrangements, can help coordinate action across government and industry while setting a shared vision for industrial transformation. This long-term certainty enables industrial sites to develop clear plans for future development and improves investor confidence in industrial decarbonisation projects.
- *MRV and industrial emissions data:* robust monitoring, reporting and verification systems, alongside transparent emissions data, to be important enablers of effective policymaking, investment decisions and accountability for emissions reductions.
- *Capacity-building and workforce transition:* The UK's experience is that developing the skills and workforce needed for the transition to low-carbon industry is critical to success. Building the capabilities required for new low-carbon industries can help support investment, strengthen competitiveness and ensure that workers and communities share in the economic benefits of the transition.

Lastly, regarding modalities, previous Global Dialogues have repeatedly identified that not all discussion tracks are relevant to all Parties and regions. In order to ensure Parties can engage most effectively in discussions, we recommend thematic breakout groups to ensure Parties can engage on topics of most relevance to them.

Area of discussion 2:

The UK also welcomes the opportunity to discuss other cross-cutting issues as mandated in decision 4/CMA.4, paragraph 4. Regarding the cross-cutting issues, synergies, trade-offs and other co-benefits associated with mitigation, the UK suggests focussing discussions at GD8 on the benefits of accelerating the transition to clean energy. These include:

Energy security and resilience

- Reduced exposure to volatile international fossil fuel markets and geopolitical shocks.
- Increases use of home-grown energy sources and strengthened national energy sovereignty.
- Helping protect households and businesses from fossil fuel price spikes.

Economic growth and investment

- Creating opportunities in the industries of the future, including clean power, grids, storage, electric transport and low-carbon manufacturing.
- Opportunities to capture growing global clean technology markets.

Jobs and industrial opportunities

- Opportunities to create skilled jobs across clean energy supply chains.
- Potential to drive regional economic development.

Lower energy costs over time

- Clean energy technologies increasingly provide some of the cheapest forms of electricity generation.
- Electrification and energy efficiency, which can reduce overall energy demand and improve productivity.

Health and environmental benefits

- Reduced air pollution from fossil fuel combustion improves public health outcomes.
- Lower greenhouse gas emissions help avoid the most severe impacts of climate change.
- Interaction with wider environmental goals alongside climate objectives.

Reduced climate and economic risks

- Cutting of the long-term costs associated with climate impacts, adaptation and recovery.
- Strengthened resilience to climate-related shocks affecting infrastructure, food systems and economies.