Climate Week NYC

September 20-27, 2026

BUILD CLEAN NOW INDUSTRY ACCELERATION SUMMIT

ITA INDUSTRIAL TRANSITION ACCELERATOR

MISSION POSSIBLE PARTNERSHIP

Industry underpins modern life. Clean industry secures our future.

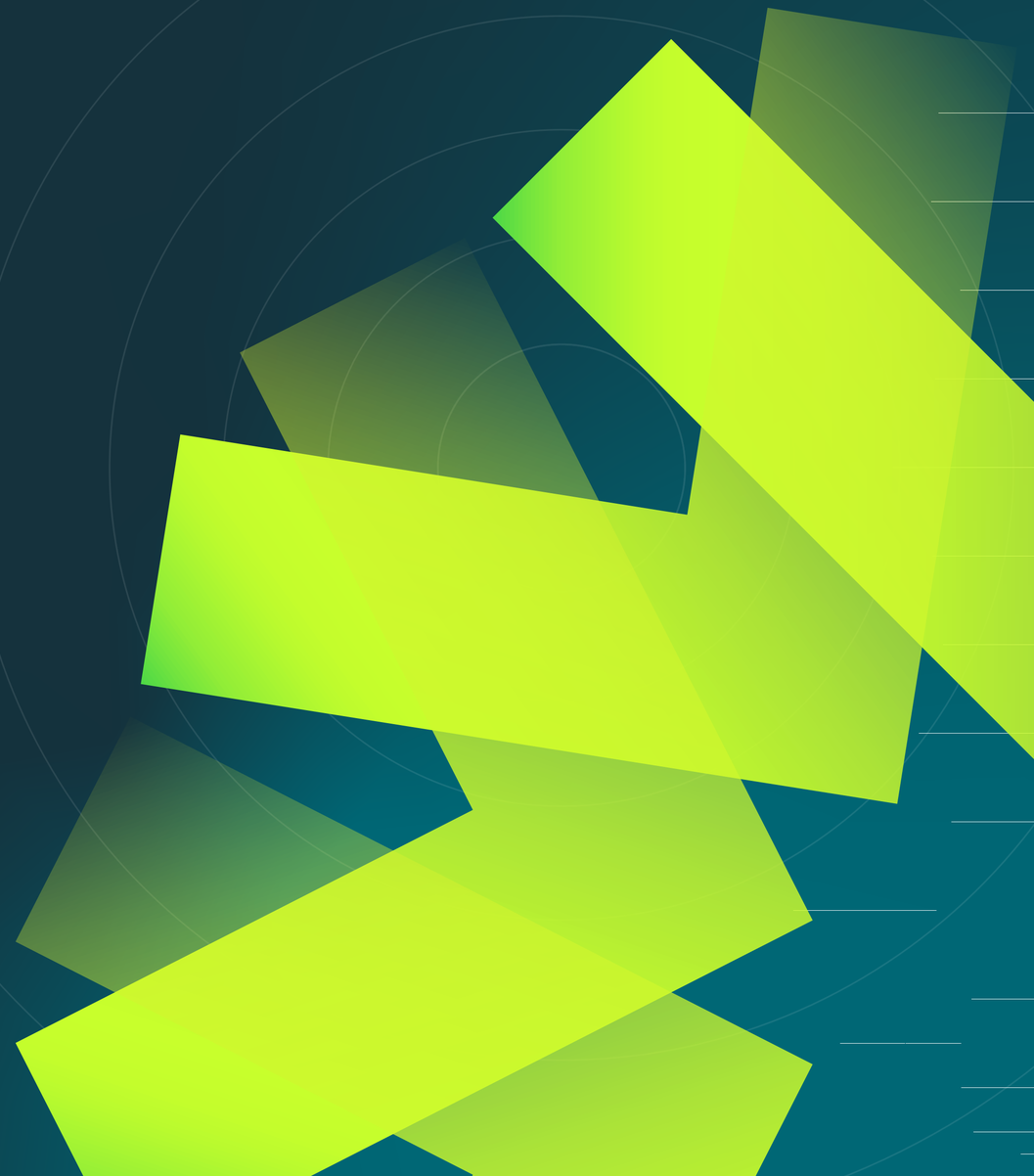
Industry provides the fuels, chemicals and materials that power our economies. Now, clean industry is emerging as a strategic advantage – strengthening supply chains, driving competitiveness and unlocking the next wave of global growth. Momentum is building – and the biggest gains come when technology, policy, markets and capital align.

Clean industry investment is rising. Learn what works, scale it.

Investment in clean industrial development rose in the first half of 2026, with a record 19 commercial-scale projects reaching final investment decision (FID) globally, more than double the same period a year earlier, totalling around $43bn. Ambition has become implementation. The question now is speed, scale and leadership.

From tens to hundreds of projects financed annually. Six acceleration levers.

Scaling from tens to hundreds of financed clean plants each year hinges on six critical ‘acceleration levers’ driving investment decisions: designing markets with dependable demand; securing reliable access to abundant renewable energy; building out coordinated clean supply chains; enabling clean trade flows; establishing durable buy-in from local communities; and mobilising catalytic capital that unlocks private finance.



On **Monday 21 September**, during the UN General Assembly and Climate Week NYC, you'll join senior leaders from finance, industry, society, and government at the inaugural **Build Clean Now - Industry Acceleration Summit,** hosted by Mission Possible Partnership and the Industrial Transition Accelerator, taking place in the Boston Consulting Group office and delivered in collaboration with a wide coalition of partners. Across dedicated deep-dive sessions on each acceleration lever, you'll trade proof points with people tackling the transition from different angles, hear first-hand what's actually working across different markets and sectors and leave with sharper answers to the big questions on how progress can be accelerated now.

Expect to discover and share evidence of real projects that are financed or up and running, case studies of the policies, financing mechanisms and other structural interventions that are driving good projects forward - the field's current 'Bright Spots' – and be prepared to tackle the challenges and explore the tools that can turn today's opportunity into the next wave of growth.

After the Summit, an Industry Acceleration Brief will distill the sharpest insights and case studies from the day, ensuring that what's discussed in the room translates into a shared agenda and clear next steps across every lever.

Together, we'll explore what needs to happen next to...

Build clean markets
in partnership with

CLIMATE CLUB

WE MEAN BUSINESS COALITION

Build clean energy
in partnership with

Energy Transitions Commission

IRENA
International Renewable Energy Agency

Build clean supply chains
in partnership with

BLUEPRINT Initiative

WBCSD World Business Council for Sustainable Development

Build clean communities
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BRUNSWICK

C40 CITIES

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE | POLSKY CENTER FOR THE GLOBAL ENERGY TRANSITION

Build clean trade
in partnership with

ASIA SOCIETY POLICY INSTITUTE

E3G

Build clean finance
in partnership with

CIF CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

GFANZ Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero

This is the moment to Build Clean Now

BUILD CLEAN MARKETS

Designing the dependable market demand needed to attract project investment.

MARKETS

Why it matters

No revenue, no FID. Revenue certainty is the first requirement for clean industry projects to be bankable and reach final investment decision (FID). Projects depend on the reliability of credible revenues, often in the form of long-term offtake agreements, to secure financing and reach this critical investment milestone. That same certainty decides whether developers can raise development capital that comes even earlier. While voluntary commitments have demonstrated how such offtakes can be structured, market creation policies – such as carbon pricing, mandates, and obligatory standards – are now essential to scale predictable, investable demand and turn one-off deals into exponential growth.

Where are we now

Progress is diverging sharply across sectors. In aviation, demand-certainty mechanisms are working: the EU's ReFuelEU Aviation mandate has helped cumulative financed sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) production capacity climb roughly 2.5 times since 2023. Materials tell a different story – current carbon pricing alone hasn't been enough to unlock investment in steel, cement and concrete at scale, and while interest in complementary tools like Green Public Procurement is growing, implementation still lags. Shipping and chemicals lag further still: market-creating measures in shipping remain stalled at the IMO, fertilisers have almost no dedicated policy vehicle, and methanol's momentum in China has yet to become a global signal. The result is an uneven landscape of opportunity – but aviation shows what's possible once a sector commits to demand scale-up, and closing that gap, sector by sector, is what this Summit is for.

MARKETS

Bright spots

ReFuelEU

Since the EU's ReFuelEU Aviation policy took effect in October 2023, cumulative financed SAF production capacity has climbed from 2.19 to 5.46 Mtpa by February 2026. The mandate also shows the power of buyers to shape new supply chains: EU criteria are influencing which projects move forward globally, pushing SAF developers to prioritise feedstocks that will meet EU compliance requirements. SkyNRG is a case in point – the SAF producer reached FID in February 2026 and began construction on its DSL-01 facility in the Netherlands, with KLM as primary offtaker, committing to buy at least 75,000 tonnes (75% of total output) a year.

Stegra

The Swedish company got a boost from early voluntary buyers - first movers who wanted to get ahead of upcoming regulations and establish an early commercial position in an emerging supply chain ahead of their competitors. Carbon pricing (EU Emissions Trading System) and the carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) give Stegra a predictable, published cost trajectory: free carbon allowances for exposed sectors are being phased out over time, while CBAM certificate requirements phase in alongside, applying an equivalent carbon cost to competing imports. That dual timeline is critical to allow commercial partners to underwrite long-term market visibility well beyond the initial offtake deals.

MARKETS

The questions now

Market creation

What design features of SAF mandates, China's methanol or offtake contracts could be applied elsewhere? What's still missing? How can working mechanisms (auctions, intermediaries) extend into stalled sectors like steel and cement, and what will it take to move the furthest-behind sectors?

Scale

How can the biggest markets leverage their purchasing power to meet the thresholds for industry tipping points?

Government buy-in

What does it take for a government to embrace a demand-side policy?

BUILD CLEAN ENERGY

Ensuring reliable access to cheap and abundant clean energy.

ENERGY

Why it matters

Reliable access to clean energy that is cheap and abundant is critical for heavy industry to decarbonise and reduce the cost gap with fossil-based production. These sectors - aluminium, cement, chemicals, steel, aviation and shipping - are among the most energy-intensive activities in the global economy: industry accounts for around 25% of global primary energy demand. A single new aluminium smelter requires approximately 11 TWh of dedicated electricity, equivalent to the annual power needs of a city the size of Boston. Industrial users are competing for the same limited supply of clean electricity as data centres and residential demand, both of which can often pay significantly more per megawatt-hour.

That competition is only going to intensify as the pipeline grows, electrification accelerates and the AI boom continues: over 800 planned projects across 70 countries are in development and will require around $3.2 trn in associated renewable energy build-out (renewables and batteries). Securing clean, affordable and abundant power will determine whether these clean industrial plants can actually get built – and how fast.

Where are we now

Demand for clean energy from heavy industry is scaling up fast, and it is doing so at a moment when overall electricity demand is also scaling rapidly, driven by electrification across the economy and the rise of AI data centres. This creates a supply-side challenge on several fronts at once. While global renewable capacity is expanding quickly, industry's ability to access it is constrained by market design issues, including limited access to Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) amid growing competition for them; by the pace at which new capacity can be built and brought online; and by grid connection queues, which in many markets now stretch years due to infrastructure bottlenecks. These constraints matter because industry needs clean electrons for two distinct purposes: to convert existing electric processes to renewable power, and to enable electrification - direct and indirect, the latter via hydrogen - for processes that electricity alone cannot reach. Securing these energy inputs at the right scale, speed and cost is therefore a critical factor in investment decisions and in industry's long-term competitiveness.

ENERGY
Bright spots

Project expansion in new industrial sunbelt

More than a third (39%) of planned projects outside China lie in the new industrial sunbelt - renewables-rich economies with the resource base to convert clean energy advantage into industrial competitiveness. The growing pipeline across these countries indicates that access to abundant, low-cost clean energy can shape the map of clean industry development. Sunbelt countries such as India, Brazil and Chile are well placed to build new industries for green ammonia, low-carbon fertiliser, clean fuels and chemicals; creating skilled jobs, strengthening energy and food security and opening new export markets. In the six months to May 2026, India's announced pipeline grew by 30%, making it the third largest national pipeline globally.

China Hongqiao Group

China Hongqiao Group is moving over 60% of its aluminium production from coal-based Shandong to renewables-rich Yunnan Province to accelerate its decarbonisation. Yunnan's grid is more than 90% renewable and Hongqiao also installed 2GW of solar capacity in 2025, with a further 2GW in development – making up their full electricity demand. Modernising its technology base as it relocated, new smelters increase production while reducing energy use and emissions. The two Yunnan greenfield complexes will together represent 3.96 Mt of capacity, nearly two-thirds of the company's total 5.46 Mt capacity under China's national 45 Mt primary aluminium production cap. When fully developed, this will be equivalent to the total North American aluminium production.

ENERGY

The questions now

Scarcity and competition

How should limited clean energy and capital be allocated - and what happens to hard-to-electrify sectors if they're left behind in that competition?

Shared infrastructure planning

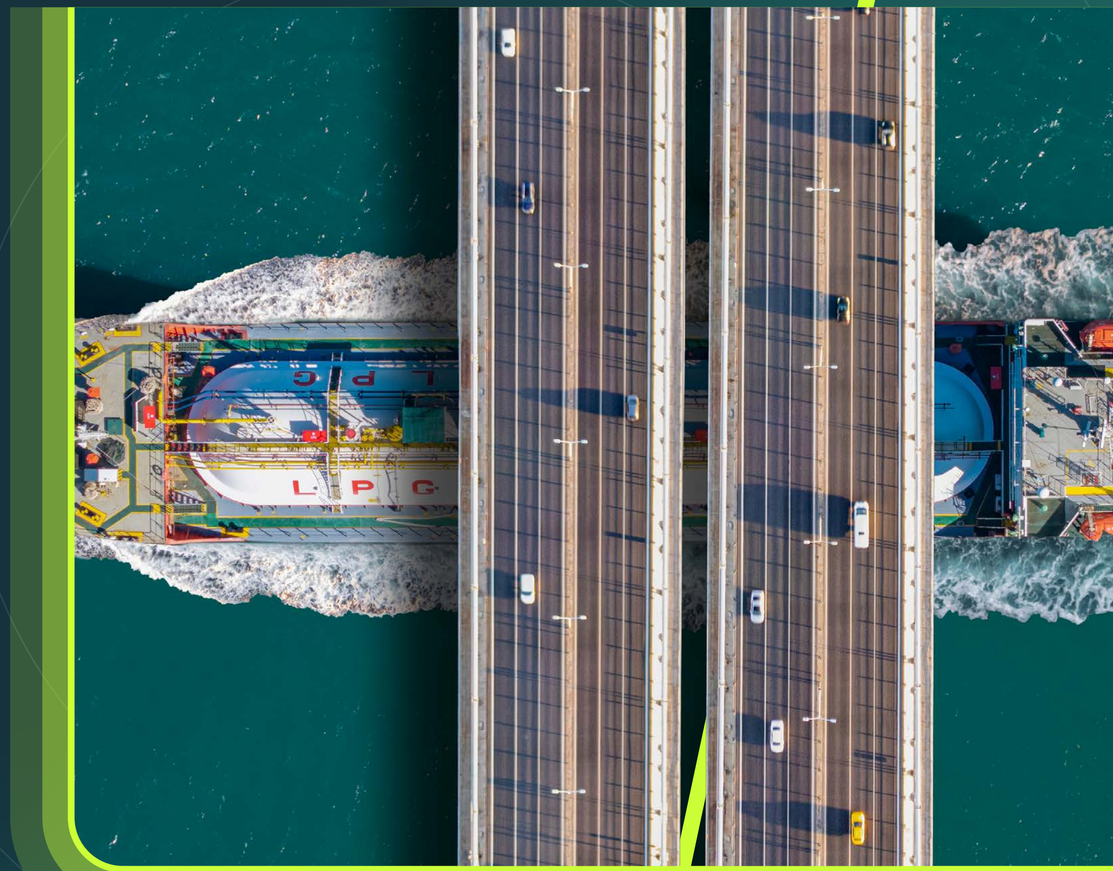
How should electricity grids, hydrogen and network be sequenced to de-risk investment across electrified and non-electrified pathways, given that capacity can't be built for everything at once?

Competing demands

How to reconcile residential, industrial and AI uses? Is it possible to leverage AI's balance sheet to the benefit of other users?

BUILD CLEAN SUPPLY CHAINS

Building the coordinated and resilient equipment, feedstock and service supply chains on which clean industry depends.



SUPPLY CHAINS

Why it matters

Clean industry projects rely on complex networks of technology providers, feedstock suppliers, service providers and downstream customers. While all supply chains are complex, clean industry's supply chains are often new – the technology, relationships, standards, and infrastructure are all being built from scratch – which is why they're often subscale, fragmented and costlier than they could be. The onus is on projects to work through the elements they need in sequence: sourcing reliable inputs, then structuring and scaling the supply chain itself, derisking that scale-up through mechanisms like offtake and blended finance, and finally establishing the underlying infrastructure and standards - from pipelines and shared networks to consistent low-carbon definitions - that let the whole chain operate efficiently.

Where are we now

Right now, too much is happening on a project-by-project basis – company-level procurement, long-term partnerships, joint ventures and even vertical integration. This fragmented approach means that sourcing is often concentrated with resilience risks; the supply chain's early stage and lack of scale keep costs higher; and shared infrastructure - hydrogen and CO_2 transport networks, ports and bunkering - is still being built at project, rather than sector-wide, scale. Coordination is key, but currently, few sectors have achieved the kind of value chain collaboration between technology and feedstock suppliers, developers and offtakers that is needed to overcome these barriers, and unlock cost reductions.

SUPPLY CHAINS

Bright spots

UCO-HEFA supply chain

HEFA (Hydroprocessed Esters and Fatty Acids) is Europe's leading SAF pathway, converting used cooking oil (UCO) from restaurants, food manufacturers and households into SAF and renewable diesel. The system depends on close coordination between collectors, traders, certification bodies, refiners, fuel suppliers, airlines, and regulators. This collaboration ensures feedstock traceability, compliance with EU sustainability standards, and a reliable fuel supply, enabling HEFA to scale. Domestic UCO supply is limited, so as SAF demand continues to grow, effective coordination across collection, logistics, certification, and refining will become increasingly important to support Europe's decarbonisation goals.

LONGi Green Methanol

The company's Lianyungang project in Jiangsu Province, China, turns agricultural residues into methanol – and shows what it takes to shape supply chains in practice. Feedstock sourcing in China is highly fragmented; supply was secured by engaging thousands of small farmers through trusted intermediaries, the only way to reach the 800,000 tonnes required each year. Regional authorities supported land use rights, permitting and logistics coordination at Lianyungang Port – backing that was essential to moving the project forward. And because the technology itself is still early-stage, industry and technology partners contributed expertise to adapt processes, balancing intermittent renewables supply with methanol production's continuous needs. As one of the first companies in China to develop a commercial-scale green methanol project, LONGi's early-mover position now allows it to influence technical standards, build credibility with regulators and customers, and shape the supply chains that follow it.

SUPPLY CHAINS

The questions now

Locking in inputs

How do developers secure technology, feedstock and EPC capacity when all three are scarce?

Shared asset ownership

Storage and logistics are often too expensive for any one project to justify on its own: who should own these assets, who pays for them, who carries the risk if the projects they serve do not materialise? What best practices can we share?

Scaling together

How can suppliers and project developers work together in a pre-competitive way to scale supply chains faster?

BUILD CLEAN COMMUNITIES

Creating the local value and political durability that will enable clean industry to thrive.

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COMMUNITIES

Why it matters

Ignoring local communities has a real cost. Where investment flows in but opportunity flows past, scepticism hardens into opposition – and materialises into delay, litigation costs, volatility and stranded capital, and to governments as backlash against the industrial strategy they are trying to deliver. Projects also depend on local authorities for the basics that make them possible – planning and permitting, access to electricity and water, a workable tax position – and that support is harder to win and keep without a fair return to the people and communities who host the projects. Real value delivered locally, in the form of skills, jobs, redistributed value, shared infrastructure and minimised harms like pollution, is what turns community backing into a durable asset rather than a recurring risk.

Where are we now

Without intentional design, communities can see investment arrive without the benefits reaching them. Too often, community engagement is treated as an afterthought and a legal box to tick rather than as the work of winning real community trust - without which, projects can stall or sink under local and political pressure. Good examples already exist – workforce development, local supply chain strategies, community decision-making, place-based planning – but they remain too few, too fragmented, and delivered project-by-project rather than coordinated at scale at the cluster level, where the impact of multiple projects compounds.

COMMUNITIES

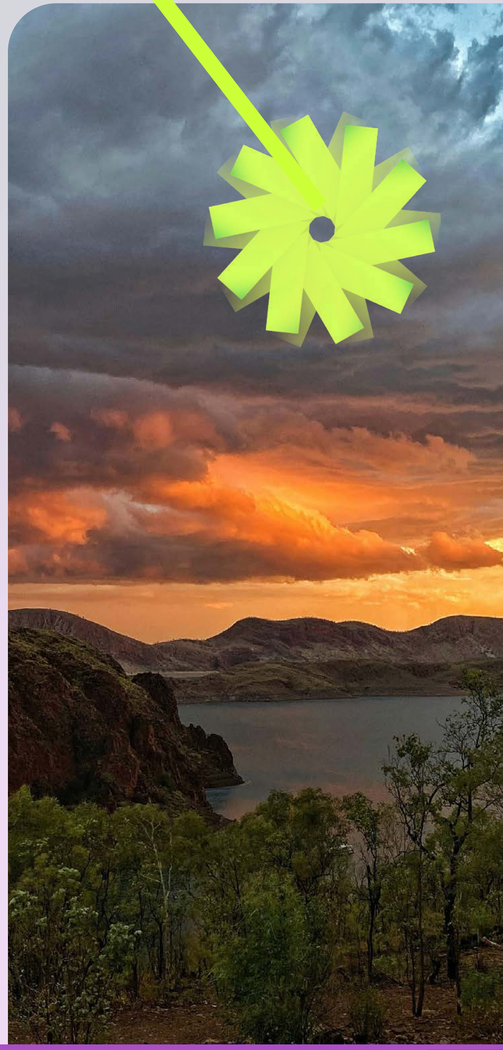
Bright spots

Requirement versus alignment

One of the clearest recent examples of linking industrial investment to community outcomes was the US Community Benefits Plans under the Inflation Reduction Act, which tied access to billions of dollars in federal funding to commitments on local jobs, workforce development and community engagement. The UK's HyNet cluster took a different approach: rather than attaching community benefits as a funding condition, it combines statutory consultation with locally rooted mechanisms, including a Community Benefit Fund supporting education, environmental improvement and local heritage in communities hosting transport and storage infrastructure. Across the wider programme, HyNet will provide the infrastructure for a post-FID cement CCS project and is expected to support around 2,800 roles alongside skills development and supply chain investment, while building a North West and North Wales supplier base. While the IRA did not prove politically durable and the HyNet approach has delivered uneven results, they raise useful questions about robustness, comprehensiveness, implementation and enforcement.

The Aboriginal Clean Energy Partnership (ACEP)

This First Nations-led clean energy development and ownership platform enables Traditional Owner groups to co-develop, co-own, and share in long-term value created by major renewable energy & industry projects. Through a shareholder-based partnership model, ACEP places Traditional Owners at the centre of project design, governance, and decision-making, creating a credible pathway for economic empowerment and self-determination. ACEP was established to advance the East Kimberley Clean Energy Project, a large-scale green hydrogen and ammonia production initiative in Australia’s Kimberley region, and demonstrates a replicable model for delivering social licence, accelerating project development, and ensuring First Nations communities participate meaningfully in the benefits of the energy transition.



COMMUNITIES

The questions now

Successful outcomes

What role do local outcomes, for people, communities and regions, play in enabling or constraining clean industrial progress?

Emerging strategies

How do you design clean industrial development to deliver competitive industries and strong community outcomes together?

People, place, project flywheel

How can we elevate communities as a lever for industry transition, so that benefits are shared by default, not exception?

BUILD CLEAN TRADE

Creating the connectivity needed for clean commodities to move across borders.

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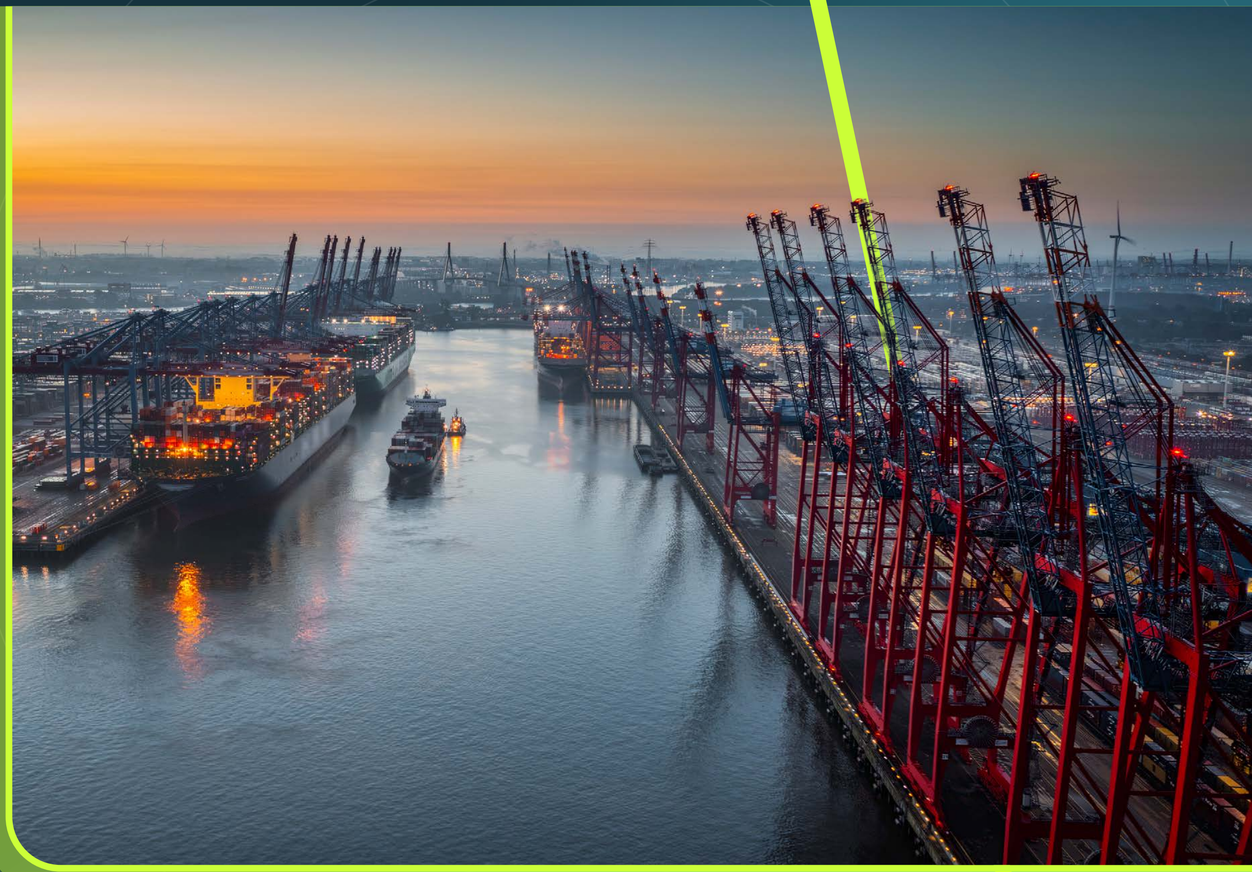


TRADE

Why it matters

Industrial value chains are global today and are likely to remain so. Fuels, chemicals and metals are traded internationally, and the most competitive clean industrial value chains will be those built deliberately across borders – combining renewable energy, feedstocks, technology and end-markets from different parts of the world. For project developers, that means trade conditions determine whether they can source the best inputs at the lowest cost, and export production to the most promising markets.

Where are we now

Against a backdrop of increasing trade tensions, global trade flows are rebalancing, and clean industry will help determine what gets produced where in the future– with lower-cost renewable regions supplying where local capacity falls short. Projects are actively pursuing cross-border commercial partnerships and governments can now start exploring which alliances will serve their strategic objectives, but three barriers persist: fragmented demand too small to underpin commercial-scale investment; incompatible carbon accounting and certification standards; and first-mover risk, since no country wants to move first alone.

Early partnerships are starting to test the fix: the EU's Clean Trade and Investment Partnerships, and Australia–Korea's corridor on standards and de-risking. Both face the key question of how to protect national strategic interests at home - protecting value and jobs locally - while ensuring resilience and long-term competitiveness. Where interests converge, the tools are starting to emerge: market access deals, market-makers like H2Global, and export credit agencies de-risking construction.

TRADE

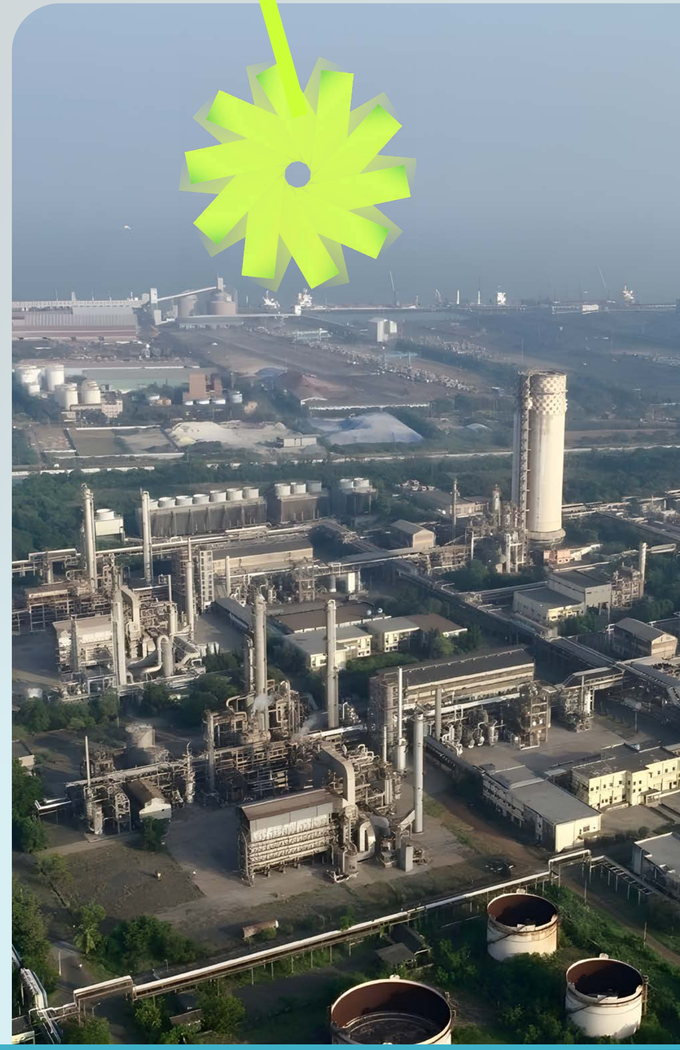
Bright spots

H2Global

Governments don't have to wait for trade flows to emerge on their own – they can shape them directly. H2Global, a Green Market Maker, deploys a catalytic double-auction instrument designed to fix early market failures which was funded by Germany to close the price gap between what renewable ammonia costs to produce and what European buyers were willing to pay. Fertiglobe won the first auction with a bid to deliver 397,000 tonnes of renewable ammonia from Egypt to Rotterdam between 2027 and 2033, with a German government-funded price guarantee bridging production cost and delivered price. For trade, this is a clear proof point that proactive government intervention – not just standards or market access rules – can turn a cross-border supply relationship (Egyptian feedstock, German government funding, and European delivery) into a bankable deal.

AM Green

A cross-border green ammonia project combining Indian production, European technology and offtake. AM Green's flagship AMGA-KI facility in Kakinada reached FID in August 2024 and shows what it takes to build an international clean industry value chain, not just a domestic one. They assembled a multi-country supply chain: electrolysers from Belgium's John Cockerill, storage facilities from Japan's Toyo, and an anchor offtake agreement with Germany's Uniper, which has agreed to buy up to 500,000 tonnes of AM Green's ammonia production in 2028. It's also one of the first large-scale renewable ammonia plants compliant with the EU's RFNBO (renewable fuels of non-biological origin) requirements, compliance that was itself part of making the deal bankable across borders.



TRADE

The questions now

Rebalancing trade flows

What could the clean industrial transition mean for who produces what and where — including the critical roles of China and the sunbelt economies? What does it take to establish a true win-win clean trade partnership?

Standards and labelling interoperability

How do we fix the inconsistent GHG accounting and product definitions still raising cost and complexity for real cross-border deals?

Enabling trade policy tools

No single instrument turns a signal into a bankable project — so which combinations are actually proving useful, where do the gaps remain and where can governments align existing instruments?

BUILD CLEAN FINANCE

Unlocking the catalytic finance needed to move projects forward.

FINANCE

Why it matters

Many projects struggle to secure finance - both for early development work and for capital expenditure. This usually comes down to a mix of project- or developer-specific risks (such as thin balance sheets, or an unproven track record) and market risks (such as uncertain demand and revenue). Strong projects and supportive policy are not enough on their own to unlock investment at the scale and pace needed: it also takes the right blend of concessional and private finance, adapted to the specific risks facing early movers in capital-intensive industries, to turn promising concepts into bankable investments.

Where are we now

Concessional finance remains scarce relative to early-stage and first-of-a-kind (FOAK) project needs, and private capital is often reluctant to commit ahead of proven technology and demand certainty. Many strong projects stall before FID - not for lack of merit, but because the way finance is currently structured is not yet built to absorb their risk profile. While MDBs and DFIs have started to respond to the needs of industrial decarbonisation through dedicated initiatives with broad geographical reach (such as CIF's IDP on the next page) and industry-specific country platforms, these are recent and have not yet translated into an acceleration of the number of clean industrial projects reaching investment, especially FOAK or SOAK (second-of-a-kind) deep decarbonisation projects.

Feedback from project developers and financial institutions points to three areas of intervention with real potential to move the pipeline forward: mobilising concessional finance to scale green offtake through mechanisms like public procurement, contracts for difference, and double auctions; widening access to DevEx funding and technical support, particularly for smaller national producers and new entrants; and pairing concessional and private capital to de-risk early, high-impact first-of-a-kind projects, speeding up FIDs and opening a path to scale.

FINANCE
Bright Spots

CIF Industry Decarbonization Program (IDP)

CIF Industry Decarbonization Program (IDP) is set up to deploy up to $250m concessional capital per country to each of seven inaugural countries: Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, Namibia, South Africa, Türkiye and Uzbekistan. Country-led investment plans channel CIF concessional funding through multilateral development banks (MDBs). They crowd in investment for a pipeline of local industry decarbonisation projects across energy intensive industrial sectors, including cement and concrete, iron and steel, chemicals and fertilisers, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, pulp and paper, and clean technology manufacturing supply chains. The leverage ratio ranges from 1:3 to 1:12.

Acelen Renewables

In May 2026, Acelen Renewables hit a major milestone in reaching FID on their $1.5 billion sustainable aviation fuel biorefinery in Bahia, Brazil. The company has developed a commercially viable project around bio-based SAF, that will ultimately use macaúba, a drought-resistant Brazilian plant that thrives on degraded land and doesn't compete with food crops, as its biofeedstock. The combination of a strong initial backer in the form of Mubadala Capital with a consortium of financiers, coordinated by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and HSBC, combining development finance institutions with private banks, made the investment possible and showcases the type of financing structures that can unlock large-scale, first-of-a-kind clean industrial projects.

FINANCE

The questions now

Learning lessons

What are the most critical unmet needs of clean industry project developers? What solutions have already been trialled to meet those?

Risk sharing mechanisms

How can MDBs and DFIs adapt their tools and risk appetite to better match the realities of FOAK industry projects, and blend concessional and private capital to bring more of these deals to FID?

Funding gaps at the Devex stage

How to close the distance between early-stage feasibility work and bankable projects? What new models are working?

BUILD CLEAN NOW

Industry Acceleration Summit - schedule

08:00
Entry, registration and breakfast

08:45-10:00
Opening plenary (on the record)

- Opening keynotes from Simon Stiell, Executive Secretary, UN Climate Change
- Video: India Bright Spots
- Media partner Semafor interviews:
- Panel 1: Luisa Orre, Stegra; Jennifer Holmgren, Lanzatech
- Panel 2: Ambroise Fayolle, EIB; Serge Ekué, West African Development Bank

10:15-11:30
Deep dives on six acceleration levers (Chatham House Rule)

- Markets
- Energy
- Supply Chains
- Communities
- Trade
- Finance

11:45-12:30
Closing plenary

- Keynote from Mary Schapiro, GFANZ
- Knowledge share from deep dive sessions
- Closing keynote from David Blood, Generation Investment Management

12:30 – 13:00
Networking lunch

CLEAN INDUSTRY FACTS

1 **The age of clean industry is now.** Investment is flowing faster than ever as innovative technology, industrial policy and investment increasingly align. 19 clean industry projects reached FID in the six months to May 2026 – more than double the rate a year earlier. Clean industry projects are now being developed in more than 70 countries.

2 **Fossil fuel dependence has become a strategic liability and standing still carries a real cost.** Energy and commodity shocks have fed directly into food, transport and industrial costs, exposing fossil fuel vulnerabilities and reinforcing the importance of resilient supply chains. The World Bank forecasts energy prices to rise 24% in 2026, the biggest jump since the 2022 Ukraine crisis. Emerging economies most exposed are acting: **Brazil** signed its Profert law using contracts for difference to support domestic green fertiliser production and cut reliance on imports, **India** concluded its first competitive reverse auctions for domestic use of green ammonia in fertiliser production and **Türkiye's** first Climate Law is establishing a domestic carbon market.

3 **The opportunity is vast and under-recognised.** Clean industry represents $4.7tn potential investment globally – $1.5tn directly into industrial production assets, and a further $3.2tn in the renewable energy and storage needed to power them. Each FID reached triggers demand for clean energy provision, infrastructure, equipment and pulls in technology suppliers, energy developers, commodity traders and financiers.

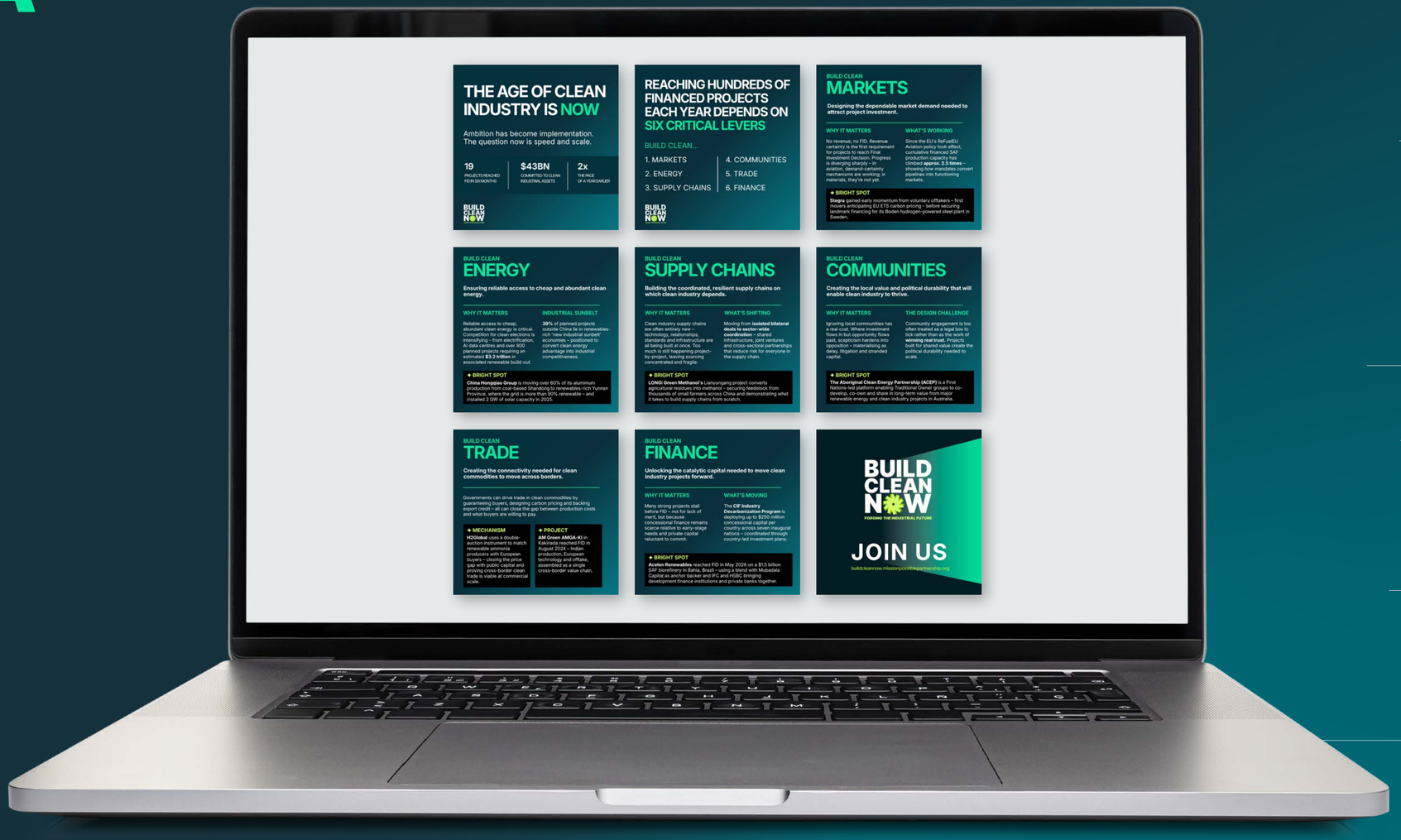
4 **Industrial power is shifting.** China's rapid scale-up demonstrates how coordinated industrial strategy can accelerate strategic advantage, shaping the rules and supply chains of the new industrial revolution. **China** accounts for 45% of all FIDs to date and 68% of new FIDs in the last six months, and supplies over 80% of the world's clean energy equipment for industry projects. But there are other leaders emerging: the New Industrial Sunbelt's pipeline is developing fast, with the number of planned projects in **India** growing 30% this year.

5 **A framework of solutions can drive year-on-year acceleration in the years ahead.** Deploying solutions that have proven their impact can move clean industry from tens to hundreds of projects financed each year, with decisive action from leaders to unlock and move at scale – through dependable demand, reliable energy access, coordinated supply chains, clean trade connectivity, durable community value, and catalytic capital.

Sources: Clean Industry rising | interactive report - Mission Possible Partnership; World Bank Commodity Markets Outlook - April 2026; GH2 India; Brazil passes Profert law

SOCIAL MEDIA

We have created this carousel of the six levers for social media for use during Climate Week - and beyond - please download it **here**



FURTHER READING

Mapping Clean Industry Transformation

ITA and MPP Bright Spots
Global Project Tracker - Mission Possible Partnership
Green Demand Policy Playbook

Markets

Climate Club Pledge 2025
Demand and Supply Measures for the Steel and Cement Transition – Analysis - IEA
Demand- and Supply-Side Measures for the Industry Transition – Analysis - IEA
BCG: Innovation in Action

Energy

ETC Energy Transition Monitor 2026
IRENA (2026), Transitioning away from fossil fuels: A roadmap powered by renewables, electrification and grid enhancement
IRENA (2026) Digitalisation and AI for transforming power systems: Case studies

Supply Chains

WBCSD Buildings_Business-Breakthrough-Barometer-2026.pdf
AFID (2026), Renewable technologies: Supply chain traceability guidelines
AFID (2026), Green finance going global: Bridging the trust gap for financing industrial decarbonisation across global supply chains

Trade

MPP and RMI Australia – China iron trade *(goes live 18 Sept)*
E3G Steel Policy Scorecard
Worldsteel: Steel Standards Principles

Communities

MPP Clean Industrial Hubs insights

Finance

GFANZ, BII, BCG: Scaling blended finance II: Optimising catalytic capital in blended finance funds - British International Investment
CIF Brazil's Industry Decarbonization Program Investment Plan

BUILD CLEAN NOW

Join us to make progress together

- **Championing clean industry as a route to resilience, growth and security**
- **Demonstrating progress through Bright Spots as they happen**
- **Learning from best practices**
- **Building momentum for replicating and scaling solutions**

buildcleannow.missionpossiblepartnership.org

We look forward to seeing you at the **Industry Acceleration Summit**.