

Assessing Sovereign Climate-related Opportunities and Risks (ASCOR) Explainer Series

Area CP4. Sectoral transitions

Giorgia Monsignori, Analyst Transition Pathway Initiative Centre London School of Economics and Political Science



ASCOR framework

Emissions Pathways (EP)

EP1. Emissions trends

EP2. 2030 targets

EP3. Net zero targets

Climate Policies

(CP)

CP1. Climate legislation

CP2. Carbon pricing

CP3. Fossil fuels

CP4. Sectoral transitions

CP5. Adaptation

CP6. Just transition

Climate Finance

(CF)

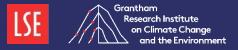
CF1. International climate finance

CF2. Climate costing

CF3. Climate spending

CF4. Renewable opportunities

Note: <u>ASCOR framework: methodology note - Version 1.1</u> was used to assess 70 countries in 2024.



Content

- 1. Introduction to sectoral transitions
- 2. How does ASCOR assess sectoral transitions?
- 3. Results of 2024 assessments





1. Introduction to sectoral transitions







Key context of sectoral transitions



Setting **sectoral targets** in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) informs investors about the credibility of economy-wide targets and provides sector-specific guidance to corporate actors.



Energy efficiency targets and laws are essential for achieving net zero. Energy efficiency provides some of the quickest and most cost-effective CO₂ mitigation options while lowering energy bills and strengthening energy security.



Mandatory climate-related disclosure at the corporate level can help increase transparency, accountability and sustainable practices.



According to the **International Energy Agency** (<u>IEA</u>), to be considered aligned with 1.5°C, the **electricity sector** must reach net zero in 2035 in "advanced economies", 2040 in China, and 2045 in the rest of the world.



Emissions from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) must also be reduced. The <u>Kunming-</u> Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework sets a **30% target for protected areas** by 2030.

2. How does ASCOR assess sectoral transitions?







Indicators and metrics (1)



CP4a. Does the country have a multi-sector climate strategy? A quantified emissions Electricity reduction target or projection for **Transport** the sector Target & Sectoral Industry action coverage At least one LULUCF, specific policy, agriculture or initiative or forestry regulation to implement the Any fifth sectoral target sector

Indicators and metrics (2)



CP4b. Does the country have a law and target on energy efficiency?

CP4bi. What is the country's energy intensity of primary energy?



CP4c. Has the country established mandatory climate-related disclosure?



CP4d. Has the country set a net zero electricity target aligned with 1.5 °C?

CP4di. What percentage of the country's electricity generation is from low carbon sources?



CP4e. Has the country increased its protected areas as a % of total land area over the last 5 vears?

CP4ei. What is the amount of protected are in the country as a percentage of total land area?

How does ASCOR assess sectoral transition?



ASCOR assesses a range of sectoral strategies, regulations and actions that indicate the scope of implementation of the transition.



To align with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, low-income countries are exempt on all indicators and middle-income on certain indicators.



When assessing this area, we rely on legislative and executive documents, UNFCCC submissions and <u>National Energy and Climate Plans</u>. We use the <u>World Bank</u>, the <u>IEA</u>, and the <u>Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool</u> for the quantitative metrics.

3. Results of 2024 assessments







2024 assessment results

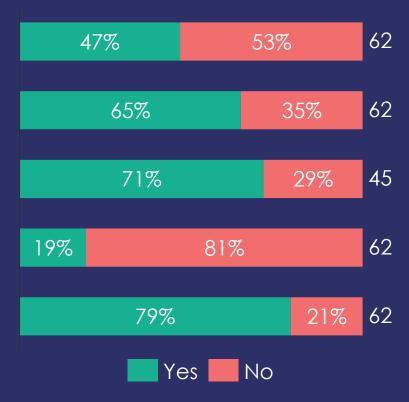
CP 4.a Does the country have a multi-sector climate strategy?

CP 4.b Does the country have a law and target on energy efficiency?

CP 4.c Has the country established mandatory climate-related disclosure?

CP 4.d Has the country set a net zero electricity target aligned with 1.5°C?

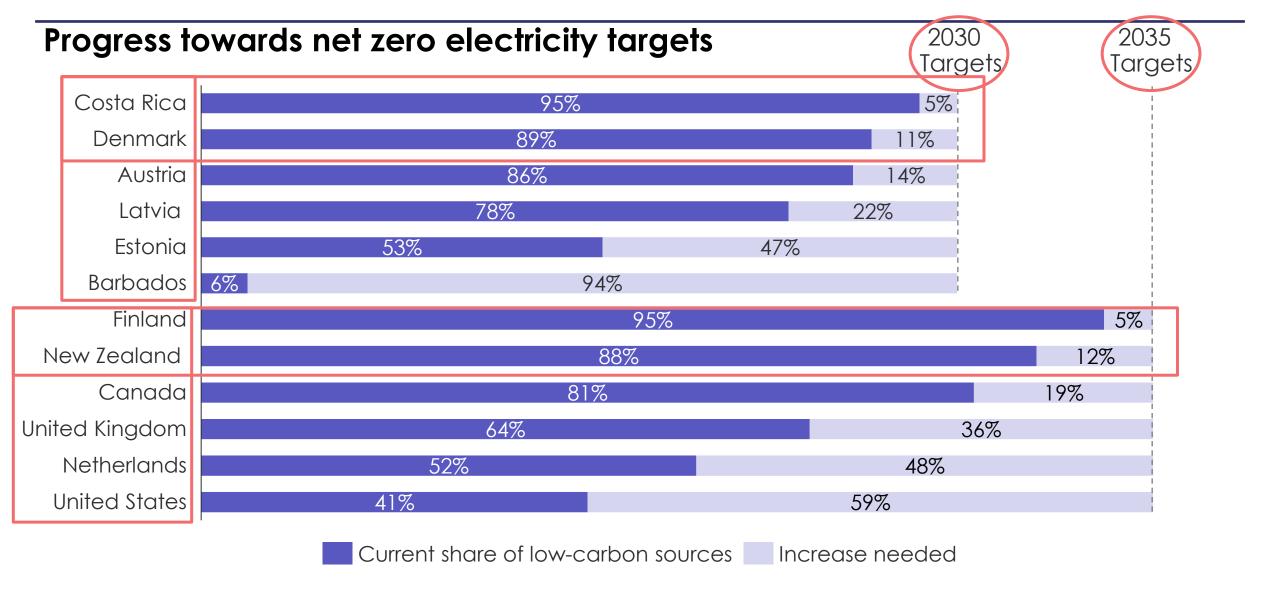
CP 4.e Has the country increased its protected areas as a percentage of total land area over the last 5 years?



Note: The number of countries assessed against each indicator is specified next to each bar.







Source: Authors' analysis based on IEA for data on electricity generation from low-carbon sources. Data for Barbados is sourced from BNEP and data for Estonia from the Elering.







Stay up to date on the ASCOR project:

www.ascorproject.org

Access the ASCOR tool and database:

www.transitionpathwayinitiative.org/ascor

Contact:

gri.ascor@lse.ac.uk







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