

## The Need for a Sectoral Perspective

A sectoral perspective can help the Global Stocktake (GST) to effectively achieve its objective to inform Parties' in enhancing subsequent NDCs and in enhancing international cooperation. Specifically, granular and actionable sectoral lessons, grounded in country-driven assessments, should be identified and elaborated. To be effective, conversations on sectoral transformations need to synthesise key challenges and opportunities identified in the national analyses and link them to international enablers; focus on systemic interdependencies, involve diverse actors, and be thoroughly prepared including by pre-scoping points of convergences and divergence across transformations. We specifically recommend that:

- the co-facilitators of the Technical Dialogue use their (limited) mandate to facilitate an effective conversation on sectoral transformations e.g., by organising dedicated informal seminars in between formal negotiation sessions;
- key systemic transformations necessary to achieve net-zero by mid-century should be spelled out and included in the final decision or political declaration of the GST; and
- the political outcome of the GST should mandate follow-up processes at the regional level and encourage national-level conversations to translate the collective messages from GST into actionable and sector-specific policy recommendations.

## A Sectoral Perspective for International Cooperation

Likewise, a sectoral perspective included in the GST may inform enhanced international cooperation by closing important governance gaps. Specifically, we recommend that:

- Parties should voluntarily report on sectoral transformation challenges, including economic, financial, technical, political/institutional and capacity-related barriers. The modalities, procedures and guidelines to the Enhanced Transparency Framework should be revised at the next occasion to include a mandate to do so.
- the outputs of the GST should identify and summarise key opportunities for sectoral climate governance sector by sector and call on other international organisations to exploit the identified opportunities as appropriate.
- Parties to the Paris Agreement should use the GST to send a signal to other intergovernmental institutions, including the ICAO and IMO, requesting periodic reports in which these institutions indicate not only what measures have been adopted, but also how those measures are aligned with the Paris Agreement's long-term goals.

## Sectoral benchmarks for NDC enhancement

Moreover, the GST can further support NDC enhancement by endorsing key scientific benchmarks for achieving the 1.5°C goal of the Paris Agreement. These benchmarks can then be employed by stakeholders as an indicative yardstick to assess draft NDCs before adoption. Building on our own analysis of global model results (see figures on the right), we propose key benchmarks in selected sectors (see table below).

Sector	Indicator	Benchmark
Power	Share of coal in power generation	Near zero by 2030 in developed and 2040 in developing countries.
	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of electricity	150 grCO <sub>2</sub> /kWh in 2030, and zero ideally before 2050.
	Share of renewables in electricity generation	50% in 2030 and at least 70-80% in 2050.
Industry	Global CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from industry	-27% by 2030 and -70% by 2050 relative to 2010.
	Share of electricity in industrial energy consumption	30% in 2030 and at least 50% in 2050.
Transport	Global transport CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	Stabilise at current levels through 2030 and decline to -50% by 2050 relative to 2010.
	Share of electricity in total transport energy consumption	5% in 2030 and further and up to 15-30% by 2050.
	Share of non-fossil fuels in domestic-only transport energy consumption	90-100% by 2050.
Buildings	Global CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from buildings	-25% by 2030 and -70% in 2050 relative to 2010.
	Share of electricity in buildings' energy consumption	45% in 2030 and 65-70% in 2050.
AFOLU	land required per year for net afforestation	~2 million ha annually between 2030 and 2050.

