

## Session SBI41 (2014)

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A compilation of questions to - and answers by – France  
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**UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

**Question from:** United States of America at Tuesday, 28 October 2014

**Category:** Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** Double counting prevention

How do you plan to prevent double counting with the host countries of projects that generated CERs that your country plans to use towards meeting its pledge in the pre-2020 period?

If a host country refuses to adjust its reporting towards its progress to its targets to reflect CERs it exported, do you still plan to count them?

**Answered by:** France at Friday, 28 November 2014

Net international transfers from market based mechanisms should be appropriately deducted from or added to a pledge. That is, when a Party acquires mitigation outcomes from another Party to meet its commitments, these should be credited to the acquiring Party (additions) and debited from the originating Party (subtractions). In this way, the integrity of the pledge is maintained. Allowing for such additions and subtractions while respecting agreed standards is the fundamental purpose of an accounting system for flexible mechanisms.

Parties agreed on exactly such a system under the Kyoto protocol which provides a robust accounting framework for market based mechanisms including the generation and use of CERs. France will follow these rules from 2008 until the end of the Kyoto Protocol's second commitment period in 2020. This means that all France accounting towards UNFCCC commitments is underpinned by transparently measured, reported and reviewed emissions and supplementary information on transactions. The measurement, reporting, review, recording and tracking of this information is in accordance with UNFCCC agreed rules undertaken in UNFCCC certified registry systems.

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**Question from:** Egypt at Wednesday, 01 October 2014

**Category:** All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** how to meet the target without LULUCF and market mechanism

**in BR1 review report (para 66, p. 17) it was stated that**

France presented GHG emissions projections for the period 1990–2020 for three scenarios [...] France has to achieve reductions of about 5.6 per cent (27,660 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq) and 13.1 per cent (64,580 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq) by 2020 in the 'with measures' and the

‘with additional measures’ scenarios, respectively. France reported it expects to meet the target with implemented and planned mitigation actions and does not plan to use units from market-based mechanisms or accounting for LULUCF activities for compliance.

**Q: would you please provide more information about your plans to meet the target, particularly with plans to not use units from market based and LULUCF activities**

**Answered by:** France at Friday, 28 November 2014

The climate and energy package tackles energy and climate issues using an integrated approach and is based on three pillars: increased production of renewable energies to achieve a level of 20% of total energy consumption, a 20% reduction in European energy consumption compared with the trend and a 20% cut in the European Union's greenhouse gas emissions compared with 1990. The greenhouse gas emissions reduction target was the subject of a standardised treatment integrated at the EU scale for the largest emitters through the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS, in which allocations are reduced by 21% between 2005 and 2020), and a distribution between Member States of reductions of more diffuse emissions (transport, construction, agriculture, waste, and smaller industrial plants, etc.). In this respect France is committed to a target which supposes a reduction of its emissions from activities not covered by the ETS by 14% between 2005 and 2020.

The projections presented in the first biennial report correspond to total emissions of France, including both ETS and non-ETS emissions. More details on projections for non-ETS emissions are available in the document prepared by France in the framework of the mechanism for monitoring Community greenhouse gas emissions and for implementing the Kyoto Protocol (decision No 280/2004/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 ). This document also called « RMS » for « reporting and mechanism system » is available at the following address : [http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Fr\\_RMS\\_2013\\_.pdf](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Fr_RMS_2013_.pdf)).

In this document, the share between ETS and non-ETS emissions is given for the year 2005 and the projected emissions in 2020. The source of the results presented is the same as for BR1 projections.

According to these projections, non-ETS emissions should be reduced from 396 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2005 to 338 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e (- 14.6%) in the “with existing measures scenario”. The target of – 14.0 % in 2020 compared to 2020 should be attained.

The level of uncertainty for such projections is high. Some assumptions may lead to an approximate estimation of the emissions (for example the price of fossil fuel, rythm of new building construction in replacement of less efficient buildings, GDP growth assumption, no public spending in favor of retrofitting of the existing housing stock taken into account after 2016...). But note that France has launched an energy transition process which major piece is the “LTECV” (law on energy transition). These new elements are not taken into account in the scenarios.

The LULUCF sector is not taken into account for the 2020 target of the European Union but a European decision was adopted for this sector in July 2013. This decision

requires to prepare action plans in order to describe actions implemented to reduce emissions, increase absorptions and protect carbon stocks.

Considering projected emissions in 2020, in order to meet its Kyoto Protocol target, France is not planning to make use of units under Articles 6 and 12 of the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms other than those surrendered in the context of the EU ETS. Nevertheless, this information is not a commitment not to use such credits.

Additional comment : the perimeter used for the « RMS » document is the Kyoto Protocol perimeter and not the Convention perimeter as in the biennial report. This explains the differences in total emissions (respectively 457 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e and 420 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in RMS for the with existing measure scenario and the with additional measures scenario vs 463 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e and 426 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in BR1).

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**Question from:** United States of America at Tuesday, 30 September 2014

**Category:** Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** Question #1 for France

The ERT noted that many of France's medium-term objectives related to its policies and measures are very ambitious and their achievement seems to be challenging (see para 24 of IDR). For example, the goal to renovate 500,000 buildings per year by 2017 in order to cut energy consumption by 38 percent by 2020 will require mobilizing many actors. The target for the shift in the share of non-air, non-road freight transport – 25 per cent by 2022 (model shift to railway) – is also very ambitious, and the ERT reported that there were no clear measures set yet to ensure achievement. Has there been progress since the time of the review in implementation of the medium-term measures about which the ERT expressed concern?

**Answered by:** France at Friday, 28 November 2014

New measures have recently been implemented, especially in housing in the context of the French energy transition: re-enforcement and simplification of taxes abatement for house retrofitting (30% as of September 1<sup>st</sup> 2014) ; re-inforcement of loans and local assistance before refurbishing, mandatory studies before heavy insulation, simplification of legal requirement before insulation, re-enforcement of local insulation regulations, simplification of the decision-making-process in collective buildings, professional trainings...

Besides, the energy transition law which is under the scrutiny of the Parliament, includes many ambitious measures for the building and transports sectors like the development of electric cars and plugs or the mandatory planning of GHG emissions from retail transport,...).

These new measures, already approved or under discussion, are not taken into account in the "with existing measures scenario". In spite of this, this scenario is already in line with the French target for the non-ETS sectors. These additional measures will allow further reductions.

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**Question from:** Japan at Tuesday, 30 September 2014

**Category:** Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** Enhancement of measures

What kind of systems and processes work to improve existing policies and measures in response to the progress towards the achievement of emission reduction target?

**Answered by:** France at Friday, 28 November 2014

France updates “climate plans” every two years. These plans aim at presenting the policies in place and, together with the projections related scenarios, at analysing the effect of these policies.

The preparation of these plans implies the participation of many actors which are presented in the chapter 2 (section A.2) of the French National Communication. The law project on energy transition, currently under the scrutiny of the Parliament, aims at reinforcing the mitigation governance, by creating :

- 1) 5-years long carbon budgets set 10-15 years in advance,
- 2) a low carbon development strategy and
- 3) and a process of review, by an independent committee of experts before each update of the strategy, of the consistency between the policies in place and the intermediary targets that have been set.

At the European level, the Monitoring Mechanism regulation (regulation n° 525/2013 of 21 May 2013) provides an obligation to report on policies and measures towards reaching the targets. France like all other Member States has to report on policies and measures and their implementation every two years to the European Commission.

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**Question from:** Japan at Tuesday, 30 September 2014

**Category:** Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** Frequency of revision of GHG projections How often are GHG projections revised?

It would be helpful if the party could describe the institutional arrangement and process for the revision of projections and policies and measures.

**Answered by:** France at Friday, 28 November 2014

The projections are revised every two years. March 2013 updated projections were already used for the mandatory reporting on projections at the European level, which requires an updating of the reporting every two years, and for national

communications. They are now also used for biennial reports (see chapter IV of the 6<sup>th</sup> NC).

The ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy is in charge of the projections. Each new exercise requires an in-depth discussion on assumptions. A set of scenarios with a description of the different sectors (energy, housing, transports, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste) has to be defined. Each scenario represents, for each sector, the consumption or production of energy, the GHG and air pollutants emissions, and the links between those three elements. For the next projections, the results will be available for the following years : 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030 and 2035.

The scenario building process lasts about one year. During this period, the Ministry organizes technical meetings with experts in order to define the macro-economic and demographic assumptions and the sectoral assumptions. The civil society is also invited to participate to the scenario building process in the framework of an Information and Orientation Committee which gathers environmental NGOs, consumer associations, parliament representatives, unions (employees and employers) and various relevant organisations. During the Committee, the definition of the scenarios and the results in terms of energy consumption, GHG and air pollutants emissions are discussed.

Concerning policies and measures, France updates “climate plans” every two years. These plans aim at presenting the policies in place and, together with the projections related scenarios, at analysing the effect of these policies.

The preparation of these plans implies the participation of many actors which are presented in the chapter 2 (section A.2) of the National Communication.

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**Question from:** Japan at Tuesday, 30 September 2014

**Category:** All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** Major drivers for GHG emission trends

What are the major drivers of decrease of total GHG emissions compared to 1990? It would be helpful if the party could also describe the contribution of each driver to total reduction.

In addition, what are the most effective policies and measures for each driver?

The main drivers of the decrease of total GHG are presented in chapters II and III of the sixth national communication. The estimation of the effects of policies and measures are presented in chapter IV. Each policy or measure can have effects on different sectors or combined effects which makes difficult to identify the contribution of each policy.

For Kyoto perimeter total emissions decrease by 12.1% between 2012 and 1990. This decrease correspond to 8.3 % of the CO<sub>2</sub>, 13.6 % of the CH<sub>4</sub> and 37 % of N<sub>2</sub>O. The fluorinated gases increased about 75 % but they only contribute to 4% of the total emissions.

Transport is France's main GHG emitter. It accounted for 27 % of national emissions (136.4 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq. in 2012), with a significant increase between 1990 and 2001 (+ 22 %) and then a slight decrease since 2004. The biggest emitter is the road transport sector, in which emissions have begun to decrease since 2004. The increased use of bio-fuels in road transport and the increase in diesel-powered vehicles combined with supporting measures such as the promotion of eco-driving are partly responsible for this decrease. The other factors are policies, such as the "bonus-malus" system (feebates on cars according to their consumption) and the scrappage scheme available since 2008, implemented on the average consumption of new cars (cf. chapter IV of the 6th National communication).

Emissions from the residential sector and tertiary buildings accounted for 19 % of France's GHG emissions in 2012. Since 1990 the policies and measures in place, and in particular the thermal regulations on new buildings, have stabilised emissions from the residential/tertiary sector, compensating for the rise in emissions linked to the increase in the number of homes (cf. chapter II of 6th National communication) up to 2008. The residential sector's share has fallen since 2008, due in large part to energy savings made by households following rising prices of fossil fuels and also due to policies carried out in the building sector. The improved energy efficiency of the existing housing stock was facilitated by support measures such as the CIDD (sustainable development tax credit) and "éco-PTZ" (zero-rate eco-loan), which are regularly reviewed in order to target the most effective measures, and the new thermal standards for new builds have enabled existing systems to be progressively replaced with lower-carbon energy systems. Coal has almost disappeared from the sector and fuel oil has significantly decreased in favour of gas and electricity.

Emissions from the energy production sector (electricity generation, urban heating, oil refining) were 49.7 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq. in 2012, i.e. 10.1 % of France's total emissions. Between 1990 and 2012 emissions linked to energy production have fallen by 16 %. The industry sector accounted for 17.6% of France's total GHG emissions in 2012, i.e. 86.2 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq. Emissions from the manufacturing and construction sectors of industry have fallen since 1990 with a significant decrease between 1997 and 2002 and between 2007 and 2009. While manufacturing production's share in French added value fell from 18 % to 10 % by volume between 1990 and 2010, it increased by about a third between 1990 and 2007 , before decreasing by 12 % in two years and then stabilising. While the decline in emissions would not have been so great

without the contraction in industrial activity in certain sub-sectors (mineral production, etc.) and its stabilisation in others, the main explanation lies in the progressive modification of certain processes, notably in the chemicals industry (implementation of smoke treatment systems which capture nitrous vapour at factories that make adipic acid, nitric acid and glyoxylic acid). In particular, emissions of nitrous oxide from the chemicals industry have fallen by a further 23 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent since 1990.

GHG emissions from agriculture in 2012 were 100.8 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (except carbon sinks), i.e. 20.5 % of French emissions. The continued decline in GHG emissions of agricultural origin since 1990 has been due to a reduction in the use of nitrogen fertiliser, a decrease in the number of cattle and a drop in energy consumption.

Emissions linked to waste management were 12.6 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent in 2012, i.e. about 2.5 % of France's total GHG emissions. They have fallen by 1.8% since 1990. The change of emissions is the result reflection of the policies put in place which act, first of all, on the prevention of waste at source and on emissions associated with "dumping in landfills" (cf. chapter IV of 6th nat. com.).

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**Question from:** Saudi Arabia at Tuesday, 30 September 2014

**Category:** Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** Assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures, non-AX1asisntance

Could France provide more information on existing and planned support programmes to meet the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties, with less capabilities, arising from the impact of the implementation of those examined response measures, especially the least developed vulnerable Parties and how it could assist them in meeting their capacity-building needs given their other development priorities such as poverty eradication?

**Answered by:** France at Friday, 28 November 2014

As reported in both the sixth National Communication and the first Biennial Report of the EU, considerations of possible impact of the implementation of response measures form part of the fully transparent process of impact assessments or sustainability impact assessments for EU legislative proposals or trade agreements respectively, such as specific proposals on climate action or cross-border sectoral measures including energy, transport, industry and agriculture.

Furthermore, support to facing specific challenges is provided through the EU development cooperation agreements and projects, which reflect national circumstances and priorities. Apart from tailor-made bilateral programmes



developed with the individual developing countries, the EU reported on existing regional initiatives targeting economic diversification, renewable energy and energy efficiency, or socio-economic issues. These include for example the Global Climate Change Alliance, Mediterranean Solar Plan, Latin American Investment Facility, EU-GCC clean energy network, or the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund specifically supporting clean energy in developing countries and economics in transition.

Finally, the EU and its Member States have provided detailed information on the assessment of the impact of the implementation of response measures and on best practices on various response strategies (e.g. economic diversification) under the forum established by decision 8/CP.17. As the forum consolidates all discussions on response measures under the Convention, the forum included discussions on specific issues related to the impact of the implementation of response measures, such as best practices, regional and bilateral cooperation and the experienced benefits thereof, and available programmes and initiatives; the EU presented in detail for example its European Neighbourhood Policy Initiatives, or the South Africa-European Commission Forum on Environment and Sustainable Development, Since 2008, France operates a policy programme on consumer product environmental footprinting and labelling. The objective, at the heart of sustainable consumption and production, is to better inform consumers on the environmental impacts of products and push industry to improve the environmental performance of products, which in turn can be a factor of increased competitiveness for any company, whatever its geographical position, through better resource efficiency, corporate image improvement and the marketing of green products.

However, several assessments of the policy have also shown that measures on environmental labelling could imply implementation costs for some companies, notably SMEs (small and Medium enterprises) from France or other countries. As a result, it was decided that the approach, at this stage, should remain voluntary, and that public authorities should provide support tools.

In order to respond to concerns from commercial partners, notably in the developing world, France has engaged in many activities aiming to inform, exchange and contribute to capacity building. It has co-organised, co-financed and participated (MEDDE, CGDD) in four international seminars in the UN's South American Commission (ECLAC) in Santiago, Chile. Each of the four seminars concerned possible interaction between public and private environmental footprint measures in relation to products and international trade. Technical, scientific, legal and economic aspects were discussed. These seminars were all very well attended, especially by developing or emerging countries in the South American region.

These seminars have given France an opportunity since 2009 to explain the objectives and advances of its national product environmental labelling policy. France also participated in an equivalent seminar in Seoul (organised by the UN regional commission for South-East Asia) in October 2011. Two workshops on

environmental labelling were co-organised with UNEP, in 2010 and 2011, in New York as part of the UN Commission on sustainable development, in which delegations from developing countries participated. France also explained its policy to the WTO committee on trade and environment on 16 October 2013 and took the opportunity to respond to many questions and concerns of delegations from developing countries.

France carried out a national one year experiment between July 2011 and 2012 in which three companies located in foreign countries, two of them in developing countries (Chile and Colombia) participated. A large number of French branches of multinational companies also took part. The governmental report on the results of this experiment concluded that technical support tools need to be further developed and consolidated before introducing any regulation and that at this stage in any case the approach should remain voluntary. In this context, as an example, in 2014, ADEME (the French environment agency) has launched a life cycle generic database (providing general data on the environmental impacts of products): it is available on line, in French and English, at: [www.base-impacts.ademe.fr](http://www.base-impacts.ademe.fr). It includes data from several regions of the world.

Since 2013 France (private and public sectors) also participates actively in the three years EU pilot on product environmental footprint and labelling, of which policy conclusions are expected by 2017 or 2018.

Moreover France and UNEP continue to work together as part of an annual agreement contributing to UNEP programmes aimed at stimulating closer international relationships on methods, data and consumer information (environmental labels) and on activities to reinforce capacities in emerging and developing countries (UNEP/SETAC Life Cycle Initiative, 10 YFP – UN Framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production). France also participates actively in the international dialogue on LCA (life cycle analysis)-based policies led by UNEP and aiming at fostering exchanges and a common understanding on the matter, notably between developed and developing countries.

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**Question from:** Saudi Arabia at Tuesday, 30 September 2014

**Category:** Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** Assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures– Impact Analysis

Did France look into any feedback by developing Countries on their experience with the impacts of those measures? If yes, are they consistent with the findings provided by France?

**Answered by:** France at Friday, 28 November 2014

The adverse effects of policies and measures are estimated ex-ante and only sometimes, when possible, ex-post. As exposed in the answer to the question of Saudi Arabia on the “assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures”, the adverse impacts are evaluated during the design of the policies.

The EU and its Member States have provided detailed information on the assessment of the impact of the implementation of response measures and on best practices on various response strategies (e.g. economic diversification) under the forum established by decision 8/CP.17. As the forum consolidates all discussions on response measures under the Convention, the forum included discussions on specific issues related to the impact of the implementation of response measures, such as best practices, regional and bilateral cooperation and the experienced benefits thereof, and available programmes and initiatives

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**Question from:** Saudi Arabia at Tuesday, 30 September 2014

**Category:** Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** Assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures – methodology used

France provided in a tabular format an analysis of a range of policies and specific findings with regards to the potential social and economic impacts of those response measures, Could France provide information on the modellings and methodologies used for the assessment of the different polices? Could France consider sharing further detailed information and lessons on developing these tools on its next report?

**Answered by:** France at Friday, 28 November 2014

The table presented in the 6th national communication gathers qualitative assessment of the potential social and economic impacts of those response measures issues from internal reflection. There is no systematic tool available to evaluate the impacts of response measures because the policies are very different and relate to various economic sectors. Evaluations are done on the basis of expert opinion.

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**Question from:** Egypt at Tuesday, 30 September 2014

**Category:** Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** Technology transfer

how can we build sustained technology transfer bridge to adopt MRVs system and GHG inventory between annex 1 and non annex 1 countries ?

**Answered by:** France at Friday, 28 November 2014

Constant sharing of good practices and capacity building between Annex I and non-Annex I Parties has happened during the past 20 years in the framework of the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol and also outside this framework. Some examples of capacity building in the framework of the UNFCCC would be the Consultative Group of Experts and also the knowledge sharing during the expert reviews of inventories under the Kyoto Protocol. The newly agreed International Consultation and Analysis is also expected to enhance the knowledge sharing between Annex I and non Annex I Parties.

A solid MRV system is also about the institutional arrangements with other agencies and ministries which collect data in order to ensure that the information needed for the inventory purposes is available. For tracking progress with the actions, depending on the scale of the action (sectoral or cross sectors), more institutions can be involved but a coordinating entity would be needed.

A reliable MRV system is more about the technical expertise of the persons involved and less about the technologies to be used. In this sense, a relatively simple IT tool would be enough to manage and process the data needed for the compilation of inventories or for tracking progress with relevant national mitigation actions implemented. The IT tools for GHG inventories developed by the UNFCCC secretariat can also support the compilation of inventory information.

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**Question from:** Algeria at Monday, 29 September 2014

**Category:** Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** IAR issues1.

**How does the IAR enhance the implementation of the reviews under the Convention, and the mechanisms for review and assessment? Relatedly, are BRs subject to more, or less, strengthened reviews than those currently conducted under the Convention? Is the same mechanism of review to be used for the IAR?**

2. **How does the IAR bridge the gap in the implementation of commitments to be reported in Annex I Parties' national communications, as provided for in Article 12.2 (a) and (b) and in particular as concerns the implementation of obligations by Annex II Parties under Article 12.3 (which provides that "each developed country Party and each other developed Party included in Annex II shall incorporate details of measures taken in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 3 (provision of new and additional, adequate and predictable financial resources to developing country Parties and appropriate burden-sharing among developed country Parties), 4 (meetings costs of adaptation of developing country Parties particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. A listing of these "particularly vulnerable" situations is contained in preambular paragraph 19 of the Convention, and covers situations in ALL developing country Parties), and 5 (promotion and facilitation of access to and financing transfer of environmentally-sound technologies and know-how to developing country Parties)?**

3. What has to be done in order to bridge these gaps, identified in the syntheses of national communications of Annex I Parties? **Should there be further revisions of guidelines for national communications of Annex I Parties that should be undertaken under the SBI to bridge these gaps?**
4. What is the progress in the work of the SBSTA on a common reporting format for the communication of information related to the implementation of obligations under Article 12.3, **in particular the provision of disaggregated information that would allow comparability of efforts among developed country Parties?**
5. **What are the financial implications of the IAR process to the secretariat?** (Please remember that the budget of the Convention is taken from the assessed contributions of ALL PARTIES and are not donor contributions, so it concerns all of us). How does this compare to the budgetary allocations made for the ICA process for non-Annex I Parties on their BURs?

**Answered by:** France at Friday, 28 November 2014

The IAR procedures have been established through decision 2/CP.17. The guidelines for reviews of biennial reports have been agreed in Warsaw by decision 23 CP 19(<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/cop19/eng/10a02r01.pdf>). The UNFCCC secretariat is tasked with organizing the technical reviews. The same information submitted by an Annex I Party in its BR, NC and GHG inventory will be reviewed only once, by an expert review team (ERT). Also, a Party's BR is reviewed in conjunction with its NC in the years in which both the BR and the NC are submitted.

For more information on how the IAR enhances the implementation of the reviews under the Convention, the mechanisms for review and assessment, and how the IAR bridges the gap in the implementation of commitments to be reported in Annex I Parties' national communications, more information can be found on the UNFCCC webpage.

[http://unfccc.int/national\\_reports/biennial\\_reports\\_and\\_iar/international\\_assessment\\_and\\_review/items/8451.php](http://unfccc.int/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/international_assessment_and_review/items/8451.php)

3. The work of revision of national communication guidelines for Annex 1 parties has started at SBI 40 and would need to be completed by SBI 41 (according to Decision 2/CP 17). Relevant information is available on the UNFCCC

website: [http://unfccc.int/national\\_reports/annex\\_i\\_natcom\\_/items/1095.php](http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_natcom_/items/1095.php)

4. The common tabular format (CTF tables) of the information to be reported by Annex 1 parties in their biennial reports was adopted by decision 19/CP 18 (<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/cop18/eng/08a03.pdf#page=3> ). Annex 1 parties used this reporting format for reporting the information relevant for the submission of their first biennial reports. Specific information on the description of quantified economy-wide emission reduction target is included in CTF tables 2(a)-(f)

5. Information on the UNFCCC budget alongside information on how it is utilised is available on the unfccc

website.[https://unfccc.int/parties\\_and\\_observers/parties/administrative\\_and\\_financial\\_matters/items/3009.php](https://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/administrative_and_financial_matters/items/3009.php).

**Question from:** Algeria at Monday, 29 September 2014

**Category:** Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target.

*Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target.*

As there is no national-wide emission reduction target, it is difficult to see the progress as a whole. Moreover, since the GHGs data of 2013 is not available formally, it is also difficult to see progress in those sectors covered by or not covered by EU-ETS. However, it is important for Italy to give the outside the information of its analysis on how it sees the progress is on track to meet the target, for the non-ETS sectors, ETS sectors, as well as the whole. What additional information could Italy provide to address this concern?

**Answered by:** France at Friday, 28 November 2014

This question is addressed to Italy.

For France, information about the attainment of the targets for ETS and non-ETS sectors is available in the answer to the written question from Egypt (1 October) in the framework of the multilateral assessment on « how to meet the target without LULUCF and market mechanism » and in the in the answer to the written question from the USA (30 September) in the framework of the multilateral assessment on «progress in implementation of the medium-term measures».

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**Question from:** Algeria at Monday, 29 September 2014

**Category:** Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target.

*Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target.*

According to the TRR, France can only achieve the emission reduction target for non-ETS sectors with additional PaMs. Could France provide further information to address this concern?

**Answered by:** France at Friday, 28 November 2014

The projections presented in the first biennial report correspond to total emissions of France, including both ETS and non-ETS emissions. More details on projections for non-ETS emissions are available in the document prepared by France in the framework of the mechanism for monitoring Community greenhouse gas emissions and for implementing the Kyoto Protocol (decision No 280/2004/EC of the European

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In this document, the share between ETS and non-ETS emissions is given for the year 2005 and the projected emissions in 2020. The source of the results presented is the same as for BR1 projections. The perimeter used for the « RMS » document is the Kyoto Protocol perimeter and not the Convention perimeter as in the biennial report. This explains the differences in total emissions (respectively 457 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e and 420 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in RMS for the with existing measure scenario and the with additional measures scenario vs 463 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e and 426 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in BR1).

According to these projections, non-ETS emissions should be reduced from 396 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2005 to 338 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e (- 14.6%) in the “with existing measures scenario”. The target of – 14 % in 2020 compared to 2005 should be attained. Nevertheless, there are uncertainties and the result is only slightly below the – 14 % target.

Considering this, new measures could be necessary to achieve the non-ETS target in addition to the ones simulated. Since the 1st of January of 2012, which is the date taken into account for the definition of new measures in the scenarios presented in BR1, new measures have already been adopted, for instance an increase of the budget of the fund aiming at developing renewable heat, and a reinforcement of the white certificate scheme. At the European level, new regulations on emissions from new passenger cars and on fluorinated gases have for example been adopted in March and April 2014.

Besides, at the national level, a law on energy transition and green growth has been presented in July 2014 and is currently discussed at the Parliament.

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### **Question from:** Algeria at Monday, 29 September 2014

**Category:** All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified econ

#### ***Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target***

[1]. As a member of EU bubble, France doesn't pledge a national mitigation target under the UNFCCC. According to the TRR, for those sectors not covered by EU-ETS, the emission reduction target for France is 14% decrease compared to 2005. However, it is not clear how much effort France is going to make on sectors covered by EU-ETS, nor the effort as a whole, compared with its base year level. What additional information would France provide in order to make its effort transparent?

### **Answered by:** France at Friday, 28 November 2014

The projections presented in the first biennial report correspond to total emissions of France, including both ETS and non-ETS emissions. More details on projections for non-ETS emissions are available in the document prepared by France in the

framework of the mechanism for monitoring Community greenhouse gas emissions and for implementing the Kyoto Protocol (decision No 280/2004/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 ). This document also called « RMS » for « reporting and mechanism system » is available at the following address : [http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Fr\\_RMS\\_2013\\_\\_.pdf](http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Fr_RMS_2013__.pdf)).

In this document, the share between ETS and non-ETS emissions is given for the year 2005 and the projected emissions in 2020. The source of the results presented is the same as for BR1 projections.

According to these projections, ETS emissions should be reduced from 162 MtCO<sub>2e</sub> in 2005 to 133 MtCO<sub>2e</sub> (- 17,9 %) in the “with existing measures scenario”.

For information, according to the latest figures available published by the European Environment Agency, the emissions in 2013 of French installations covered by EU-ETS are estimated to be 23.7 % lower than in 2005 (this estimation is based on figures corresponding to the ETS perimeter of 2013). The level of reduction is already higher than what is projected for 2020.

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**Question from:** Egypt at Monday, 29 September 2014

**Category:** Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** Reliable mitigation models

kindly specify and tell me about the reliable mitigation models which were used in building your mitigation scenarios in your national communication or BUR submissions ?

**Answered by:** France at Friday, 28 November 2014

The ex-ante evaluation of policies and measures for energy and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases pose a series of questions:

- a) The estimation of the expected impact of a measure on energy balances and future CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- b) Taking into account the interactions between measures and the estimated overall impacts of the proposed policy
- c) The estimated costs of these measures and policies, given feedback on the whole economy and the accompanying economic policies.

Because of their theoretical foundations but also the technical constraints of formalization, existing models respond correctly to either of these questions, but never all at once.

In our projections scenarios, we then use several models.

- a techno-economic energy demand model (MedPro, for the housing sector) : it is based on a physical description of the process and technology of energy consumption, and coupled with the economic determinants of these consumptions. It is a bottom up model that allows to describe the energy demand at a much more disaggregated level than any econometric and global approach.



- a partial equilibrium model of the energy system (POLES) describes the equilibrium supply-demand for a given macro-economic context. In POLES, the final energy demand is treated at a much broader level than in the techno-economic models of energy demand (Med-Pro). POLES is based on econometric relationships where the only drivers of demand considered are the level of economic activity, prices and technological trends. From the perspective of the analysis of the impacts of policies and measures, the price becomes the main variable - if not the only one - on the energy system. Prices determine the balance of supply and demand in each country and region, and in major international markets (oil, gas, coal). The advantage of using such a model is of course its overall character (entire energy system of countries, France in occurrence, interactions with other European countries and with the rest of the world), which allows to assess the overall impact of policies and measures (not just those on demand) taking into account the international environment. Another advantage is that it allows to assess the costs incurred by the policies and measures (investment costs in the energy sector, marginal costs of reducing CO2 emissions...).

- a macroeconomic models (NEMESIS) that describes the overall functioning of the economy, according to some macroeconomic underlying theories, from econometric functions generally calibrated on historical data. The specific representation of the energy in this model is such that energy is understood primarily in monetary terms (volume and price), necessarily at a very aggregate level, consistent with the overall structure of the model and the available statistics. The main advantage of such models is to analyze the macroeconomic impacts and (sometimes) macro-sectoral changes in the price system (e. g. due to tariff and tax policies), in a given context of demographic, economic and technological evolutions.

The models presented above usually cover only a portion of the greenhouse gas emissions (emissions from the combustion of energy). But we are interested in modelling all greenhouse gas emissions as well as air pollutants. Projected emissions of greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants are obtained through modelling tools of the organisation CITEPA and Armines.

- the CITEPA model is used for the calculation of all greenhouse gas emissions and air pollutants and combines the bottom-up and the top-down approaches in the different modelled sectors (production energy, industry, transport, agriculture, waste). It concludes the chain of previously mentioned models in estimating projections for France. It is very dependent on the quality and detail of data provided by the "upstream" models.

- the RIEP model (Refrigerant Inventories and Emissions Previsions), developed by Armines for calculating emissions of fluorinated gases (the refrigerant fluids part), is based on a bottom-up approach which reconstructs the bank (or stock) of refrigerant fluids based on the description of the equipment fleet.

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**Question from:** Egypt at Monday, 29 September 2014

**Category:** All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** Green House Gases Data Base

what are the main cores in Greenhouse Gases Database and what are the responsible entities to manage this database and how many times should feed it by the update data annually ?

**Answered by:** France at Friday, 28 November 2014

The CITEPA nominated by France is in charge of the collection of activity data and emission factors. An interministerial group validates the methodological improvements. The data are updated each year. More details can be found through the presentation of our national system for inventory in the national inventory report.

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**Question from:** Egypt at Monday, 29 September 2014

**Category:** Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** GHGs data collection system

who can manage and collect data related to GHGs and how many times should get update data annually ?

**Answered by:** France at Friday, 28 November 2014

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**Question from:** China at Monday, 29 September 2014

**Category:** Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** additional policies and measures

According to the TRR, France can only achieve its emission reduction target for non-ETS sectors with additional PaMs. Can France provide further information to address this concern?

**Answered by:** France at Friday, 28 November 2014

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Considering this, new measures could be necessary to achieve the non-ETS target.

Since the 1st of January of 2012, which is the date taken into account for the definition of new measures in the scenarios presented in BR1, new measures have already been adopted, for instance an increase of the budget of the fund aiming at developing renewable heat, and a reinforcement of the white certificate scheme. At the European level, new regulations on emissions from new passenger cars and on fluorinated gases have for example been adopted in March and April 2014.

Besides, at the national level, a law on energy transition and green growth has been presented in July 2014 and is currently discussed at the Parliament.

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**Question from:** China at Monday, 29 September 2014

**Category:** Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

**Title:** clarification on national target

As an EU member, France has not pledged a national mitigation target under the UNFCCC. According to the TRR, for sectors not covered by the EU-ETS, the emission reduction target for France is 14% decrease compared with 2005. However, it is not clear how much effort France is going to make on sectors covered by the EU-ETS, nor the efforts as a whole, compared with its base year level. Additional information is needed in order to make its effort transparent.

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According to these projections, ETS emissions should be reduced from 162 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2005 to 133 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e (- 17,9 %) in the “with existing measures scenario”.

For information, according to the latest figures available published by the European Environment Agency, the emissions in 2013 of French installations covered by EU-ETS are estimated to be 23.7 % lower than in 2005 (this estimation is based on figures corresponding to the ETS perimeter of 2013).

Concerning the effort as a whole, the reduction of GHG emissions in the “with existing measures” scenario in 2020 is given in the chapter V of the National communication (section A.2) : the reduction is estimated to 18.1 % compared to 1990 (463 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2020 vs 565,4 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 1990)