



GOVERNEMENT

*Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité*

FRANCE'S BTR1 FACILITATIVE MULTILATERAL CONSIDERATION OF PROGRESS

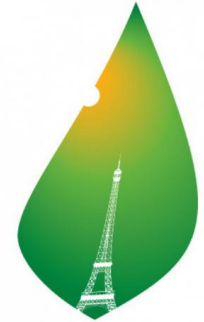
64th session of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)

France's international commitments

France is committed to climate multilateralism & to tackling climate change

France is a Party to the Paris Agreement under two scopes:

- As a member of the European Union, under the EU scope ;
- As France as a whole, encompassing its Overseas Countries and Territories (representing about 1% of France's total GHG emissions).



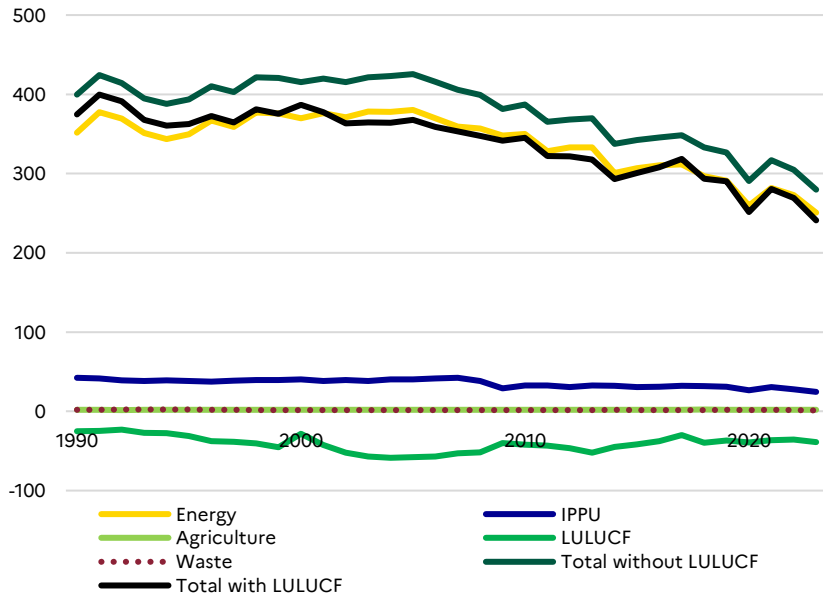
PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

GHG emissions and removals in France (EU)

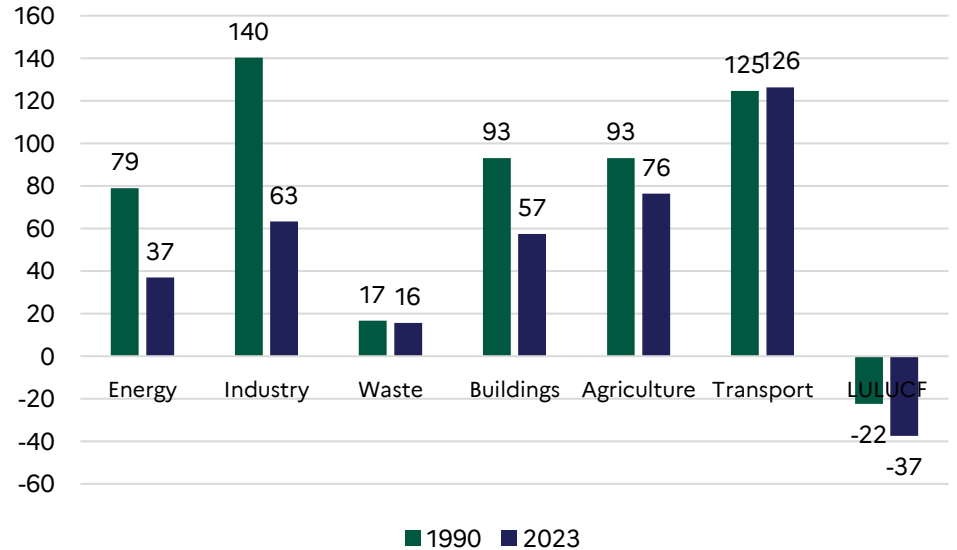
A low GHG-emitting economy, and significant progress made since 1990

- ❖ Among the lowest GHG emissions per capita (5.8 tCO₂e/capita in 2023) within the EU and the G20
- ❖ GHG emission reduction between 1990 and 2023 : -31%, excluding LULUCF ; -35%, including LULUCF while GDP increased by 151%
- ❖ GHG emission reduction shared among all economic sectors

France's GHG emissions, IPCC sectors, MtCO₂e



France's GHG emissions, economic sectors, MtCO₂e



France (EU) ambition on climate change mitigation

France & EU collective 2020 targets have been overachieved

Climate commitments

- ❖ Kyoto Protocol & Paris Agreement targets : unconditional absolute economy-wide targets
- ❖ EU & FR LT-LEDS : Climate neutrality by 2050

France (EU)	COMMITMENTS	FRANCE	EU	RESULTS FR	RESULTS EU
2020 target Kyoto Commitment	Kyoto Protocol by 2020 from 1990 (EU-27)	EU level	-20%	-28% (gross)	-31.6% (gross)
	EU-ETS (EU-27) by 2020 from 2005	EU level	-21%	-46%	-41%
	Non-ETS emissions by 2020 (EU-27) from 2005	-14%	-10%	-21.5%	-16%

France (EU)	COMMITMENTS	FRANCE	EU
2030 EU NDC	2030 target from 1990	-50% (gross)	-55% (net)
	EU-ETS (EU-27) from 2005	EU level	-62%
	Non-ETS emissions from 2005	-47.5%	-40%
2035 EU NDC	2035 target from 1990 levels	<i>TBD</i>	-66.25% ; -72.5%
2040 target - European Climate Law	2040 target from 1990 levels	<i>TBD</i>	-90% (net)
2050 target	Climate neutrality by 2050		

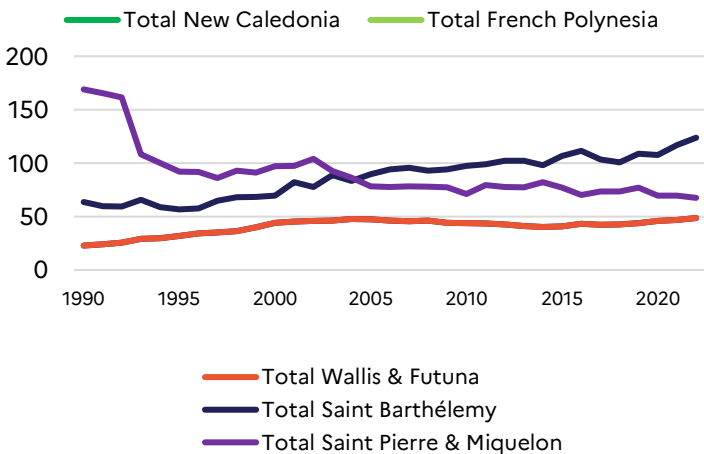
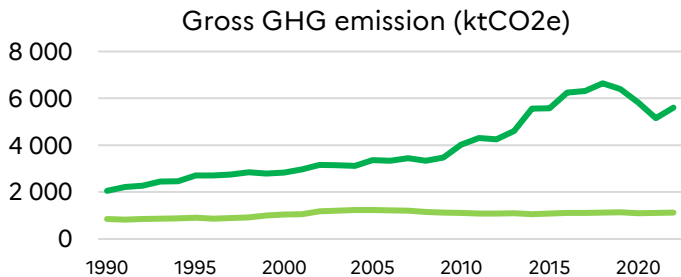
Kyoto Protocol Commitments & Achievements

France within the EU scope is bound by :

- EU's successive NDCs (-55% net in 2030, [-66.25% ; -72.5%] in 2035 vs 1990)
- The EU Climate Law setting an intermediary -90% net target in 2040 vs 1990
- Climate neutrality target by 2050 (net zero GHG emissions)
- The National Low Carbon Strategy (SNBC) is France's long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategy (LT-LEDS) and constitutes the roadmap to reach EU NDC's mitigation targets.

France's OCTs: Past emissions & commitments

France's Overseas Countries and Territories account for about 1% of France's total GHG emissions



France (OCT)	COMMITMENTS
2030 Target	-43% in 2030 from 2016 levels
2035 Target	-62% in 2035 from 2016 levels

French Overseas Countries and Territories commits collectively under the Paris Agreement

- **GHG Trend in OCTs: -8% emission reduction in 2022 from 2016**
- **New Caledonia:** Pacific archipelago, 5600ktCO₂e in 2022
- **French Polynesia:** Pacific archipelago, 1130ktCO₂e in 2022
- **Saint Barthélemy:** Caribbean island, 124 ktCO₂e in 2022
- **Saint Pierre & Miquelon:** North Atlantic archipelago, 67 ktCO₂e in 2022
- **Wallis & Futuna:** Pacific archipelago, 49 ktCO₂e in 2022

Under French law, the OCT have jurisdiction over environmental matters

- OCT set their own climate targets, including those relating to the reduction of their greenhouse gas emissions and the policies and measures to reach said targets
- Each OCT has a specific local governance differing from one another

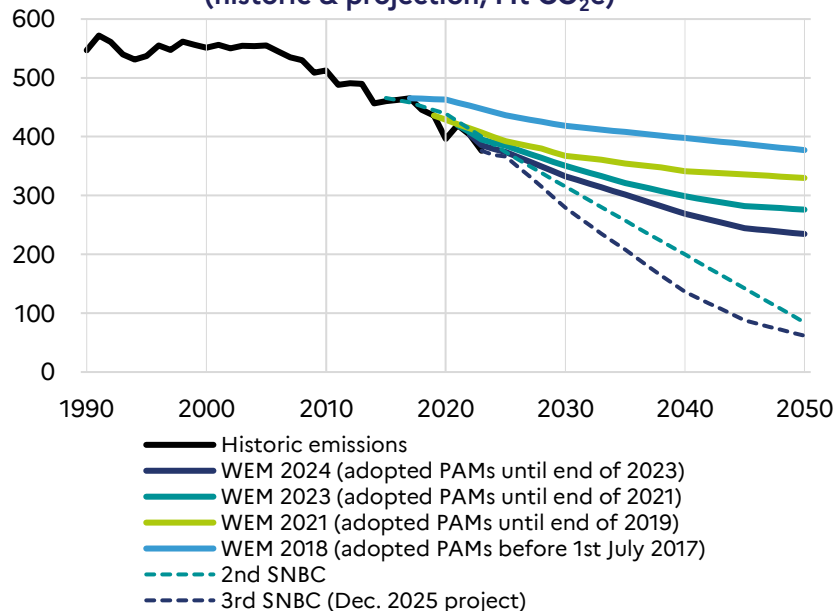
French Polynesia holds world's largest marine protected area: over 1 million km²

A quantified, detailed roadmap for 2030 and 2050

France EU

- ❖ **WEM2024:** -40% gross in 2030 from 1990
- ❖ **WAM SNBC3:** -50% gross in 2030 from 1990
- ❖ **WEM2026:** to be published by end of year 2026

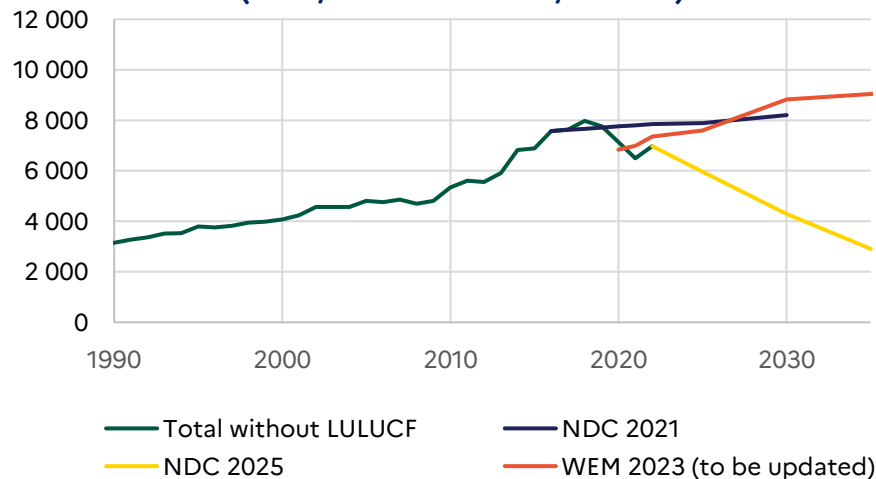
France UE Gross GHG emissions (without LULUCF)
(historic & projection, Mt CO₂e)



French OCT

- ❖ **WEM2023:** limitation of GHG increase, +16% in 2030 vs 2016
- ❖ **WEM:** to be updated to reflect OCTs new PAMs & commitments

French OCT gross GHG emissions
(2023, without LULUCF, ktCO₂e)



Energy and Climate mitigation planning in France (EU)

Third Multiannual Energy Planning (PPE)

- ❖ Sets the Energy planning for the next 10 years
- ❖ Based on extensive consultation & stakeholder involvement
- ❖ Defines several key priorities:
 - Energy Independence
 - Accessible and affordable energy
 - Decarbonized energy mix
 - Enable low-carbon transportation
- ❖ The PPE aims for decreasing the fossil fuel share in the final energy mix to 40% in 2030, 30% by 2035, from 60% in 2023

To reach such targets:

- Electrification of end-uses
- New nuclear reactor units and improve availability of existing fleet
- Develop renewables (offshore & onshore wind, solar, hydropower)



Third National Low-Carbon Strategy (SNBC)*

- ❖ France's LT-LEDS
- ❖ Sets long-term mitigation ambition
- ❖ Defines intermediate 5-years carbon budgets
- ❖ Based on extensive consultation & stakeholder involvement
- ❖ Defines 7 strategic objectives, among which:
 - Halving GHG emissions by 2030 from 1990, climate neutrality by 2050
 - Phasing out fossil fuel with differentiated timeframes:
 - Phase out of coal consumption by 2030;
 - Phase out of oil consumption by 2040-2045;
 - Phase out of fossil gas consumption by 2050.
 - Reducing our final energy consumption
 - Ensuring a fair and sustainable transition
 - First country to set indicative consumption-based emission target:
 - 71% to 79% by 2050 vs 2010

**To be adopted by end of year 2026*

Enhanced policies and measures on mitigation

Mobilization of all public policy tools (law, regulatory, incentive, financial)

❖ Outlook on energy (70% of France's GHG emissions)

- **Renewable Energy support mechanism:** support mechanisms for power producers from renewable sources and biomethane
- **Energy saving certificates (CEE):** Energy demand reduction policy to promote energy efficiency measures
- **Energy sufficiency plan (2022):** a focus on energy sufficiency to reduce our energy consumption
- **RE2020:** energy and environmental regulation for new building projects to ensure energy sufficiency, energy decarbonization, reduced carbon footprint, and ensure comfort in cold or hot weather



❖ Focus on transports – France's main emitting economic sector

- **Ban on short-haul domestic flights** when a train alternative below 2h30 is available
- **Development of high-speed train lines & strategy on rail freight transport development** to support modal shift
- Implementation of a **bonus-malus system**, to incentivize buying less CO2-emitting cars
- **Public financial support** towards deployment of charging infrastructure



❖ A plan to electrify end-uses – announced in April 2026

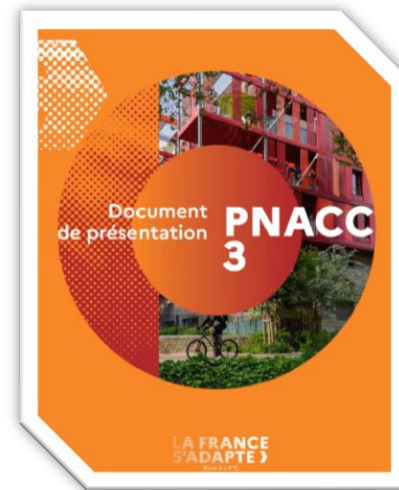
- Buildings: Ban of gas boilers in new buildings by end 2026 ; deployment of 1 Million heat pumps per year by 2030
- Transports: 66% of new cars must be electric by 2030 ; support for electric vehicle acquisition for heavy users & firm
- Industry: Processes electrification ; rapid scale-up of electric car production (1M/year by 2030)



❖ France 2030 (2021): 34Bn€ investment plan over 5 years, half of which is dedicated to the ecological transition

National Adaptation Policy

- ❖ **3rd National Adaptation Plan** adopted in 2025
- ❖ **52 measures** including more than **200 actions**, split in **5 categories**:
 1. Protecting the population
 2. Ensuring the resilience of territories, main services and infrastructures
 3. Ensuring economy's resilience as well as food and economic sovereignty
 4. Protecting our natural and cultural heritage
 5. Mobilising key players



Central feature: the **reference warming trajectory for climate change adaptation (TRACC)**

The current policies and commitments of all countries point to a global warming of (compared with the 1850s):



+ 1,5 °C
in 2030



+ 2 °C
in 2050



+ 3 °C
in 2100



+ 2 °C
in 2030



+ 2,7 °C
in 2050



+ 4 °C
in 2100

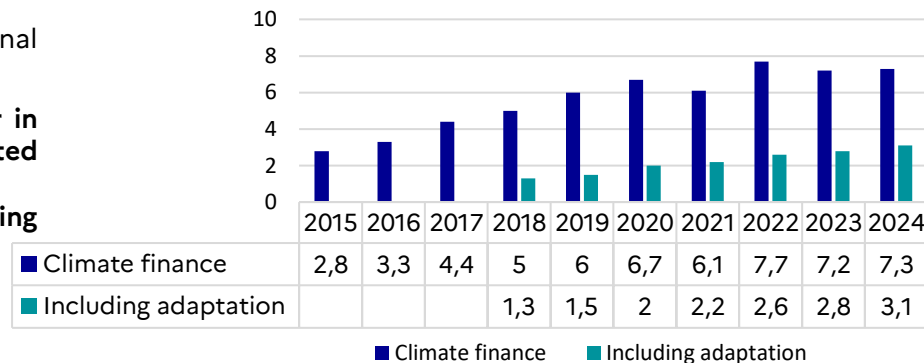
In mainland France, warming will be even steeper:

France's support to Finance, Technology transfer and Capacity-building

Article 9

- ❖ France's voluntary commitment is aligned with the international climate finance objective established under the UNFCCC :
 - France pledged a voluntary contribution of €6 billion per year in climate finance for the period 2021–2025, with one third dedicated to adaptation.
 - Over the past decade, France has increased its climate financing for developing countries by a 2,5 factor.
- ❖ **Tracking framework :** France relies on the OECD Rio Markers methodology as well as more granular approaches to track bilateral climate finance, allowing the identification and quantification of projects contributing to mitigation and adaptation :
 - Each project is assigned a score: 2 if climate is the principal target (counted as : climate share assessed 100%) ; 1 if climate is a significant objective (counted as 40%).
 - More granular approaches developed by AFD with MDBs and IDFC: on a continuous scale (0–100%).
 - Multilateral actors have their own tracking framework.
- ❖ **Key methodological points :**
 - Ensuring transparency and international comparability
 - Harmonising approaches across instruments
 - Managing risks of double counting
 - Ensuring consistent application of methodologies

France's Climate Finance (€bn), 2015 - 2024



- ❖ **In 2023, approximately 90% (89.8%) of climate finance was delivered through bilateral channels, including 87% via the French Development Agency (AFD), and 2.8% through other bilateral instruments, such as Treasury loans, FASEP, the French Global Environment Facility (FFEM), the Innovative Projects Solidarity Fund (FSPI), and the Innovative Civil Society and Stakeholder Coalition Projects (PISCCA).**
- ❖ **Around 10% (10.2%) was channeled through multilateral institutions, including climate and environmental funds and multilateral development banks.**
- ❖ France also supports innovative financing mechanisms such as Just Energy Transition Partnerships and climate resilience clauses.

Article 10 & 11

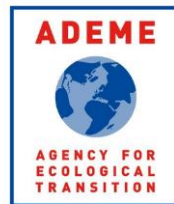
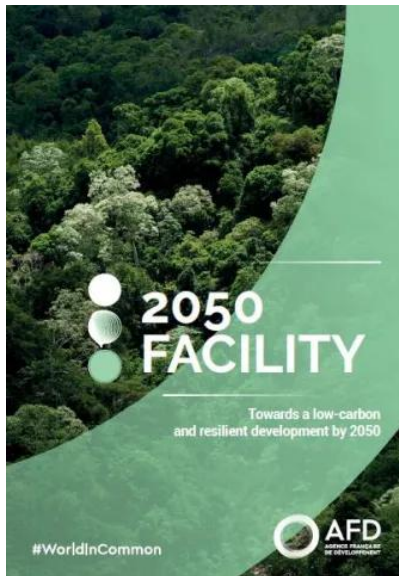
Technology transfer support – Article 10

- **Supporting the development and deployment of climate technologies**

As National Designated Entity, the French Agency for Ecological Transition (ADEME) contributes to the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism by facilitating cooperation between stakeholders, supporting the identification of technological needs, and promoting the transfer of appropriate and mature technologies.

- **Facilitating knowledge sharing and diffusion of solutions**

France, through ADEME, creates partnership and support international initiatives and programs, such as the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, to enhance knowledge sharing around sustainable technologies and best practices.



Capacity building support – Article 11

- **Supporting the design and implementation of climate strategies**

Through the AFD Group, France supports partner countries in developing long-term low-emission and climate-resilient strategies, as well as in operationalizing their nationally determined contributions (NDCs), with a focus on least developed countries and lower- and middle-income countries through specific programmes and tools (e.g. AFD 2050 Facility and AdaptAction).

- **Enabling systemic and long-term transformations**

AFD supports public institutions, financial institutions and private sector actors through a combination of technical assistance, knowledge sharing and financial instruments (e.g. Expertise France implements technical assistance missions related to natural resource management, energy policy development and climate risk management).

Thank you for your attention!

