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Report on the technical review of the third biennial report of France

Developed country Parties were requested by decision 2/CP.17 to submit their third biennial report to the secretariat by 1 January 2018. This report presents the results of the technical review of the third biennial report of France, conducted by an expert review team in accordance with the "Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention".

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AEA	annual emission allocation
AFD	the French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement)
AR4	Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
BR	biennial report
CH_4	methane
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2 eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
CTF	common tabular format
ERT	expert review team
ESD	effort-sharing decision
EU	European Union
EU ETS	European Union Emissions Trading System
F-gases	fluorinated gases
GHG	greenhouse gas
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
IE	included elsewhere
INDC	intended nationally determined contribution
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MDBs	multilateral development banks
NA	not applicable
NC	national communication
NE	not estimated
NF_3	nitrogen trifluoride
NO	not occurring
non-ETS sectors	sectors not covered by the EU ETS
N_2O	nitrous oxide
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PaMs	policies and measures
PFC	perfluorocarbon
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
SIDS	small island developing States
UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs	"UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties"
WAM	'with additional measures'
WEM	'with measures'
WOM	'without measures'

I. Introduction and summary

A. Introduction

1. This is a report on the in-country technical review of the BR3[1] of France. The review was organized by the secretariat in accordance with the "Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention", particularly "Part IV: UNFCCC guidelines for the technical review of biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention" (annex to decision 13/CP.20).

2. In accordance with the same decisions, a draft version of this report was transmitted to the Government of France, which provided no comments.

3. The review was conducted from 9 to 14 April 2018 in Paris by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Mr. Abdelrhani Boucham, (Morocco), Ms. Savitri Garivait (Thailand), Mr. Ture Hammar (Denmark), Mr. Mauro Meirelles de Oliveira Santos (Brazil) and Mr. Lorenz Moosmann (Austria). Mr. Hammar and Mr. Meirelles de Oliveira Santos were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Ms. Veronica Colerio (UNFCCC secretariat).

B. Summary

4. The ERT conducted a technical review of the information reported in the BR3 of France in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs (annex I to decision 2/CP.17).

1. Timeliness

5. The BR3 was submitted on 28 December 2017, before the deadline of 1 January 2018 mandated by decision 2/CP.17. The CTF tables were submitted on 12 January 2018. France also submitted a corrigendum and an English version of the BR3 on 22 February 2018.

2. Completeness, transparency of reporting and adherence to the reporting guidelines

6. Issues and gaps identified by the ERT related to the reported information are presented in table 1. The information reported by France in its BR3 mostly adheres to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs.

Table 1
Summary of completeness and transparency of mandatory information reported by France in its third biennial report

Section of BR	*Completeness*	*Transparency*	*Reference to description of recommendations*
GHG emissions and trends	Mostly complete	Transparent	Issue 1 in table 3
Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target	Complete	Transparent	
Progress in achievement of targets	Complete	Mostly transparent	Issue 1 in table 5
Provision of support to developing country Parties	Mostly complete	Mostly transparent	Issue 1 in table 13 Issues 1 and 2 in table 14

[1] The BR submission comprises the text of the report and the CTF tables, which are both subject to the technical review.

Note: A list of recommendations pertaining to the completeness and transparency issues identified in this table is included in chapter III below.

II. Technical review of the information reported in the third biennial report

A. Information on greenhouse gas emissions and removals related to the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

1. Technical assessment of the reported information

7. Total GHG emissions[2] excluding emissions and removals from LULUCF decreased by 15.7 per cent between 1990 and 2015, whereas total GHG emissions including net emissions or removals from LULUCF decreased by 18.3 per cent over the same period. Table 2 illustrates the emission trends by sector and by gas for France.

Table 2
Greenhouse gas emissions by sector and by gas for France for the period 1990–2015

	GHG emissions (kt CO_2 eq)					*Change (%)*		*Share (%)*	
	1990	*2000*	*2010*	*2014*	*2015*	*1990–2015*	*2014–2015*	*1990*	*2015*
Sector									
1. Energy	382 526.48	395 884.02	371 058.82	316 608.14	322 395.44	–15.7	1.8	69.5	69.5
A1. Energy industries	66 679.75	62 714.77	60 760.29	40 653.66	42 716.38	–35.9	5.1	12.1	9.2
A2. Manufacturing industries and construction	83 039.17	80 634.21	64 333.57	55 156.41	54 047.27	–34.9	–2.0	15.1	11.7
A3. Transport	121 583.42	140 284.04	134 897.17	132 665.27	133 748.83	10.0	0.8	22.1	28.8
A4. and A5. Other	100 281.98	104 420.35	105 287.03	83 850.36	87 706.88	–12.5	4.6	18.2	18.9
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	10 942.16	7 830.65	5 780.76	4 282.44	4 176.08	–61.8	–2.5	2.0	0.9
C. CO_2 transport and storage	NO, IE	NO, IE	NO, IE	NO, IE	NO, IE	–	–	–	–
2. IPPU	67 034.36	53 811.94	47 007.99	45 604.16	44 956.64	–32.9	–1.4	12.2	9.7
3. Agriculture	83 528.65	84 085.84	78 109.01	79 183.12	78 694.56	–5.8	–0.6	15.2	17.0
4. LULUCF	–26 479.12	–23 084.01	–39 345.49	–39 860.40	–35 809.76	35.2	–10.2	NA	NA
5. Waste	16 979.01	21 966.54	20 590.57	18 682.03	17 603.45	3.7	–5.8	3.1	3.8
6. Other	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	–	–	–	–
Gas [a]									
CO_2	401 973.82	417 895.76	392 652.23	337 606.25	342 458.79	–14.8	1.4	73.1	73.9
CH_4	70 059.49	70 788.16	63 233.32	60 276.54	59 352.06	–15.3	–1.5	12.7	12.8
N_2O	66 192.27	55 037.24	41 932.38	41 647.05	41 442.13	–37.4	–0.5	12.0	8.9
HFCs	4 402.20	6 630.04	17 409.86	19 443.44	19 324.39	339.0	–0.6	0.8	4.2
PFCs	5 202.47	2 997.49	617.37	603.83	540.18	–89.6	–10.5	0.9	0.1
SF_6	2 221.77	2 379.77	889.10	489.72	521.91	–76.5	6.6	0.4	0.1
NF_3	16.48	19.89	32.13	10.63	10.63	–35.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total GHG emissions without LULUCF	**550 068.50**	**555 748.34**	**516 766.39**	**460 077.46**	**463 650.09**	**–15.7**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Total GHG emissions with	**523 589.38**	**532 664.33**	**477 420.89**	**420 217.06**	**427 840.33**	**–18.3**	**1.8**	**NA**	**NA**

[2] In this report, the term "total GHG emissions" refers to the aggregated national GHG emissions expressed in terms of CO_2 eq excluding LULUCF, unless otherwise specified. Values in this paragraph are calculated based on the 2017 annual submission, version 3.

	GHG emissions (kt CO_2 eq)					*Change (%)*		*Share (%)*	
	1990	*2000*	*2010*	*2014*	*2015*	*1990–2015*	*2014–2015*	*1990*	*2015*
LULUCF									

Source: GHG emission data: France's 2017 annual submission, version 3.

[a] Emissions by gas without LULUCF and without indirect CO_2.

8. The decrease in total emissions was driven mainly by factors such as the improvement of industrial processes, the increasingly service-based nature of the French economy, and mitigation measures in the energy, agriculture and waste sectors.

9. In brief, France's national inventory arrangements were established in accordance with the interministerial decree dated 24 August 2011 on the "National system for air emissions inventories and audits". No changes in the arrangements have been made since the BR2.

2. Assessment of adherence to the reporting guidelines

10. The ERT assessed the information reported in the BR3 of France and identified an issue relating to completeness. The finding is described in table 3.

Table 3
Findings on greenhouse gas emissions and trends from the review of the third biennial report of France

No.	*Reporting requirement, issue type and assessment*	*Description of the finding with recommendation or encouragement*
1	Reporting requirement specified in paragraph 2 Issue type completeness Assessment recommendation	In its BR3, France provided summary text and a figure on GHG emissions and trends for the geographical scope of the Convention (figure 1.1) and for the geographical scope of the Kyoto Protocol (i.e. without overseas territories) (figure 1.2). However, the ERT found that summary table 1.1 provided in the BR3 showed GHG emissions under the Kyoto Protocol, although these emissions were labelled as "under the Convention". Hence the BR3 did not include a summary table with GHG emissions under the Convention. During the review, France provided information on emissions under the Convention in tabular format, consistent with the data provided in the most recent annual inventory submission. The ERT recommends that France provide, in its next BR, summary information in tabular format for the geographical scope of the Convention and ensure that the provided information in the BR is correctly labelled.

Note: Paragraph number listed under reporting requirement refers to the relevant paragraph of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs. The reporting on the requirements not included in this table is considered to be complete, transparent and adhering to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs.

B. Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of targets

1. Technical assessment of the reported information

11. For France, the Convention entered into force on 23 June 1994. Under the Convention France committed to contributing to the achievement of the joint EU economy-wide emission reduction target of 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020. The EU offered to move to a 30 per cent reduction target on the condition that other developed countries commit to a comparable target and developing countries contribute according to their responsibilities and respective capabilities under a new global climate change agreement.

12. The target for the EU and its member States is formalized in the EU 2020 climate and energy package. The legislative package regulates emissions of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 using global warming potential values from the AR4 to aggregate the GHG

emissions of the EU until 2020. Emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector are not included in the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target under the Convention. The EU generally allows its member States to use units from the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms as well as new market mechanisms for compliance purposes, subject to a number of restrictions in terms of origin and type of project and up to an established limit. Companies can make use of such units to fulfil their requirements under the EU ETS.

13. The EU 2020 climate and energy package includes the EU ETS and the ESD (see chapter II.C.1 below). The EU ETS covers mainly point emissions sources in the energy, industry and aviation sectors. An EU-wide emissions cap has been put in place for the period 2013–2020 with the goal of reducing emissions by 21 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020. Emissions from non-ETS sectors are regulated through member State specific targets that add up to a reduction at the EU level of 10 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020.

14. Under the ESD, France has a target of reducing its total emissions to 14.0 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020 for non-ETS sectors. National emission targets for non-ETS sectors for 2020 have been translated into binding quantified AEAs for the period 2013–2020. France's AEAs change following a linear path from 408,762.81 kt CO_2 eq in 2013 to 355,274.21 kt CO_2 eq in 2020.[3]

2. Assessment of adherence to the reporting guidelines

15. The ERT assessed the information reported in the BR3 of France and recognized that the reporting is complete, transparent and adhering to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs. No issues relating to the topics discussed in this chapter of the review report were raised during the review.

C. Progress made towards the achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

1. Mitigation actions and their effects

(a) Technical assessment of the reported information

16. France provided information on its package of PaMs implemented, adopted and planned, by sector and by gas, in order to fulfil its commitments under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. France reported on its policy context and legal and institutional arrangements put in place to implement its commitments and monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of its PaMs.

17. France provided information on a set of PaMs similar to those previously reported. France also provided information on changes made since the previous submission to its institutional, legal, administrative and procedural arrangements used for domestic compliance, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and evaluation of the progress made towards its target. The National Low Carbon Strategy was adopted by decree on 18 November 2015 and uses 'carbon budgets' as the basis to set GHG emission reduction targets over four 5-year periods, with a long-term objective to reduce GHG emissions by 75 per cent by 2050. Regular monitoring of its implementation has been put in place by the Department for Combating Greenhouse Gas Emissions, to report to the stakeholders involved in its development and to feed the process of reviewing the strategy every 5 years. A group of 150 indicators has been defined, showing which PaMs in the strategy are denoted, monitored and run. The National Low Carbon Strategy review process was initiated in 2017 for publication at the end of 2018.

18. The key overarching related cross-sectoral policy in the EU is the 2020 climate and energy package, adopted in 2009, which includes the revised EU ETS and the ESD. The

[3] European Commission decision 2017/1471 of 10 August 2017 amending decision 2013/162/EU of 26 March 2013 to revise member States' AEAs for the period from 2017 to 2020.

package is supplemented by renewable energy and energy efficiency legislation and legislative proposals on the 2020 targets for CO_2 emissions from cars and vans, the carbon capture and storage directive, and the general programmes for environmental conservation, namely the 7th Environment Action Programme and the clean air policy package.

19. In operation since 2005, the EU ETS is a cap-and-trade system that covers all significant energy-intensive installations (mainly large point emissions sources such as power plants and industrial facilities) that produce 40–45 per cent of the GHG emissions of the EU. It is expected that the EU ETS will guarantee that the 2020 target (a 21 per cent emission reduction below the 2005 level) will be achieved for sectors under the scheme. The third phase of the EU ETS started in 2013 and the system now includes aircraft operations (since 2012) as well as N_2O emissions from chemical industries, PFC emissions from aluminium production and CO_2 emissions from industrial processes (since 2013).

20. The ESD became operational in 2013 and covers sectors outside the EU ETS, including transport (excluding domestic and international aviation, and international maritime transport), residential and commercial buildings, agriculture and waste, together accounting for 55–60 per cent of the GHG emissions of the EU. The aim of the ESD is to decrease GHG emissions in the EU by 10 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020 and includes binding annual targets for each member State for 2013–2020.

21. France highlighted the EU-wide mitigation actions and targets by 2030, which are under development, for emission reduction, renewable energy and energy efficiency along with the governance for climate and energy action, including integrated reporting. The implementation of these targets is critical for France's contribution to attaining the EU-wide 2030 emission reduction target of 40 per cent compared with the 1990 level.

22. France introduced national-level policies to achieve its targets under the ESD and domestic emission reduction targets. The key policies reported are energy savings certificates, the heat fund, incentives for energy upgrades in existing buildings and the carbon component in energy taxation. The mitigation effect of energy savings certificates is the most significant. Table 4 provides a summary of the reported information on the PaMs of France.

23. In July 2017 France published a new Climate Plan to accelerate the energy and climate transition and the implementation of the Paris Agreement. This plan sets priorities with the aims of achieving carbon neutrality towards the middle of the century, the elimination of thermally inefficient buildings within 10 years, discontinuing the sale of vehicles emitting GHGs by 2040, shutting down the last coal-fired power stations by 2022, gradually phasing out hydrocarbon production in France by 2040, a faster increase in the price of carbon and redoubling of efforts for publicly funded energy transition research.

Table 4
Summary of information on policies and measures reported by France

Sector	*Key PaMs*	*Estimate of mitigation impact by 2020 (kt CO_2 eq)*	*Estimate of mitigation impact by 2030 (kt CO_2 eq)*
Policy framework and cross-sectoral measures	Carbon component in energy taxation	6 140	9 100
Energy			
Transport	European and French regulations for passenger cars: energy/CO_2 label of new cars for sale; "Bonus-malus" scheme for car purchases and EU regulations on CO_2 from new passenger cars	2 412	5 409
Renewable energy	Heat fund	6 361	7 634
Energy efficiency	Incentives for energy upgrades in existing buildings: zero-interest eco-loan and energy transition tax credit	7 200	7 100
	Thermal regulation 2012	3 624	9 001
	Energy savings certificates	16 303	18 290

Sector	*Key PaMs*	*Estimate of mitigation impact by 2020 (kt CO_2 eq)*	*Estimate of mitigation impact by 2030 (kt CO_2 eq)*
IPPU	European F-Gas Regulation II	653	5 404
	EU ETS	NE	NE
Agriculture	Farm Competitiveness and Adaptation Plan; Biogas energy for Nitrogen Autonomy Plan and feed-in tariff for electricity produced by small and medium-sized biogas installations	1 384	3 084
Waste	Waste sorting requirements	1 800	4 000

Note: The estimates of mitigation impact are estimates of emissions of CO_2 or CO_2 eq avoided in a given year as a result of the implementation of mitigation actions.

24. As part of France's reporting obligation under the EU, France submits to the European Commission, every two years, information regarding measures to reduce GHG emissions, including all hypotheses, calculation methods and evaluation results in terms of GHG emission reductions and costs.[4]

(b) Policies and measures in the energy sector

25. **Energy supply**. The reduction of CO_2 emissions from the energy production sector involves the capping of emissions from electricity and heating production facilities and refineries via the EU ETS and through supporting renewable energy.

26. **Renewable energy sources**. The Energy Transition for Green Growth Act of August 2015 sets the following objectives in terms of renewable energy development: increasing the share of renewable energy to 23 per cent of final gross energy consumption by 2020 and to 32 per cent by 2030; and achieving, in 2030, 40 per cent of electricity production, 38 per cent of final heating consumption and 10 per cent of gas consumption from renewable sources. To achieve these objectives France has introduced a planning instrument, the multiannual plan, which sets quantitative targets for each renewable source over a period of 10 years.

27. France uses two mechanisms to achieve its targets: (1) the open access mechanism, which depends on the size of the facility, and is a purchasing obligation at a feed-in tariff exceeding the average market price for small facilities, and for high-capacity installations is a bonus paid as a supplement to the market sale of the electricity it has generated; and (2) tendering procedures, where financial support is allocated on conclusion of a tendering procedure. These procedures are suitable for renewable energy sectors that need supervision owing to the risk of usage conflicts or lack of suitable areas or technological demonstration.

28. **Energy efficiency**. The energy savings certificate scheme has been in operation since 2006 and is based on an obligation to achieve energy savings imposed by the public authorities on energy vendors. A multi-year target is established and allocated to the obligated parties according to their sales volumes. To meet their obligations they need to hold a number of energy savings certificates equivalent to these obligations. Certificates are obtained by carrying out energy saving actions or encouraging consumers to reduce energy consumption. The fourth obligation period is planned from 2018 to 2020 with a target set at 1,600 TWh cumac.[5]

29. The heat fund provides support to projects for producing heat from renewable energy. The heat fund makes renewable heat competitive by guaranteeing a price from renewable sources approximately 5 per cent lower than from conventional sources. The fund has funded 3,900 projects which produce around 2 Mtoe each year.

[4] France 2017 report in accordance with article 13.1 of regulation No. 525/2013.

[5] Final energy saved, cumulated and updated over the life of the product.

30. **Residential and commercial sectors**. The objectives of the measures in this sector are to improve the thermal performance of buildings, to encourage the use of high-performance heating equipment and lowest-carbon energy sources and to improve the efficiency of other types of equipment such as lighting and domestic hot water. The Thermal Regulation 2012 sets an overall energy performance target for new and renovated buildings. At the end of 2016 a trial phase was launched for the Positive Energy Buildings and Carbon Reduction (E+C–) certification label for the construction of exemplary buildings. This trial phase will pave the way for future environmental regulations for new buildings. The label brings together requirements for both energy use and GHG emissions in new buildings.

31. Financial aid is available for private individuals and social landlords to foster energy-related renovation of buildings. For example, the energy transition tax credit makes it possible to save 30 per cent on personal income tax for expenditure on certain performance improvement works, and the zero-interest eco-loan enables recipients to benefit from a zero-interest loan of up to EUR 30,000 to finance a range of energy renovation projects.

32. **Transport sector**. The measures in this sector are aimed at improving the energy efficiency of new road transport vehicles, encouraging the development of low-emission vehicles, promoting the development of biofuels and supporting modal shift. The "bonus-malus" scheme in place since 2008 aims to reward buyers of new low-emission cars and to penalize those who choose the most polluting vehicles. Since 1 January 2017 the penalty is applied to vehicles with emissions greater than 185 g CO_2/km and leads to an increase in the purchasing price from EUR 50 to EUR 10,000. At the European level, Regulations (EC) No. 443/2009 and No. 333/2014 set a target 95 g CO_2/km in 2020, sending a signal to the industry for subsequent production cycles.

33. France reported information on the French PaMs in relation to the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization to demonstrate the effort in supporting the global mechanism to reduce emissions. This activity is performed by France as part of its commitment as an EU member State. The EU has had integrated air transport activities in the EU ETS since 2012 and has introduced a monitoring, reporting and verification system for CO_2 emissions from shipping. As of 1 January 2018, maritime companies have to monitor and report, on an annual basis, emissions from their ships for all intra-EU journeys and all journeys to and from the EU, as well as CO_2 emissions in EU ports.

34. **Industrial sector**. The EU ETS is one of the main tools to reduce GHG emissions from industry (specific measures on F-gases are presented in paragraph 0 below). In addition, several incentive schemes to improve energy efficiency have been established, such as the Green Loan to put in place industrial manufacturing processes that are more energy-efficient.

(c) Policies and measures in other sectors

35. **Industrial processes**. EU regulation 517/2014 on F-gases came into effect on 1 January 2015. It establishes provisions to limit emissions of F-gases from refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment used in buildings, industry and refrigerated transport. Further, France is fostering the transition to less-polluting refrigerants through financial/technical support programmes, public building regulations and communication campaigns; for example, in May 2017 6,000 leaflets were sent to users to inform them about the benefits of moving towards natural refrigerants.

36. **Agriculture**. Emissions in this sector are from agricultural soils, from enteric fermentation, energy consumption and animal manure. The Farm Competitiveness and Adaptation Plan offers financial support for the acquisition of CH_4 digesters, to promote slurry pit covers and effluent management, to reduce the use of mineral fertilizers and to develop leguminous crops. It also provides subsidies to reduce energy consumption and to develop renewable energy sources.

37. **LULUCF**. In comparison with other sectors the LULUCF sector is a net carbon sink. The main objective of the PaMs in this sector is to reduce CO_2 emissions or to

contribute to carbon storage through CO_2 absorption. The Common Agricultural Policy focuses on measures encouraging carbon storage in soils and in biomass, including schemes to maintain grasslands. Further, France is implementing measures to develop timber as a material, particularly in the building industry, and for the development of biomass energy.

38. **Waste management**. Preventing waste production is set as a waste management priority for France. Several PaMs have been introduced in this regard: single-use plastic bags have been banned since 1 January 2016; food donation of unsold products is mandatory; and planned obsolescence is an offence. Regarding waste sorting, since 1 July 2016 there has been an obligation to sort waste produced by economic activities.

(d) Response measures

39. France reported on the assessment of the economic and social consequences of response measures. France presented several initiatives aimed at minimizing adverse impacts, including mitigation actions, the latest changes in institutional provisions, and minimizing adverse effects on developing countries. France provided the list of mitigation actions adopted, implemented or envisaged since the BR2. The latest changes in institutional provisions for monitoring and assessing progress towards achieving goals, were focused on the impacts induced by the establishment of a climate-related governance principle around the National Low Carbon Strategy, consisting of an enhancement of the roles of Parliament and civil society in supervising the overall process. Regarding initiatives aimed at minimizing adverse effects on developing countries of the PaMs implemented, France emphasized the role of the EU framework and regulations on the emission reduction commitments of member States. In addition, France explained that the system put in place by the EU to estimate the impacts of PaMs was used to quantify the effects on other countries. The ERT took note of the additional information provided by France during the review, and noted that a summary of the EU system to estimate the impacts would enhance the transparency of the reported information; in particular, how direct and indirect effects were quantified (e.g. how actions taken for "Developing biofuels" could contribute to "decreasing demand on fossil energies and potentially reduce price sensitivity"). France acknowledged the comments made by the ERT and stated that it will enhance the description of the EU impact estimation system in its next BR.

(e) Assessment of adherence to the reporting guidelines

40. The ERT assessed the information reported in the BR3 of France and identified issues relating to completeness and transparency. The findings are described in table 5.

Table 5
Findings on the mitigation actions and their effects from the review of the third biennial report of France

No.	*Reporting requirement, issue type and assessment*	*Description of the finding with recommendation or encouragement*
1	Reporting requirement specified in paragraph 6 Issue type: transparency Assessment: recommendation	The ERT noted that the information provided in CTF table 3 and in the BR3 textual part related to the impacts of PaMs is not fully transparent. Specifically, the individual estimated mitigation impacts were not provided for some policy actions. During the review, France explained that the measures that are considered to be most important have been evaluated. Some measures have not been evaluated, either because there is a lack of data or because their impact is expected to be small compared with the impact of the measures that have been evaluated. For some measures, such as better information provided to the consumer or energy audits, it is not easy to evaluate their precise impacts. The ERT reiterates the recommendation made in the previous review report that France report the estimated impacts of its individual PaMs in its BR and CTF table 3 or, where information is not available or is included elsewhere, explain this transparently.
2	Reporting requirement specified in Paragraph 24	The ERT noted that France provided a description of the domestic arrangements for the monitoring and evaluation of PaMs, but did not provide information on the self-assessment of compliance with emission reductions required by science or rules for

	assessment of compliance.
Issue type: completeness Assessment: encouragement	The ERT reiterates its encouragement to France to report, to the extent possible, on the domestic arrangements established for the process of the self-assessment of compliance with emission reductions in comparison with emission reduction commitments or the level of emission reduction that is required by science. Also, the ERT encourages France to report, to the extent possible, on the progress made in the establishment of national rules for taking local action against domestic non-compliance with emission reduction targets.

Note: Paragraph number listed under reporting requirement refers to the relevant paragraph of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs. The reporting on the requirements not included in this table is considered to be complete, transparent and adhering to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs.

2. Estimates of emission reductions and removals and the use of units from market-based mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry

(a) Technical assessment of the reported information

41. For 2014 France reported in CTF table 4 annual total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF of 460,077.46 kt CO_2 eq, which is 16.4 per cent below the 1990 level. In 2014 emissions from non-ETS sectors relating to the target under the ESD amounted to 353,528.77 kt CO_2 eq.

42. For 2015 France reported in CTF table 4 annual total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF of 463,650.09 kt CO_2 eq, which is 15.7 per cent below the 1990 level. In 2015 emissions from non-ETS sectors relating to the target under the ESD amounted to 353,009.85 kt CO_2 eq.

43. France, in CTF table 4, reported the contribution of the LULUCF sector. The values reported by France are not included in table 6 below because France is an EU member State, bound by the EU-wide unconditional commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020, which does not include emissions/removals from LULUCF. France reported that it does not intend to use units from market-based mechanisms and reported "0" in CTF tables 4 and 4(b) for 2014 and 2015. Table 6 illustrates France's total GHG emissions, the contribution of LULUCF and the use of units from market-based mechanisms to achieve its target.

Table 6
Summary of information on the use of units from market-based mechanisms and land use, land-use change and forestry by France to achieve its target

Year	*Emissions excluding LULUCF (kt CO_2 eq)*	*Contribution of LULUCF (kt CO_2 eq)*[a]	*Emissions including contribution of LULUCF (kt CO_2 eq)*	*Use of units from market-based mechanisms (kt CO_2 eq)*
1990	550 068.50	NA	NA	NA
2010	516 766.39	NA	NA	0
2011	489 847.03	NA	NA	0
2012	488 943.92	NA	NA	0
2013	487 262.69	NA	NA	0
2014	460 077.46	NA	NA	0
2015	463 650.09	NA	NA	0

Sources: France's BR3 and CTF tables 1, 4, 4(a)I, 4(a)II and 4(b).

[a] France, in CTF table 4, reported the contribution of the LULUCF sector. The ERT did not include the values in this table as the Party is an EU member State, bound by the EU-wide unconditional commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 20 per cent below the 1990 level by 2020, which does not include emissions/removals from LULUCF.

44. In assessing the progress towards the achievement of the 2020 target, the ERT noted that France's emission reduction target for non-ETS sectors is 14.0 per cent below the 2005

level (see para. 0 above). As discussed above, in 2015 France's emissions from non-ETS sectors were 8.2 per cent (31,422.96 kt CO_2 eq) below the AEA under the ESD. In addition, the ERT noted that in 2015 the contribution of LULUCF was 0.00 kt CO_2 eq and the use of market-based mechanisms accounted for 0.00 kt CO_2 eq.

45. The ERT noted that France is making progress towards its emission reduction target by implementing mitigation actions that are delivering significant emission reductions. On the basis of the results of the projections, the ERT also noted that the Party is making progress towards achieving its target under the Convention.

(b) Assessment of adherence to the reporting guidelines

46. The ERT assessed the information reported in the BR3 of France and recognized that the reporting is complete, transparent and adhering to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs. No issues relating to the topics discussed in this chapter of the review report were raised during the review.

3. Projections overview, methodology and results

(a) Technical assessment of the reported information

47. France reported updated projections for 2020 and 2030 relative to actual inventory data for 2015 under the WEM scenario. The WEM scenario reported by France includes implemented and adopted PaMs until 1 July 2016. France did not report a WAM or WOM scenario.

48. In its BR3, France reports detailed information on projections for the geographical scope of the Kyoto Protocol (i.e. without overseas territories). Projection results under the Convention are briefly summarized in the text and additional results are provided in an annex. During the review, France explained that projections for the geographical scope of the Kyoto Protocol are reported for reasons of consistency with the chapter on PaMs, but that more detailed information under the Convention is available. The ERT notes that transparency could be improved if France presents projection results primarily for the scope of the Convention or clearly explains why the focus of the results is on the geographical scope under the Kyoto Protocol.

49. The projections are presented on a sectoral basis, using the same sectoral categories as those used in the reporting on mitigation actions, and on a gas-by-gas basis for CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, PFCs, HFCs and SF_6 (treating PFCs and HFCs collectively in each case) as well as NF_3 for 1990–2035. The projections are also provided in an aggregated format for each sector as well as for a Party total using global warming potential values from the AR4. The ERT noted that in CTF table 6(a), total projected emissions without LULUCF are reported under 'with LULUCF' but the correct information is presented in the BR3.

50. France did not report emission projections for indirect GHGs such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, non-methane volatile organic compounds or sulfur oxides.

51. Emission projections related to fuel sold to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport were reported separately and were not included in the totals. France reported on factors and activities affecting emissions for each sector.

(b) Methodology, assumptions and changes since the previous submission

52. The methodology used for the preparation of the projections is different from that used for the preparation of the emission projections for the BR2. France reported supporting information further explaining the methodologies and the changes made since the BR2. Specifically, various scenario assumptions have been updated, but there have been no significant modifications to the models and methodologies.

53. To prepare its projections, France relied on the following key underlying assumptions: population, gross domestic product, international fuel import prices, international natural gas import prices, international coal prices and the EU ETS carbon price. These variables and assumptions were reported in CTF table 5. The assumptions

were updated on the basis of the most recent economic developments known at the time of the preparation of the projections.

54. France provided information on the changes, since the submission of its BR2, to the assumptions, methodologies, models and approaches used and on the key variables and assumptions used in the preparation of the projection scenarios. France also provided information on sensitivity analyses.

55. Sensitivity analyses were conducted for a number of important assumptions, such as energy prices and economic development indicators. Results of these sensitivity analyses were provided. The resulting changes in emissions amounted to 4 per cent of projected GHG emissions in 2030.

(c) Results of projections

56. The projected emission levels under different scenarios and information on the Kyoto Protocol targets and the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target are presented in table 7 and the figure below.

Table 7
Summary of greenhouse gas emission projections for France

	GHG emissions (kt CO_2 eq per year)	*Changes in relation to base-year[a] level (%)*	*Changes in relation to 1990 level (%)*
Kyoto Protocol base year[b]	548 055.76	NA	NA
Quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment under the Kyoto Protocol (2013–2020)[c]	NA	NA	NA
Quantified economy-wide emission reduction target under the Convention[d]	NA	NA	NA
Inventory data 1990[e]	550 068.50	NA	NA
Inventory data 2015[e]	463 650.09	NA	–15.71
WEM projections for 2020[f]	434 280.61	NA	–21.05
WEM projections for 2030[f]	403 467.89	NA	–26.65

[a] "Base year" in this column refers to the base year used for the target under the Kyoto Protocol, while for the target under the Convention it refers to the base year used for that target.

[b] The Kyoto Protocol base-year level of emissions is provided in the initial review report, contained in document FCCC/IRR/2016/FRA.

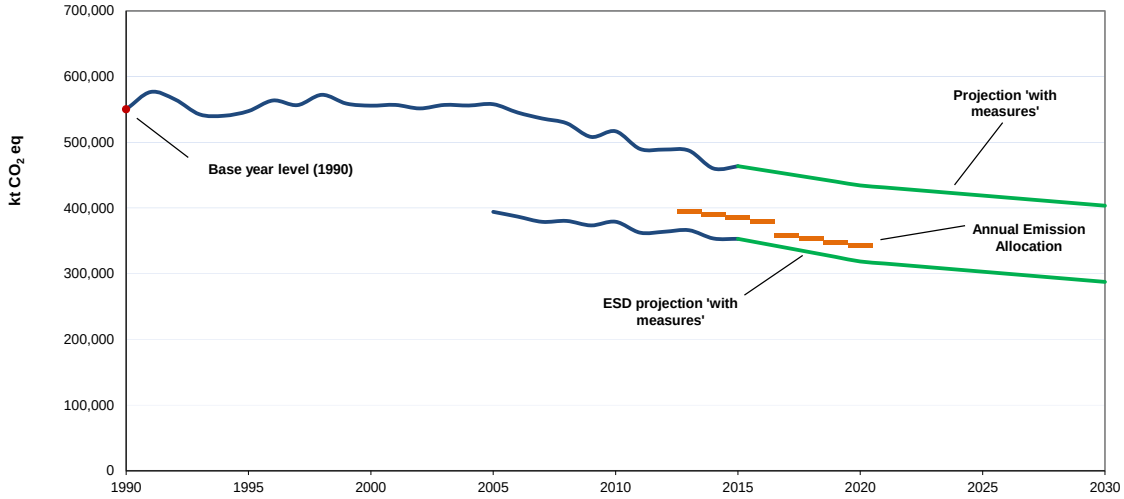
[c] The Kyoto Protocol target for the second commitment period (2013–2020) is a joint target of the EU and its 28 member States and Iceland. The target is to reduce emissions by 20 per cent compared with the base-year (1990) level by 2020. The target for non-ETS sectors is 14.0 per cent for France under the ESD.

[d] The quantified economy-wide emission reduction target under the Convention is a joint target of the EU and its 28 member States. The target is to reduce emissions by 20 per cent compared with the base-year (1990) level by 2020.

[e] From France's 2017 GHG inventory submission, version 3.

[f] From France's NC7 and/or BR3.

Greenhouse gas emission projections reported by France



Sources: (1) data for the years 1990–2015: France's 2017 annual inventory submission, version 3; total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF; (2) data for the years 2016–2030: France's NC7 and BR3; total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF; (3) data for the years 2016–2030: projected GHG emissions for ESD sectors: provided by the Party during the review.

57. France's target for non-ETS sectors is to reduce its total emissions by 14.0 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020 (see para. 0 above). France's AEAs, which correspond to its national emission target for non-ETS sectors, change from 384,432.81 kt CO_2 eq in 2015 to 342,475.08 kt CO_2 eq for 2020. According to the projections under the WEM scenario, emissions from non-ETS sectors are estimated to reach 318,531.00 kt CO_2 eq by 2020. The projected level of emissions under the WEM scenario is 7.0 per cent below the AEAs for 2020. The ERT noted that this suggests that France expects to meet its target under the WEM scenario.

58. France presented the WEM scenario by sector for 2020 and 2030, as summarized in table 8.

Table 8
Summary of greenhouse gas emission projections for France presented by sector

	GHG emissions and removals (kt CO_2 eq)			*Change (%)*	
	1990	*2020*	*2030*	*1990–2020*	*1990–2030*
Sector		*WEM*	*WEM*	*WEM*	*WEM*
Energy (including transport)	382 526.48	300 141.00	282 933.00	–21.5	–26.00
Transport	IE	IE	IE	NA	NA
Industry/industrial processes	67 034.36	43 345.00	34 679.00	–35.3	–48.3
Agriculture	83 528.65	75 577.00	73 498.00	–9.5	–12.0
LULUCF	–26 479.12	–51 889.00	–55 683.00	96.0	110.3
Waste	16 979.01	15 217.00	12 358.00	–10.4	–27.2
Total GHG emissions without LULUCF	**550 068.50**	**434 280.00**	**403 468.00**	**–21.1**	**–26.7**

Sources: GHG emission data: France's 2017 annual inventory submission, version 3; France's BR3 CTF table 6.

59. According to the projections reported for 2020 under the WEM scenario, the most significant emission reductions are expected to occur in the energy and industry/industrial processes sectors, amounting to projected reductions of 82,385.48 kt CO_2 eq (21.5 per cent)

and 23,689.36 kt CO_2 eq (35.3 per cent) between 1990 and 2020, respectively. The pattern of projected emissions reported for 2030 under the same scenario remains the same.

60. France presented the WEM scenario by gas for 2020 and 2030, as summarized in table 9.

Table 9
Summary of greenhouse gas emission projections for France presented by gas

	GHG emissions and removals (kt CO_2 eq)			*Change (%)*	
	1990	*2020*	*2030*	*1990–2020*	*1990–2030*
Gas		*WEM*	*WEM*	*WEM*	*WEM*
CO_2	401 973.82	321 359.18	305 249.01	–20.1	–24.1
CH_4	70 059.49	56 078.51	53 009.54	–20.0	–24.3
N_2O	66 192.27	39 751.6	37 693.73	–39.9	–43.1
HFCs	4 402.20	16 147.55	6 643.29	266.8	50.9
PFCs	5 202.47	498.66	422.58	–90.4	–91.9
SF_6	2 221.77	434.48	439.11	–80.4	–80.2
NF_3	16.48	10.63	10.63	–35.5	–35.5
Total GHG emissions without LULUCF	**550 068.50**	**434 280.00**	**403 468.00**	**–21.1**	**–26.7**

Sources: GHG emission data: France's 2017 annual inventory submission, version 3; France's BR3 CTF table 6.

61. For 2020 the most significant reductions are projected for CO_2 emissions: 80,614.64 kt CO_2 eq (20.0 per cent) between 1990 and 2020. Likewise, the most significant reductions for 2030 are projected for CO_2 emissions: 96,724.81 kt CO_2 eq (24.1 per cent) between 1990 and 2030.

(d) Assessment of adherence to the reporting guidelines

62. The ERT assessed the information reported in the BR3 of France and identified issues relating to transparency and completeness. The findings are described in table 10.

Table 10
Findings on greenhouse gas emission projections reported in the third biennial report of France

No.	*Reporting requirement, issue type and assessment*	*Description of the finding with recommendation or encouragement*
1	Reporting requirement[a] specified in paragraph 28	The BR3 does not include all of the information on projections encouraged by the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs. Specifically, France does not report projections for the WAM and WOM scenarios.
	Issue type: completeness	During the review, France indicated that the National Low Carbon Strategy is currently being revised and that France is planning to report projections including the WAM scenario from that revised strategy in the next submission.
	Assessment: encouragement	The ERT encourages the Party to include a WAM scenario in its next submission and to include a WOM scenario if such a scenario is available.
2	Reporting requirement[a] specified in paragraph 35	France does not report projections for indirect GHGs or for sulfur oxides.
	Issue: completeness	During the review, France informed the ERT that such projections have been carried out and reported under the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution.
	Assessment: encouragement	The ERT encourages the Party to provide a reference to these projections in its next BR.

No.	*Reporting requirement, issue type and assessment*	*Description of the finding with recommendation or encouragement*
3	Reporting requirement[a] specified in paragraph 43 Issue: completeness Assessment: encouragement	In its BR3, France did not provide information on strengths or weaknesses of the model or approach used for the projections, or on how the approach accounts for any overlap or synergies that may exist between different PaMs. During the review, France provided information on several models used, including Medpro (energy consumption model) and the refrigerant inventory and emission model for transport and for the residential sector. France explained it uses sectoral models to take into account the synergies between the PaMs of the same sector and thus to avoid major overlaps. The links between different sectors is more difficult and is addressed by defining consistent hypotheses for the different sectors to avoid the overlaps. The ERT encourages the Party to provide, in its next NC, brief information on strengths and weaknesses of the model or approach and on how the approach accounts for any overlap or synergies, similar to the information provided during the review.
4	Reporting requirement[a] specified in paragraph 44 Issue type: completeness Assessment: encouragement	In its BR3, France did not provide references for the models used, in order to explain the gases/sectors for which they were used. During the review, France provided references for the various models used (see issue 3 above). The ERT encourages the Party to provide, in its next BR, key references for the models used in the projections.
5	Reporting requirement[a] specified in paragraph 45 Issue type: completeness Assessment: encouragement	In its BR3, France provided information on the models used, but did not provide specific information on the main differences in the assumptions, methods employed and results between projections in the current BR and those in earlier BRs. France provided such information during the review. Regarding assumptions, the main differences are an increase in the carbon tax, extension of the energy saving certificates scheme to 2020 and inclusion of EU regulation 517/2014 on F-gases. Regarding methods, the main difference is that sectoral models have been improved and recalibrated. Regarding the main difference in the results, a decrease in the energy consumption, agriculture and waste sectors has been observed. The ERT encourages the Party to provide, in its next BR, brief information on the main differences in the assumptions, methods employed and results between projections in the current NC and those in earlier NCs, similar to the information provided during the review.

Note: The reporting on the requirements not included in this table is considered to be complete, transparent and adhering to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs.

[a] Paragraph number listed under reporting requirement refers to the relevant paragraph of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs.

D. Provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing country Parties

1. Approach and methodologies used to track support provided to non-Annex I Parties

(a) Technical assessment of the reported information

63. In the BR3 France reported information on the provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support required under the Convention.

64. France provided details on what “new and additional” support it has provided and clarified how this support is “new and additional”. France’s definition of additionality is: all new commitments from bilateral sources or disbursement made for multilateral instruments which represent an increase over climate-related financial support reported for the previous years. France justifies this by referring to the fact that the budget and overall spending are

negotiated every year. With respect to this definition, all climate finance flows reported in BR3 are considered to be new and additional, except France's financial support related to the Clean Technology Fund, for which the loan contribution was disbursed in 2010.

65. France reported the financial support that it has provided to non-Annex I Parties, distinguishing between support for mitigation and adaptation activities and recognizing the capacity-building elements of such support. It explained how it tracks finance for adaptation and mitigation using a methodology developed within AFD, which is responsible for the major part of France's bilateral climate commitments, to determine the climate-specific funding for each relevant project and whether its activities are mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting. This methodology is also applied by the French Global Environment Facility. For the two other instruments, grants and concessional loans from the French Treasury, France identified projects matching the Rio marker of the OECD Creditor Reporting System database.

66. The BR3 includes information on the national approach to tracking the provision of support, indicators, delivery mechanisms used and allocation channels tracked. France included information on how it has refined its approach to tracking climate support and methodologies. Regarding the climate-relevant share of concessional contributions to MDBs, France reported for the first time on its climate-relevant share of contributions to several concessionary financial instruments, namely, the International Development Association, the African Development Fund, the Asian Development Fund, the Special Inter-American Development Fund and International Fund for Agricultural Development. France reported that it considers its core contribution to the concessionary arms of MDBs and multiplies it by the average imputed multilateral shares, based on the adjusted shares communicated to the OECD.[6] For 2016, France used the average share for 2014/2015 because the MDBs were not available. In addition, the ERT noted that although data on the distribution between mitigation and adaptation was often available at the MDB level, there was no specific share for the concessional funds taken into consideration. Consequently, all climate-relevant shares of France's contribution to MDBs were considered to be cross-cutting. The grant elements of development loans were not recorded.

67. France described the methodology and underlying assumptions used for collecting and reporting information on financial support, including, for multilateral reporting, OECD Development Assistance Committee definitions; and for bilateral contributions, there are differences at the project level (each institution/instrument uses a slightly different methodology).

(b) Assessment of adherence to the reporting guidelines

68. The ERT assessed the information reported in the BR3 of France and recognized that the reporting is complete, transparent and adhering to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs. No issues relating to the topics discussed in this chapter of the review report were raised during the review.

2. Financial resources

(a) Technical assessment of the reported information

69. France reported information on the provision of financial support required under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, including on financial support provided, committed and pledged, allocation channels and annual contributions.

70. France described how its resources address the adaptation and mitigation needs of non-Annex I Parties. It also described how those resources assist non-Annex I Parties to mitigate and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, facilitate economic and social response measures, and contribute to technology development and transfer and capacity-building related to mitigation and adaptation. France reported information on the assistance

[6] http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-topics/Imputed multilateral shares.xlsx.

that it has provided to developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to help them to meet the costs of adaptation to those adverse effects. During the review, France gave more details on these points, stressing that it is building with the recipient countries long-term low-carbon or resilience strategies, with a strong focus on adaptation where technical assistance/capacity-building is also needed, particularly in the most vulnerable countries. France also develops direct cooperation with financial institutions in countries (public and private), in order to help financial institutions to transform and reorient financial flows. Additionally, in 2015 France contributed USD 5,546,609 to the Adaptation Fund.

71. With regard to the most recent financial contributions aimed at enhancing the implementation of the Convention by developing countries, France reported in its BR3 that its climate finance has been allocated on the basis of priority areas, such as Africa, as affirmed by the Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development. In January 2015, AFD funded an initial facility in order to assist 26 developing countries, including African countries and SIDS, to prepare their INDCs. After the Paris Agreement, AFD decided to set up a new "AdaptaCtion" facility aimed at preparing the implementation of commitments made by countries in their nationally determined contributions. Table 11 includes some of the information reported by France on its provision of financial support.

Table 11
Summary of information on provision of financial support by France in 2015–2016
(Millions of United States dollars)

	Year of disbursement	
Allocation channel of public financial support	*2015*	*2016*
Official development assistance[a]	12 978.23	12 370.60
Climate-specific contributions through multilateral channels, including:	140.87	105.13
Global Environment Facility	19.95	19.95
Least Developed Countries Fund	0	16.59
Adaptation Fund	5.55	0
Green Climate Fund	115.37	68.58
Financial institutions, including regional development banks:	114.83	113.95
African Development Fund	36.31	113.95
Asian Development Bank Special Funds	4.29	30.16
Inter-American Development Bank Special Fund	0.15	4.28
International Fund for Agricultural Development	9.04	0.84
International Development Association	65.03	69.50
Climate-specific contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels	2 961.45	3 473.95

[a] *Sources*: (1) Query Wizard for International Development Statistics, available at http://stats.oecd.org/qwids/; (2) BR3 and NC7 submission.

72. France has been reporting the estimated amount of private climate finance mobilized by its public support since 2015 (covering the years 2013, 2014 and 2015). In 2017, AFD re-commissioned a study to identify the private finance leveraged towards mitigation and adaptation activities in developing countries and policies/measures/actions that promote the scaling up of private investment. This work is limited to the French bilateral instrument of AFD, which concentrates more than 91.5 per cent of France's climate finance provided in 2016. The methodological approach of this study is similar to the one of 2015. The ERT noted that, despite significant improvements in the methodologies used to estimate private climate finance mobilized by AFD climate interventions, some aspects still rely on normative approaches, such as credit lines. The ERT suggests that France continue its effort to track private climate finance mobilized by its public support and for scaling up private investment.

73. France reported on its climate-specific public financial support, totalling USD 3.217 billion in 2015 and USD 3.693 billion in 2016, which represented an increase of 14.8 per cent of committed contributions. During the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, France announced an increase in its annual climate funding from EUR 3 billion in 2015 to EUR 5 billion in 2020, of which EUR 1 billion will be dedicated to funding adaptation to climate change. During the reporting period, France placed a particular focus on African countries, for which it allocated around USD 1.700 billion in terms of contribution through bilateral, regional and other channels.

74. The ERT noted that France reported in CTF table 7(b) its bilateral support allocated to Annex I Parties in 2015 and 2016. Information on financial support from the public sector provided through multilateral and bilateral channels and the allocation of that support by priority is presented in table 12.

Table 12
Summary of information on channels of financial support used in 2015–2016 by France
(Millions of United States dollars)

Allocation channel of public financial support	*Year of disbursement*				*Share (%)*	
	2015	*2016*	*Difference*	*Change (%)*	*2015*	*2016*
Support through bilateral and multilateral channels allocated for:						
Mitigation	1 834.43	2 525.88	691.45	37.7	57.0	68.4
Adaptation	739.30	386.97	–352.32	–47.7	23.0	10.5
Cross-cutting	643.42	780.17	136.75	21.3	20	21.1
Other	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Total	**3 217.15**	**3 693.03**	**475.88**	**14.8**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Detailed information by type of channel						
Multilateral channels						
Mitigation	19.95	19.95	0	0	7.8	9.1
Adaptation	5.55	16.59	11.05	199.2	2.2	7.6
Cross-cutting	230.20	182.53	–47.66	–20.7	90.0	83.3
Other	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Total	**255.70**	**219.08**	**–36.62**	–14.3	**100.0**	**100.0**
Bilateral channels						
Mitigation	1 814.48	2 505.93	691.45	38.1	61.3	72.1
Adaptation	733.75	370.38	–363.37	–49.5	24.8	10.7
Cross-cutting	413.22	597.64	184.42	44.6	14.0	17.2
Other	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Total	**2 961.45**	**3 473.95**	**512.50**	**17.3**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Multilateral compared with bilateral channels						
Multilateral	255.7	219.08	–36.62	–14.3	7.9	5.9
Bilateral	2 961.45	3 473.95	512.50	17.3	92.1	94.1
Total	**3 217.15**	**3 693.03**	**475.88**	**14.8**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: CTF tables 7, 7(a) and 7(b) of the BR3 of France.

75. The BR3 includes detailed information on the financial support provided though multilateral, bilateral and regional channels in 2015 and 2016. More specifically, France contributed through multilateral channels, as reported in the BR3, USD 255.70 and 219.08 million for 2015 and 2016, respectively. The contributions were made to specialized

multilateral climate change funds, such as the Global Environment Facility, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund.

76. The BR3 and CTF table 7(b) also include detailed information on the total financial support provided though bilateral (USD 7.99 and 3,276.31 million) and regional (USD 2,953.46 and 197.63 million) channels in 2015 and 2016, respectively. The major bilateral/regional contributor in France is AFD, responsible for 99.7 per cent of contributions in 2015 and 97.4 per cent in 2016. The shares of AFD resources in 2015 were 61.4 per cent for mitigation, 24.7 per cent for adaptation and 13.9 per cent for crossing-cutting projects, while in 2016 the shares were 71.7 per cent, 10.9 per cent, and 17.4 per cent, respectively. AFD contribution through regional channels was 100 per cent in 2015, with an inversion in 2016, when 94.4 per cent of its support was through bilateral channels.

77. The BR3 provides information on the types of support provided. In terms of the focus of public financial support, as reported in CTF table 7 for 2015, the shares of the total public financial support allocated for mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting projects were 57.0, 23.0 and 21.0 per cent, respectively. In addition, 7.8 per cent of the total public financial support was allocated through multilateral channels and 92.2 per cent through bilateral, regional and other channels. In 2016, the shares of total public financial support allocated for mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting projects were 68.4, 10.5 and 21.1 per cent, respectively. Furthermore, 5.7 per cent of the total public financial support was allocated through multilateral channels and 94.2 per cent through bilateral, regional and other channels.

78. The ERT noted that in 2015 and in 2016 most of the financial contributions made through multilateral channels were allocated for activities that are cross-cutting across mitigation and adaptation, as reported in CTF table 7(a). Regarding bilateral/regional contributions the corresponding allocations for 2015 were directed mostly to energy (45.7 per cent), cross-cutting (21.4 per cent) and water (18.0 per cent) sectors. In 2016, the main sectors were energy (31.6 per cent), transport (29.7 per cent) and water/sanitation (12.5 per cent), as reported in CTF table 7(b).

79. CTF tables 7(a) and 7(b) include information on the types of financial instrument used in the provision of assistance to developing countries, which include grants, concessional loans and non-concessional loans. The ERT noted that the concessional loans accounted for most of the total public financial support (84.5 per cent in 2015 and 81.2 per cent in 2016).

80. In the BR3 France clarified that private finance is mainly mobilized for technologies and services in the environment and energy sector. It reported on how it uses public funds to promote private sector financial support to developing countries, which it sees as pivotal to effectively increasing mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing countries. PROPARCO, a subsidiary of AFD for the private sector, receives 30 per cent of the annual "climate" commitment target, as per the established strategy, with the aim to scale up private investment.

81. France reported on the difficulty in collecting information and reporting on private financial flows leveraged by bilateral climate finance for mitigation and adaptation activities in non-Annex I Parties, which is due to the established practice of reporting by private organizations. France has improved on the methodologies to estimate private climate finance mobilized by AFD climate interventions. Nevertheless, France reported that some aspects still rely on normative approaches, such as credit lines. For credit lines, no data are available at the subproject level, so a specific methodology based on proxies is used.

(b) Assessment of adherence to the reporting guidelines

82. The ERT assessed the information reported in the BR3 of France and identified an issue relating to transparency. The finding is described in table 13.

Table 13
Finding on financial resources from the review of the third biennial report of France

No.	*Reporting requirement, issue type and assessment*	*Description of the finding with recommendation or encouragement*
1	Reporting requirement specified in paragraph 17 Issue type: transparency Assessment: recommendation	The ERT noted that CTF tables Table 7_2015, Table 7_2016, Table 7(a)_2015, and Table 7(a)_2016 do not correctly show the correspondence between values in euros and dollars as financial contributions in dollars are not correct. However, the BR3 in its textual format presented the correct numbers. During the review, France provided the corrected CTF tables. The ERT recommends that France accurately reports the amounts in financial support provided in USD in CTF tables 7, 7 a and 7b in it next BR in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs.

Note: Paragraph number listed under reporting requirement refers to the relevant paragraph of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs. The reporting on the requirements not included in this table is considered to be complete, transparent and adhering to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs.

3. Technology development and transfer, including information under Article 10 of the Kyoto Protocol

(a) Technical assessment of the reported information

83. France provided information on steps, measures and activities related to technology transfer, access and deployment benefiting developing countries, including information on activities undertaken by the public and private sectors. France provided examples of support provided for the deployment and enhancement of the endogenous capacities and technologies of non-Annex I Parties.

84. The ERT took note of the information provided in CTF table 8 on recipient countries, target areas, measures and focus sectors of technology transfer programmes. Technology development and support is focused on renewable technology related projects in all regions of the world.

85. France provided information on steps taken to promote, facilitate and finance the transfer of technology to developing countries and to build their capacity in order to facilitate implementation of Article 10 of the Kyoto Protocol.

(b) Assessment of adherence to the reporting guidelines

86. The ERT assessed the information reported in the BR3 of France and identified issues relating to completeness. The findings are described in table 14.

Table 14
Findings on technology development and transfer from the review of the third biennial report of France

No.	*Reporting requirement, issue type and assessment*	*Description of the finding with recommendation or encouragement*
1	Reporting requirement specified in paragraph 21 Issue type: completeness Assessment: recommendation	The ERT noted that France did not report information on measures taken to promote, facilitate and finance the support of the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of non-Annex I Parties. During the review, France explained that enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies is included in specific projects it supports. The example given was Typha Fuel Project Construction West Africa, initiated in 2017 to help Senegal and Mauritania develop endogenous techniques at the industrial level to valorize the invasive plant typha, which threatens the Senegal river, and to use it for the thermal insulation of buildings and the production of vegetal coal. Moreover, France stated that particular attention is paid to the adaptation of technologies and techniques to the local conditions and circumstances and to the involvement of local stakeholders. The ERT reiterates the recommendation made in the previous review report that France include in it next BR explicit information on how it supports the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing countries.
2	Reporting requirement	The UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs, paragraph 22, require information to be

No.	*Reporting requirement, issue type and assessment*	*Description of the finding with recommendation or encouragement*
	specified in paragraph 22 Issue type: completeness Assessment: recommendation	provided, in textual and tabular formats, on measures and activities related to technology transfer implemented or planned since the previous BR. The ERT took note of the information provided in BR3 table 5.7, corresponding to CTF table 8, on recipient countries, target areas, measures and focus sectors of technology transfer programmes. However, the ERT also noted that the information provided in these tables is the same as in the BR2 table 8, so does not carry new information. During the review, France acknowledged the issue. The ERT recommends that France report in its next BR in CTF table 8 and in textual format the new information on technology transfer programmes, noting that including the time frame for each project, will increase the transparency of the description of the support.
3	Reporting requirement specified in paragraph 21 Issue type: completeness Assessment: encouragement	The ERT noted that France did not report on success and failure stories related to technology transfer. During the review, France provided some examples of success stories, although these did not provide information on the factors which led to a project's success, which is essential information. Moreover, during the review France provided some reasons why some projects have failed, namely: unsuitable technology regarding local conditions (e.g. temperature or humidity), lack of capacities or deficiency of the operator, a wrong business model and change of political context. France stressed that those failures are taken as experiences to improve future actions. The ERT reiterate the encouragement made in the previous review report that France include in its next BR information on success and failure stories.

Note: Paragraph number listed under reporting requirement refers to the relevant paragraph of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs. The reporting on the requirements not included in this table is considered to be complete, transparent and adhering to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs.

4. Capacity-building

(a) Technical assessment of the reported information

87. In the BR3 and CTF table 9 France supplied information on how it has provided capacity-building support for mitigation, adaptation and technology that responds to the existing and emerging needs identified by non-Annex I Parties. France described individual measures and activities related to capacity-building support in textual and tabular format. Examples include the support for African countries and SIDS for preparing their INDCs, as well as the deployment, after the Paris Agreement, of several specific instruments to accompany the implementation of climate commitments by developing countries, for example a "nationally determined contribution facility" amounting to EUR 30 million, intended to assist some 15 countries in converting voluntary emission reduction commitments and national adaptation plans into investment plans, with a focus on Africa and on adaptation.

88. France reported that it has supported climate-related capacity development activities relating to adaptation, mitigation, climate financing and other sectors. France also reported that it has responded to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs of non-Annex I Parties by following the principles of stakeholder participation. Country needs are first and foremost identified through bilateral dialogue between AFD's network of local offices (more than 80 offices), in a bottom-up fashion.

(b) Assessment of adherence to the reporting guidelines

89. The ERT assessed the information reported in the BR3 of France and recognized that the reporting is complete, transparent and adhering to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs. No issues relating to the topics discussed in this chapter of the review report were raised during the review.

III. Conclusions and recommendations

90. The ERT conducted a technical review of the information reported in the BR3 and CTF tables of France in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs. The ERT concludes that the reported information mostly adheres to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs and provides an overview of emissions and removals related to France's quantified economy-wide emission reduction target; assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of the target; progress made by France in achieving its target; and France's provision of support to developing country Parties.

91. France's total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF covered by its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target were estimated to be 15.7 per cent below its 1990 level, whereas total GHG emissions including LULUCF were 18.3 per cent below its 1990 level in 2015. Emission decreases were driven by factors such as the improvement of industrial processes, the increasingly service-based nature of the French economy, and mitigation measures in the energy, agriculture and waste sectors.

92. Under the Convention, France committed to contributing to the achievement of the joint EU quantified economy-wide emission reduction target of a 20 per cent reduction in emissions below the 1990 level by 2020. The target covers all sectors and CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF_6, expressed using global warming potential values from the AR4. Emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector are not included. The EU generally allows its member States to use units from the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms and new market mechanisms for compliance purposes up to an established limit and subject to a number of restrictions on the origin and the type of project. Companies can make use of such units to fulfil their requirements under the EU ETS.

93. Under the ESD, France has a target of reducing its total emissions to 14.0 per cent below the 2005 level by 2020. National emission targets for non-ETS sectors for 2020 have been translated into binding quantified AEAs for the period 2013–2020. France's AEAs change following a linear path from 408,762.81 kt CO_2 eq in 2013 to 355,274.21 kt CO_2 eq in 2020.

94. France's main policy framework relating to energy and climate change is Energy Transition for Green Growth Act and its National Low Carbon Strategy. Further, the EU ETS is one of the main tools used to reduce GHG emissions from industry. The key policies reported are energy savings certificates, the heat fund, incentives for energy upgrades in existing buildings and the carbon component in energy taxation. The mitigation effect of energy savings certificates is the most significant.

95. For 2015 France reported in CTF table 4 annual total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF of 463,650.09 kt CO_2 eq, which is 15.7 per cent below the 1990 level. It reported in CTF tables 4 and 4(b) that it did not use units from market-based mechanisms in 2014 and 2015 towards the achievement of its 2020 target.

96. The GHG emission projections provided by France include those under the WEM scenario. According to the projections under the WEM scenario, emissions from non-ETS sectors are estimated to reach 318,531.00 kt CO_2 eq by 2020. The projected level of emissions under the WEM scenario is 7.0 per cent below the AEAs for 2020. The ERT noted that this suggests that France expects to meet its target under the WEM scenario.

97. The ERT noted that France is making progress towards its emission reduction target by implementing mitigation actions that are delivering significant emission reductions. On the basis of the results of the projections, the ERT noted that the Party is making progress towards achieving its target under the Convention.

98. France reported on its climate-specific public financial support, totalling USD 3.217 billion in 2015 and USD 3.693 billion in 2016 representing an increase of 14.8 per cent, of committed contributions. During the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, France announced an increase in its annual climate funding from EUR 3 billion in 2015 to EUR 5 billion in 2020, of which EUR 1 billion will be dedicated to funding adaptation to climate change. During the reporting period, France placed a focus on African countries, for which it allocated around USD 1,700 million in terms of contribution

through bilateral, regional and other channels. The major bilateral/regional contributor in France is AFD, responsible for 99.7 per cent of contributions in 2015 and 97.4 per cent in 2016. The shares of AFD resources in 2015 were 61.3 per cent for mitigation, 24.7 per cent for adaptation and 13.9 per cent for crossing-cutting projects in 2015, while in 2016 the shares were 71.7 per cent, 10.9 per cent, and 17.4 per cent, respectively.

99. Technology development and support is focused on renewable technology related projects in all regions of the world. Regarding capacity-building France supported African countries and SIDS in preparing their INDCs, as well as the deployment, after the Paris Agreement, of several specific instruments to accompany the implementation of climate commitments by developing countries.

100. In the course of the review, the ERT formulated the following recommendations for France to improve its adherence to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BRs in its next BR:[7]

(a) To improve the completeness of its reporting by:

(i) Providing summary information on GHG emissions and trends in tabular format for the geographical scope of the Convention (see issue 1 in table 3);

(ii) Providing explicit information on how it supports the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing countries (see item 1 in table 14);

(iii) Providing information in CTF table 8 on new technology transfer programmes including the time frame for each project (see issue 2 in table 14);

(b) To improve the transparency of its reporting by:

(i) Providing the estimated impacts of its individual PaMs in CTF table 3 or, where information is not available or is included elsewhere, explaining this transparently (see issue 1 in table 5);

(ii) Providing accurate CTF tables 7 and 7(a) showing correctly the correspondence between values in euros and dollars (see issue 1 in table 13).

1.

[7] The recommendations are given in full in the relevant chapters of this report.

Annex

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

2017 GHG inventory submission of France Available at https://unfccc.int/process/transparency-and-reporting/reporting-and-review-under-the-convention/greenhouse-gas-inventories-annex-i-parties/submissions/national-inventory-submissions-2017.

BR3 and BR3 CTF tables of France. Available at https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/reporting-and-review-under-the-convention/national-communications-and-biennial-reports-annex-i-parties/third-biennial-reports-annex-i.

"Guidelines for review under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol". Annex to decision 22/CMP.1. Available at http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2005/cmp1/eng/08a03.pdf.

"Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention". Annex to decision 13/CP.20. Available at http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/cop20/eng/10a03.pdf.

NC7 of France. Available at https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/reporting-and-review-under-the-convention/national-communications-and-biennial-reports-annex-i-parties/seventh-national-communications-annex-i.

Report on the individual review of the annual submission of France submitted in 2017. FCCC/ARR/2017/FRA. Available at https://unfccc.int/node/65982.

Report on the review of the report to facilitate the calculation of the assigned amount for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol of France. FCCC/IRR/2016/FRA. Available at https://unfccc.int/process/transparency-and-reporting/reporting-and-review-under-the-kyoto-protocol/second-commitment-period/initial-reports.

Report of the technical review of the second biennial report of France. FCCC/TRR.2/FRA. Available at https://unfccc.int/process/transparency-and-reporting/reporting-and-review-under-the-convention/national-communications-and-biennial-reports--annex-i-parties/international-assessment-and-review/review-reports.

Revisions to the guidelines for review under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol. Annex I to decision 4/CMP.11. Available at http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cmp11/eng/08a01.pdf.

"UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties". Annex I to decision 2/CP.17. Available at http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf.

B. Additional information provided by the Party

Responses to questions during the review were received from Ms. Pascale Vizy, Ministry for Ecological and Inclusive Transition.