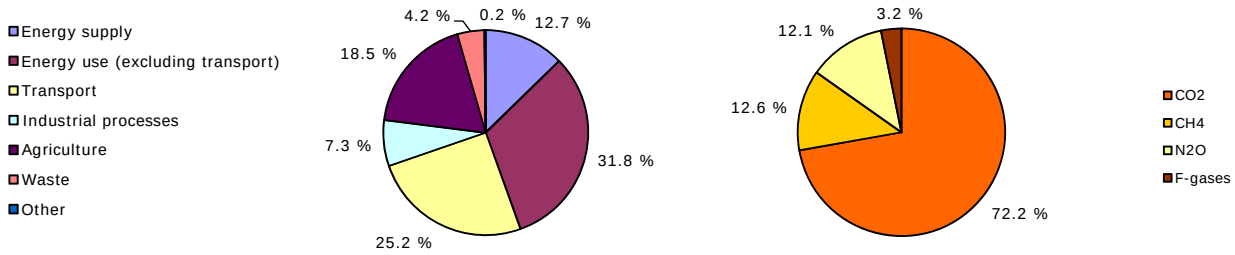
GHG trends and projections in France

European Environment Agency

Key GHG data (1)	1990	2008	2009	2010 (2)	Unit	Rank in EU-27 (3)	Rank in EU-15 (3)
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	562.9	539.2	517.2	524.6	Mt CO_2-eq.	3	3
GHG from international bunkers (4)	16.6	25.6	23.9	n.a.	Mt CO_2-eq.	6	6
GHG per capita	9.7	8.4	8.0	8.1	t CO_2-eq. / capita	17	12
GHG per GDP (constant prices) (5)	475	328	324	323	g CO_2-eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	10.1 %	10.9 %	11.2 %	11.1 %	%		
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations (6)		124.1	111.1	114.7	Mt CO_2-eq.	6	5
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope (7)		124.0	110.3	112.7	Mt CO_2-eq.		
Share of EU ETS verified emissions (all installations) in total GHG		23.0 %	21.5 %	21.9 %	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances (8)		– 7.6 %	– 16.7 %	– 11.9 %	%		

Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2009 (1) (9)



Key GHG trends	1990–2009		2008–2009		1990–2010 (2)		2009–2010 (2)	
	Mt CO_2-eq.	%	Mt CO_2-eq.	%	Mt CO_2-eq.	%	Mt CO_2-eq.	%
Total GHG	– 45.6	– 8.1 %	– 21.9	– 4.1 %	– 38.3	– 6.8 %	7.4	1.4 %
GHG per capita	– 1.7	– 17.1 %	– 0.4	– 4.6 %	– 1.6	– 16.4 %	0.1	0.9 %
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations (6)			– 13.0	– 10.5 %			3.6	3.2 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope (7)			– 13.7	– 11.1 %			– 13.7	– 11.1 %

Assessment of long-term GHG trend (1990–2009)

Emissions remained relatively stable in the 1990s and have been slightly decreasing since 1998. Key emission trends include a steady increase in emissions from road transport since 1990 (although these emissions have been decreasing since 2004), and in halocarbons consumption (refrigeration and air conditioning), a considerable reduction in N2O emissions due to reduction measures in adipic acid production and a fall in CH4 emissions as a combined result of increased productivity in the dairy sector, the decline in coal mining, and biogas recovery from landfill sites.

Assessment of short-term GHG trend (2008–2009)

France shows a rather low emission reduction compared to other countries in Europe (– 4 %). The largest decrease occurred in fuel-related emissions from public electricity and heat production and manufacturing industries (especially iron and steel). Reductions were also observed in process-related emissions from mineral and metal production. In the households and services sectors, the observed decrease in emissions reflects partly a warmer winter compared to 2008. Emissions from waste continued to increase. The small increase in renewables partly contributed to lower GHG emissions in 2009.

Source and additional information

Greenhouse gas emission data and EU ETS data www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/data-viewers

(1) Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), GHG per capita, GHG per GDP and shares of GHG do not include emissions and removals from LULUCF (carbon sinks) and emissions from international bunkers.

(2) Based on EEA estimate of 2010 emissions.

(3) Comparison of 2009 values, 1 = highest value among EU countries.

(4) International bunkers: international aviation and international maritime transport.

(5) GDP in constant 2000 prices - not suitable for a ranking or quantitative comparison between countries for the same year. 1990 information not available for some countries, replaced by later years: 1991 (Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary and Malta), 1992 (Slovakia), 1993 (Estonia) and 1995 (Croatia). Source GDP: Eurostat, 2011; Ameco database, 2011.

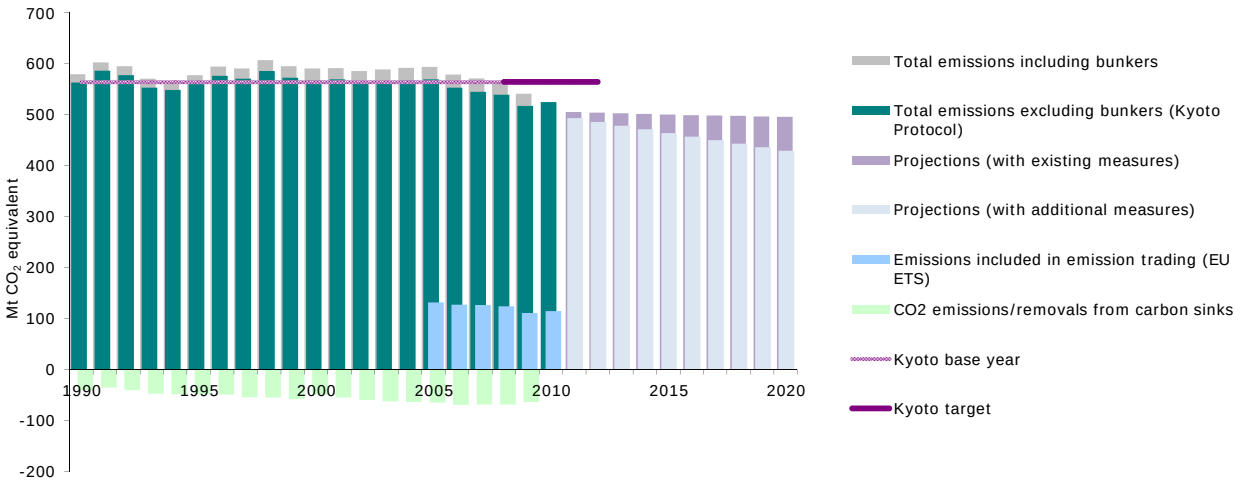
(6) All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) as of 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007, 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 23 May for the reporting years 2009 and 2010. The CITL regularly receives new information (including delayed verified emissions data, new entrants and closures) so the figures shown may change over time.

(7) Constant scope: includes only those installations with verified emissions available for 2008, 2009 and 2010.

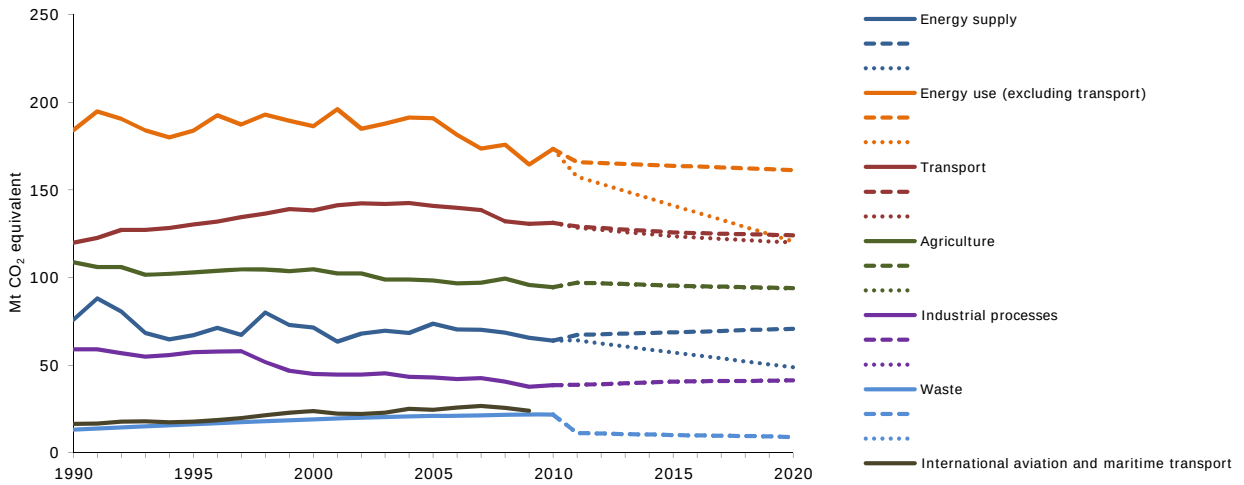
(8) "+" and "-" mean that verified emissions exceeded allowances or were below allowances, respectively. Annual allowances include allocated allowances and allowances auctioned during the same year.

(9) LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums may not necessarily add up.

GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 — total emissions



GHG trends and projections 1990–2020 — emissions by sector

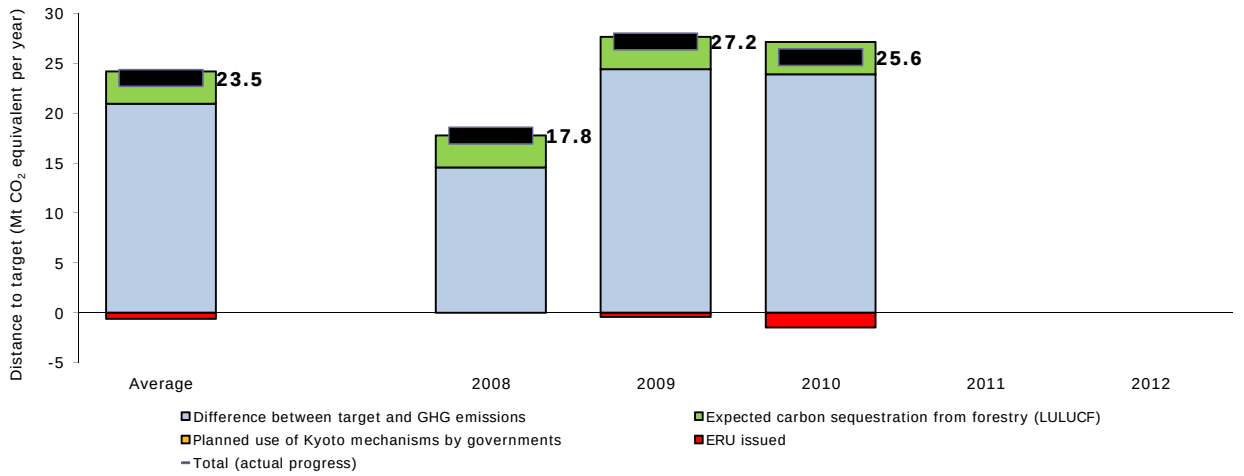


Note: GHG emission projections are represent either through dashed lines (with existing measures) or dotted lines (additional measures).

Source: National inventory, 2011; EEA proxy estimate; 2011; national projection data.

Progress towards Kyoto target

Average 2008–2010 emissions in France were 6.5 % lower than the base-year level, well below the burden-sharing target of 0 % for the period 2008–2012. In the sectors not covered by the EU ETS, emissions were lower than their respective target, by an amount equivalent to 3.7 % the country's base-year emissions. LULUCF activities are expected to decrease net emissions by an annual amount equivalent to 0.6 % of base-year level emissions. Taking all these effects in to account, average emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in France were standing below their target level, by a gap representing 4.2 % of the base-year emissions. France was therefore on track towards its burden-sharing target by the end of 2010.



Note: The difference between target and GHG emissions concerns the sectors not covered by the EU ETS. A positive value indicates emissions lower than the average target.