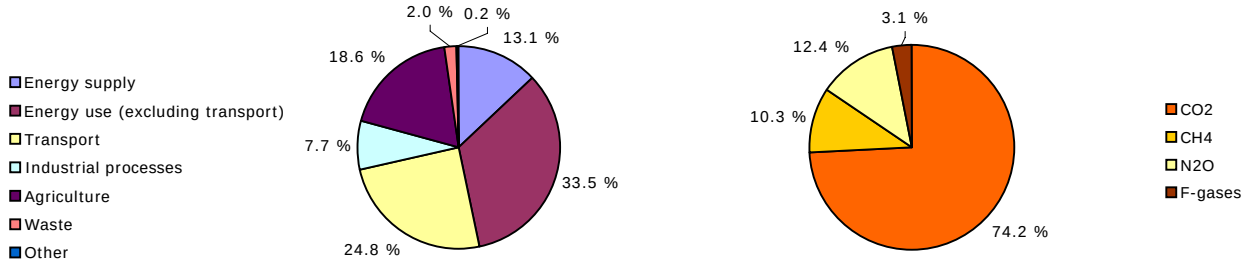
GHG trends and projections in France

European Environment Agency

Key GHG data [1]	1990	2007	2008	2009 [2]	Unit	Rank in EU-27 [3]	Rank in EU-15 [3]
Total greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)	563.2	530.2	527.0	n.a.	Mt CO_2-eq.	4	4
GHG from international bunkers [4]	16.7	26.7	25.6	n.a.	Mt CO_2-eq.	6	6
GHG per capita	9.7	8.3	8.2	n.a.	t CO_2-eq. / capita	20	13
GHG per GDP [5]	475	324	321	n.a.	g CO_2-eq. / euro		
Share of GHG in total EU-27 emissions	10.1 %	10.5 %	10.7 %	n.a.	%		
EU ETS verified emissions [6]		126.6	124.1	111.1	Mt CO_2-eq.	6	5
Share of EU ETS verified emissions in total GHG		23.9 %	23.5 %	n.a.	%		
ETS verified emissions compared to annual allowances [7]		– 15.5 %	– 7.6 %	– 16.7 %	%		

Share of GHG emissions (excluding international bunkers) by main source and by gas in 2008 [1],[8]



Key GHG trends	1990–2008		2007–2008		1990–2009 [2]		2008–2009 [2]	
	Mt CO_2-eq.	%	Mt CO_2-eq.	%	Mt CO_2-eq.	%	Mt CO_2-eq.	%
Total GHG	– 36.2	– 6.4 %	– 3.2	– 0.6 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
GHG per capita	– 1.5	– 15.1 %	– 0.1	– 1.2 %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
EU ETS verified emissions - all installations			– 2.6	– 2.0 %			– 13.0	– 10.5 %
EU ETS verified emissions - constant scope [9]			n.a.	n.a.			– 13.8	– 11.1 %

Assessment of long-term GHG trend (1990–2008)

Emissions remained relatively stable in the 1990s and have been slightly decreasing since 1998. The large increases observed in emissions from road transport and halocarbons consumption (refrigeration and air conditioning) were offset by, among others, reduction measures in adipic acid production. Key emission trends include a steady increase in emissions from road transport since 1990 (although these emissions have now been decreasing since 2004), a considerable reduction in N2O emissions in the chemical industry 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 (2007–2008)

The largest decrease occurred in emissions from road transport, followed by emissions from public electricity and heat production (considerable decline of coal use in thermal power stations) and emissions from iron and steel production. The 2008 winter, colder than in 2007, was mainly responsible for an increase in emissions from households and services.

Source and additional information

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

List and description of national policies and measures www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/pam

[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] Preliminary estimates reported by the country for total greenhouse gas emissions. EEA estimates in the case of EU-27, EU-15 and Slovakia.

[3] Comparison of 2008 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 quantitative comparison between countries for the same year.

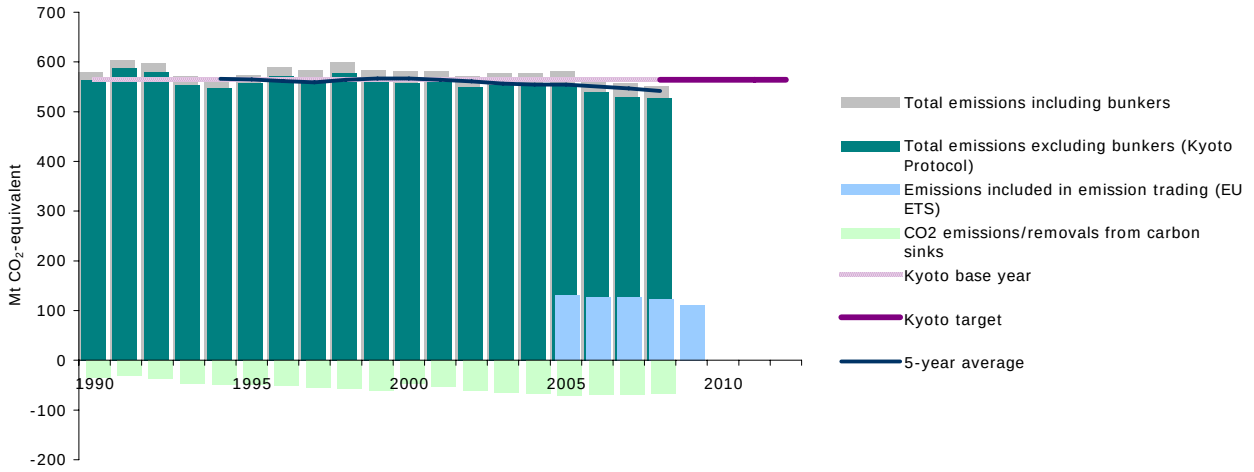
[6] All installations included. This includes new entrants and closures. Data from the community independent transaction log (CITL) released on 29 April 2009 for the reporting years 2005 and 2006, 11 May 2009 for the reporting year 2007 and data as of 17 May 2010 for the reporting year 2008 and 2009.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

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

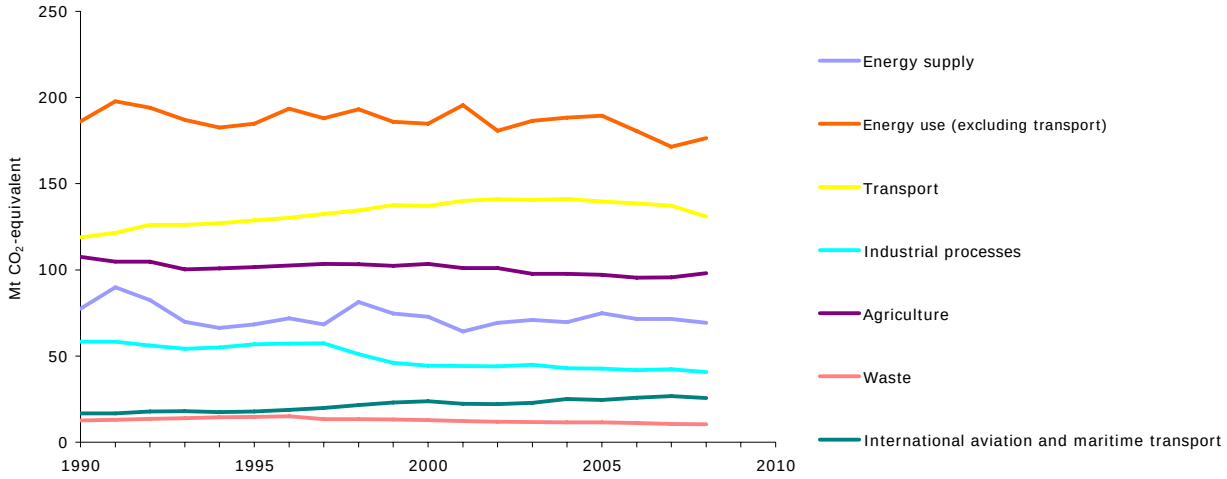
[8] LULUCF sector and emissions from international bunkers excluded. Due to independent rounding the sums do not necessarily add up.

[9] Constant scope: includes only those installations with verified emissions available for the two most recent years (2008 and 2009).

GHG trends 1990–2008 - total emissions and removals



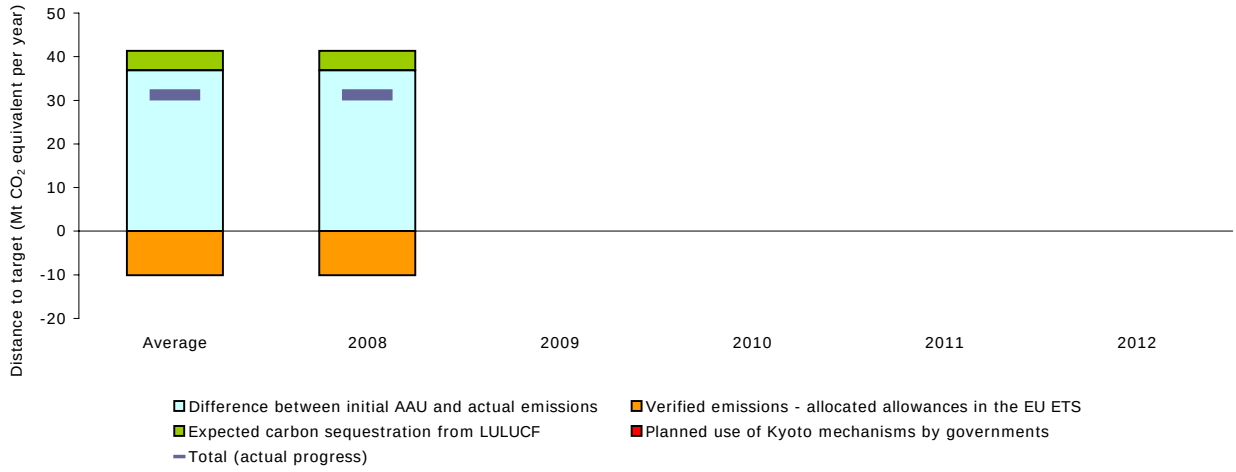
GHG trends 1990–2008 - emissions by sector



Note: updated sectoral projections, taking the effects of the economic crisis, will be presented in 2011

Progress towards Kyoto target

Emissions in France in 2008 were 6.5 % lower than the base-year level, well below the burden-sharing target of 0 % for the period 2008–2012. Operators of installations covered by the EU ETS had to surrender less allowances than were issued to the EU ETS, decreasing the countries assigned amount by 1.8 % of base-year level emissions. LULUCF activities are expected to decrease net emissions by 0.8 % of base-year level emissions. Taking all these effects in to account, emissions in the sectors not covered by the EU ETS in France stand currently below their target level, by a gap representing 5.5 % of the base-year emissions.



Note: A positive value indicates emissions lower than the average target.