

## SUBMISSION BY FRANCE

Paris, 5 October 2016

Subject: Nationally determined contribution of France

1. Decision 1/CP.21 adopted by the COP invites Parties to submit their first nationally determined contribution no later than the time of deposit of their respective instruments of ratification, accession or approval of the Paris Agreement. If a Party has submitted a intended nationally determined contribution prior to its accession to the Agreement, that Party shall be deemed to have complied with that provision, unless it decides otherwise.

2. France, as a Member State of the European Union, reaffirms its commitment to the implementation of the intended nationally determined contribution of the European Union and its Member States published on 6 March 2015.

3. As the French Overseas Countries and Territories are not part of the European Union, their anthropogenic emissions, which represented 1.4% of France's total emissions<sup>1</sup> in 2014, are not covered by the planned nationally determined contribution of the European Union and its Member States. In addition to its commitment under this contribution, France wishes to communicate the following contributions for the French Overseas Countries and Territories.

ANNEX

On 23 June 2016, the Congress of New Caledonia adopted a plan for the energy transition, which constitutes its contribution to the overall objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Nationally Determined Contribution	
Part	France - NewCaledonia
Type of contribution	Reduction of emissions compared to a trend scenario based on 2010 data
Blanket	Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the residential, tertiary, mining and metallurgy and transport sectors compared to a trend scenario
Scope, scope	CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> O, HFC, PFC, SF <sub>6</sub> .
Reference year or scenario	Trend scenario of evolution of greenhouse gas emissions, in the current trend of evolution (economic, technical, technological, etc.)
Period	2010 - 31 December 2030

<sup>1</sup> In 2014, anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions from the Overseas Countries and Territories amounted to 5,235 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e for New Caledonia, 1,058 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e for French Polynesia, 91 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e for Saint Bartholemy, 78 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e for Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon and 48 ktCO<sub>2</sub>e for Wallis and Futuna.

Reduction level	35% reduction in emissions in the residential and tertiary sectors 10% reduction in emissions in the mining and metallurgy sector 15% reduction in emissions in the transport sector
% of emissions covered	70%
Agriculture, forestry and other land uses	-
Net contribution of international market mechanisms	No contribution to international market mechanisms
Planning process	Scheme for the energy transition of New Caledonia voted on 23 June 2016 by the Congress of New Caledonia
Fair and ambitious contribution	Targets covering 70% of New Caledonia's emissions Objectives relating to the most consuming sectors and presenting the economic stakes
<b>Key assumptions</b>	
Applied metric	Trend scenario / Prospective energy management scenario in connection with the scheme for the energy transition
Emission estimation methodologies	The methodology used is derived from that applied at the national level by CITEPA as part of the work of SNIIEPA and in particular the national inventory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions carried out under the UNFCCC. The GWP used are those of 1995 according to the decisions taken to date by the Conference of the Parties (inventory
	GHG CN for 2008). The update of the inventory will take into account, in particular, the new methodologies defined in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines
Method of accounting for agriculture, forestry and other land uses	-
<b>Blanket</b>	
Sectors / Sources	Sectors: - residential and tertiary - Mining and metallurgy - Transport (excluding international transport)

On 30 September 2016, French Polynesia adopted its specific contribution to the overall objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Nationally Determined Contribution	
Part	France - French Polynesia
Type of contribution	% decrease in emissions compared to a base year
Blanket	Absolute economy-wide reduction (excluding agriculture and livestock) compared to a reference year
Scope, scope	Nature of greenhouse gases considered: CO <sub>2</sub>
Reference year	2010
Period	1 January 2020 - 31 December 2030
Reduction level	15% reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> emissions, i.e. reach an emission rate of 3.2 TeqCO <sub>2</sub> /inhabitant by 2030 (compared to 3.8 TeqCO <sub>2</sub> /inhabitant in 2010)
% of emissions covered	98% (excluding agricultural sector)
Agriculture, forestry and other land uses	Not affected
Net contribution of international market mechanisms	Not eligible for international market mechanisms

<p>Planning process</p>	<p>The actions dedicated to the fight against climate change were initiated in 2009, by carrying out an inventory of the challenges posed by climate change which made it possible to report on the need to conduct an adaptation and mitigation policy.</p> <p>In 2012, French Polynesia launched the development of its Strategic Climate Plan (PCS). The aim was to create a sustainable development plan taking into account the challenges of climate change as well as two specific objectives: the mitigation of the immediate impacts of climate change and the adaptation of the territory to their constraints. This initial work made it possible to establish a diagnosis of the territory's climatic vulnerabilities as well as the level of energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. They resulted in the proposal of 138 guidelines.</p> <p>In this continuity, the Assembly of French Polynesia adopted a text of law of the country n ° 2012-26LP / APF of December 6, 2012 relating to the guiding principles of the energy policy of French Polynesia, promulgated as law of the country n ° 2013-27 of December 23, 2013. This text sets a minimum target of 50% of electricity production from the exploitation of renewable energies by 2020 throughout French Polynesia.</p> <p>In September 2015, the government defined a Climate Energy Plan (ECP) pursuing two complementary objectives (mitigation and adaptation to climate change) and based on 7 axes.</p>
	<p>intervention and 15 operational orientations. Thus, the federation of the various actors of French Polynesia has allowed, through the establishment of the PCE, a coherence of public actions in the different fields of intervention such as research, the environment, social, culture, economy, transport, education, construction and development. In addition, in November 2015, the government launched an Energy Transition Plan (ETP) 2015-2030 which confirms the objective of 50% renewable energy for electricity production in 2020 and raises it to 75% in 2030.</p> <p>The targeted energy transition will take the form of a shift from a centralised model of fossil fuels to an interconnected model of small units based on renewable energies.</p>

<p>Fair and ambitious contribution</p>	<p>The target represents a major challenge for French Polynesia, a developing island community particularly vulnerable to climate change, consisting of 118 islands scattered over an ocean area of 5 million km<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>The 15% reduction target is fair and ambitious in view of the geomorphological (fragmentation and dispersion of land, including 2/3 of atolls), economic (dependence of the main economic sectors on petroleum products: tourism, transport, fisheries) and social (unemployment and great inequalities in a changing society) fragilities of French Polynesia. This objective is in line with the latest recommendations of the IPCC.</p> <p>Moreover, it should be taken into account that major ocean countries consider the protection of the oceans (which produce half of the oxygen and are recognized as carbon sinks absorbing a quarter of the world's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions) as a major contribution to the effort undertaken by the international community to mitigate the effects of climate change. As such, French Polynesia intends to ensure the integrity of its ocean space by classifying its entire EEZ of 5 million km<sup>2</sup> as a Managed Marine Area with the aim of strengthening and optimizing existing management measures, particularly in terms of sustainable fishing, the preservation of emblematic marine species and the protection of marine ecosystems.</p> <p>French Polynesia's contribution is all the more meritorious as it is voluntary (as an overseas collectivity under Article 74 of the Constitution, it is not covered by France's commitments through the European Union) and is not currently accompanied by any additional national, European or international funding.</p>
<p>Key assumptions</p>	
<p>Applied metric</p>	<p>IPCC Forecasts – Report No. 5 - 2013</p>
<p>Emission estimation methodologies</p>	<p>2006 IPCC Guidelines and 2013</p>
<p>Method of accounting for agriculture, forestry and other land uses</p>	<p>Nothingness</p>
<p>Blanket</p>	

Sectors / Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>Energy</u>: combustion of fuel by industries, transport, tertiary, electricity production.</li><li>• <u>Construction / building</u>: encouraging eco-construction</li><li>• <u>Planning</u>: application of the principles of sustainable development/adaptation to climate change</li></ul>
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Saint-Barthélemy's contribution to the overall objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions was approved by deliberation No. 2016-1160 EC of 29 September 2016.

Nationally Determined Contribution	
Part	France - Saint-Barthélemy
Type of contribution	Absolute reduction in emissions compared to a base year
Blanket	Absolute economy-wide reduction
Scope, scope	Nature of greenhouse gases considered: CO <sub>2</sub> , CH <sub>4</sub> , N <sub>2</sub> O, HFCs, PFCs, SF <sub>6</sub> , NF <sub>3</sub>
Reference year	2013 (emissions estimated at 91,000 teqCO <sub>2</sub> )
Period	January 1, 2021 - December 31, 2030
Reduction level	15% reduction by 2030
% of emissions covered	100% of territorial emissions subject to the following reservations
Agriculture, forestry and other land uses	Not included
Net contribution of international market mechanisms	No contribution from these mechanisms
Planning process	By deliberation(s) of the Territorial Council before 2020
Fair and ambitious contribution	<p>Reduction of emissions in absolute terms for a territory in strong economic and demographic growth and with significant geographical constraints that limit renewable solutions (scarce land, rugged terrain, absence of water, no geothermal energy).</p> <p>In addition, the tourist activity requires to take even more into consideration than elsewhere the landscape and aesthetic aspect of the solutions (wind turbines, photovoltaic panels, solar water heaters).</p> <p>At the same time, very dynamic economic activity and population growth are leading to a much greater trend increase in energy needs than in territories in decline or economic/demographic stagnation.</p> <p>Thus, electricity production, which currently represents 75% of the island's territorial greenhouse gas emissions, is expected to increase sharply according to EDF-SEI forecasts. The challenge will therefore be to produce more while emitting fewer greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Under these conditions, the commitment to reduce in absolute terms is a strong commitment that implies a reversal of the trend in greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
Key assumptions	

Applied metric	Global Warming Potential over 100 years, in application of the 4th IPCC Assessment Report
Emission estimation methodologies	2006 IPCC Guidelines and IPCC Supplement to the Kyoto Protocol (2013)
Method of accounting	Not applicable
agriculture, forestry and other land uses	
Blanket	
Sectors / Sources	<p>All sectors except "Agriculture, forestry and other land uses".</p> <p>The main emission sectors of Saint-Barthélemy are electricity production, road transport, waste-to-energy and building air conditioning.</p> <p>The constraints of the island (rare land, rugged terrain, lack of water, no geothermal energy) limit the possibilities of development of renewable energies. In addition, the tourist activity requires to take even more into consideration than elsewhere the landscape and aesthetic aspect of the solutions (wind turbines, photovoltaic panels, solar water heaters).</p> <p>The main levers will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-the replacement of the current engines of the power plant by more efficient and less polluting engines;</li> <li>-the development of electric mobility;</li> <li>-energy savings by better insulation of more efficient buildings and equipment;</li> <li>-the development of photovoltaic solutions.</li> </ul> <p>The renewal of the engines of the power plant has been initiated and must continue by 2025. In terms of electric mobility, local regulations have exempted these vehicles from any tax for a year now.</p> <p>Further actions will be defined and implemented by 2020.</p>

Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon confirmed on 4 October 2016 that it is fully invested in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and is committed to setting a quantified greenhouse gas emissions reduction target by 30 April 2017.

Charlesnationally determined goal	
Part	France - Saint-Pierre-and-Miquelon

Type of contribution	<p>The actors of the archipelago, which are also directly exposed to the effects of climate change, are fully concerned and invested in the fight against climate change.</p> <p>The State, which is responsible for the environment, and the territorial council have conducted a twofold reflection on the matter.</p> <p>On the one hand, as part of the elaboration of the 2010-2030 strategic development plan, the Territorial Collectivity and the State have committed themselves with the partners in the elaboration of a multiannual energy programming.</p> <p>On the other hand, the question of energy choices is also fully integrated into the reflection of the territorial plan of development and urbanism, whose competence lies with the Collectivity.</p> <p>Therefore, and in view of the local context, the State, the Territorial Council and the municipalities that will be fully involved in the reflection, will jointly propose by April 30, 2017, a commitment from Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon for a quantified objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The time for reflection and programming is not, however, an obstacle to the launch of major operations on the scale of Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon, contributing to this future objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The best illustration of this is the launch of the construction site for the installation of the Saint-Pierre heating network, an operation to improve the energy efficiency of the territory which should, on its own, allow a reduction in total emissions estimated at 5%.</p>
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Wallis and Futuna confirmed on 29 September 2016 its objectives for the development of renewable energies and its commitment to define targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by the first quarter of 2017.

Nationally Determined Contribution	
Part	France - Wallis-and-Futuna

<p>Type of contribution</p>	<p>Ordinance No. 2016-572 of 12 May 2016 extending and adapting to the Wallis and Futuna Islands various provisions of the Energy Code sets the objectives, outlines the framework and puts in place the necessary tools for the construction of a new energy model that is more diversified, more balanced, more secure and more participatory and aims to engage the territory in the path of green growth that creates wealth, sustainable jobs and progress. The challenge for the territory will be to control its demand for electricity, while developing renewable energies.</p> <p>In this context, the Multiannual Energy Programming (EPP), a founding element of the energy transition, will constitute a unique document in terms of energy strategy for Wallis and Futuna, specifying its energy policy objectives, identifying the challenges and risks in this area, and guiding the work of public actors. It will cover 2 periods, from 2016 to 2018 and from 2019 to 2023.</p> <p>The development of the PPE, mainly aims in the first period the electricity component with in particular the commitment of the territory on the development of renewable energies to reach a target of 50% in 2030 and energy autonomy in 2050. The theme of mobility will be addressed in the second period.</p> <p>By 2023, the development of renewable energies will consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For Wallis, at 500 kW exploiting biomass, 100 kW of biogas (recovery of green waste, slurry and septic tank emptying, 3 MW of photovoltaics);</li> <li>- For Futuna, the development of 125 kW of hydroelectricity, 500 kW of photovoltaics and 1 MW of wind power.</li> </ul> <p>This programming will make it possible to obtain a penetration rate of renewable energies of 32% in 2023 in the event of a high scenario of evolution of consumption (multiplied by 2.2). With consumption in 2023 identical to that of 2015, the penetration rate of renewable energies would be 70% and 50% with a low scenario.</p>
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	<p>In order to ensure greater efficiency in the energy transition targeted, the challenge of controlling consumption is essential. Real means of action are envisaged within the framework of an agreement with the Environment and Energy Management Agency (Ademe), to support Wallis and Futuna, and in particular on the whole theme of controlling energy demand. In this perspective, Ademe has already started an energy pre-diagnosis campaign in companies and administrations.</p> <p>Wallis et Futuna already wishes to promote the orientations that have just been described and which demonstrate its commitment to responsibility and exemplarity.</p> <p>As a follow-up to the validation of the final document of the EPP scheduled for the end of 2016, the Territory wishes to express its commitment to quickly define its greenhouse gas emission reduction objectives for the 1st quarter of 2017, which may be the direct translation of the renewable energy development objectives and energy efficiency actions provided for in the agreement with Ademe.</p>
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