1. Total greenhouse gas emissions

Figure 1: Left hand side: Total greenhouse gas emissions (incl. international aviation) 1990-2019 (index 1990 = 100 %). Right hand side: Greenhouse gas emissions by sector — historical emissions 1990-2018, proxy 2019, projections WEM 2020-2030 (Mt CO$_2$-eq).

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Figure 2: Share of emissions covered by the ETS and the ESD (2018).²

2. ETS emissions

Figure 3: ETS emissions 2007-2019 (Mt CO₂-eq).³

² Excluding international aviation, CO₂ from domestic aviation and NF3.
³ The scope of ETS was extended from 2013. To reflect the current scope of ETS, estimates made by EEA are included in the figures from 2005 to 2012. The estimates cover only emissions from stationary installations.
3. Emissions in Effort Sharing sectors

![Figure 4](image)

Figure 4: Left hand side: Emissions and targets under the Effort Sharing Decision/ Effort Sharing Regulation 2019, 2020 and 2030 as percentage change from 2005. Right hand side: Emissions, annual emission allocations (AEAs) and accumulated surplus/ deficit of AEAs under the Effort Sharing Decision 2013-2019 (Mt CO$_2$-eq).
4. Land use, land use change and forestry

**Figure 5: Reported and accounted emissions and removals from LULUCF (Mt CO$_2$-eq.)**

Reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol for France show net removals of, on average, -45.6 Mt CO$_2$-eq for the period 2013 to 2018. In this regard, France contributes with 11.5% to the annual average sink of -396.7 Mt CO$_2$-eq of the EU-27. Accounting for the same period depicts net average annual credits of -0.03 Mt CO$_2$-eq, which corresponds to 0.03% of the EU-27 accounted sink of -114.1 Mt CO$_2$-eq. Reported net removals show a decreasing trend from 2013 to 2015 that levelled off thereafter. Accounted quantities show the same pattern but more accentuated, with net credits in 2013 and 2014 becoming net debits in subsequent years. France is one of ten EU Member States that show net debits for at least one year in this preliminary accounting exercise.

The dominating reported activity is Forest Management with removals. Removals by Afforestation/Reforestation and emissions by Deforestation make up a smaller portion of the emission budget of the LULUCF sector. Removals by Forest Management decrease markedly by 14.3 Mt CO$_2$-eq between 2013 and 2018. The reason for this decrease is a combination of aging forests with increased mortality and lower production, removing less CO$_2$ from the atmosphere, and of increased harvest.

Credits by Afforestation/Reforestation are slightly higher than debits by Deforestation. Credits by Forest Management in 2013 and 2014 turned into significant debits of up to 8.0 Mt CO$_2$-eq in 2018. France is one of 13 EU Member States with debits by Forest Management for at least one year.

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4 The differences between reported and accounted emissions from LULUCF under the Kyoto Protocol are described in the 'explanatory note on LULUCF – accounted and reported quantities under the Kyoto Protocol'.
**Data sources**


Figure 3: abstract from European Union Transaction Log 30.06.2020 (EEA ETS data viewer: [https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/dashboards/emissions-trading-viewer-1](https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/dashboards/emissions-trading-viewer-1)).


Figure 5: European Commission based on data accounted and reported by Member States under the Kyoto Protocol.