29/01/2024

Consumption-based emissions

Overview of the French case study

César DUGAST



Note: the carbon footprint and inventory emissions cover the three main greenhouse gases (CO2, CH4, N2O), excluding LULUCF.

Because international transport is accounted for differently depending on the approach, the subtotals (household emissions and domestic production emissions) of the

footprint and the inventory are not identical.

Scope: Kyoto perimeter (mainland France and overseas territories belonging to the EU).

Sources: Citepa; IEA, EDGAR-JRC; FAO; Customs; Eurostat; Insee. Processing: SDES, 2023. Adapted by Carbone 4.



Note: the carbon footprint and inventory emissions cover the three main greenhouse gases (CO2, CH4, N2O), excluding LULUCF.

Because international transport is accounted for differently depending on the approach, the subtotals (household emissions and domestic production emissions) of the

footprint and the inventory are not identical.

Scope: Kyoto perimeter (mainland France and overseas territories belonging to the EU).

Sources: Citepa; IEA, EDGAR-JRC; FAO; Customs; Eurostat; Insee. Processing: SDES, 2023. Adapted by Carbone 4.





Note: the carbon footprint and inventory emissions cover the three main greenhouse gases (CO2, CH4, N2O), excluding LULUCF.

Because international transport is accounted for differently depending on the approach, the subtotals (household emissions and domestic production emissions) of the

footprint and the inventory are not identical.

Scope: Kyoto perimeter (mainland France and overseas territories belonging to the EU).

Sources: Citepa; IEA, EDGAR-JRC; FAO; Customs; Eurostat; Insee. Processing: SDES, 2023. Adapted by Carbone 4.

COMPARISON OF FRANCE'S CARBON FOOTPRINT AND DOMESTIC EMISSIONS

2019



- In 2019, imported emissions accounted for 48% of France's carbon footprint. More than half of France's consumption-based emissions are imported.
- Domestic emissions (2019) amount to 423 MtCO₂eq, while France's carbon footprint is 625 MtCO₂eq

Note: the carbon footprint and inventory emissions cover the three main greenhouse gases (CO2, CH4, N2O), excluding LULUCF.

Because international transport is accounted for differently depending on the approach, the subtotals (household emissions and domestic production emissions) of the

footprint and the inventory are not identical.

700

Scope: Kyoto perimeter (mainland France and overseas territories belonging to the EU).

Sources: Citepa; IEA, EDGAR-JRC; FAO; Customs; Eurostat; Insee. Processing: SDES, 2023. Adapted by Carbone 4.

COMPARISON OF FRANCE'S CARBON FOOTPRINT AND DOMESTIC EMISSIONS

2019



- In 2019, imported emissions accounted for 48% of France's carbon footprint. More than half of France's consumption-based emissions are imported.
- Domestic emissions (2019) amount to 423 MtCO₂eq, while France's carbon footprint is 625 MtCO₂eq

Note: the carbon footprint and inventory emissions cover the three main greenhouse gases (CO2, CH4, N2O), excluding LULUCF.

Because international transport is accounted for differently depending on the approach, the subtotals (household emissions and domestic production emissions) of the

footprint and the inventory are not identical.

700

Scope: Kyoto perimeter (mainland France and overseas territories belonging to the EU).

Sources: Citepa; IEA, EDGAR-JRC; FAO; Customs; Eurostat; Insee. Processing: SDES, 2023. Adapted by Carbone 4.

COMPARISON OF FRANCE'S CARBON FOOTPRINT AND DOMESTIC EMISSIONS

2019



- In 2019, imported emissions accounted for 48% of France's carbon footprint. More than half of France's consumption-based emissions are imported.
- Domestic emissions (2019) amount to 423 MtCO₂eq, while France's carbon footprint is 625 MtCO₂eq.

Note: the carbon footprint and inventory emissions cover the three main greenhouse gases (CO2, CH4, N2O), excluding LULUCF.

Because international transport is accounted for differently depending on the approach, the subtotals (household emissions and domestic production emissions) of the

footprint and the inventory are not identical.

Scope: Kyoto perimeter (mainland France and overseas territories belonging to the EU).

Sources: Citepa; IEA, EDGAR-JRC; FAO; Customs; Eurostat; Insee. Processing: SDES, 2023. Adapted by Carbone 4.



France's carbon footprint has decreased by 7% since 1995, but reflects two competing trends



Emissions from imports, excluding re-exports

- Domestic emissions (households and economic activities), excluding exports
- Emissions per capita (right axis)

(e) = estimations.

Note: the carbon footprint covers the three main greenhouse gases (CO2, CH4, N2O). Scope: Kyoto perimeter (mainland France and overseas territories belonging to the EU). Source: Citepa, Eurostat, Insee, Customs, IEA, EDGAR-JRC FAO. Processing: SDES, 2023. Adapted by Carbone 4.

- In 2022, the estimated carbon footprint is 623 MtCO₂eq. It has increased by 8% compared to 2021.
- Since 1995, France's CBE has decreased by 7%, while the domestic final demand grew by 51%. It hides two competing effects:
 - Domestic emissions decreased by 33%
 - Imported emissions increased by 32%
- The 2022 carbon footprint is estimated at 9.2 tCO₂eq per capita. It decreased by 19% compared to 1995, but increased by 10% compared to 2021.

The breakdown of the carbon footprint shows different contributions for each consumption category



BREAKDOWN OF FRANCE'S CARBON FOOTPRINT BY CONSUMPTION CATEGORY tonnes of CO₂eq per year and per capita (2019)

Emissions from imports (for final use and intermediary consumption)

Domestic emissions (households and economic activities)

Total carbon footprint per consumption category

(e) = estimations.

Note: the carbon footprint covers the three main greenhouse gases (CO2, CH4, N2O). Scope: Kyoto perimeter (mainland France and overseas territories belonging to the EU). Source: Citepa, Eurostat, Insee, Customs, IEA, EDGAR-JRC FAO. Processing: SDES, 2023. Adapted by Carbone 4.

- Transport accounts for one-third (32%) of the average French individual carbon footprint
- Transport, housing and food represent 75% of the total carbon footprint.
- Imported emissions account for:
 - Half of the Transport, Food, and Public services emissions
 - Most of the Appliances and Other services emissions
 - A minority of **Housing** emissions

Recommendations of the High Council for Climate (HCC) to tackle France's carbon footprint (2020)

- 1. Improve monitoring of the emissions related to international exchanges
- 2. Adapt the existing setup, inform demand, oversee trade and support global ambition
- 3. Reduce the carbon footprint in line with the objectives of the Paris agreement

The French administration has switched from a SRIO model to a MRIO model for its carbon footprint calculation

The next version of the French national climate strategy will include a target on consumption-based emissions



54 rue de Clichy 75009 Paris