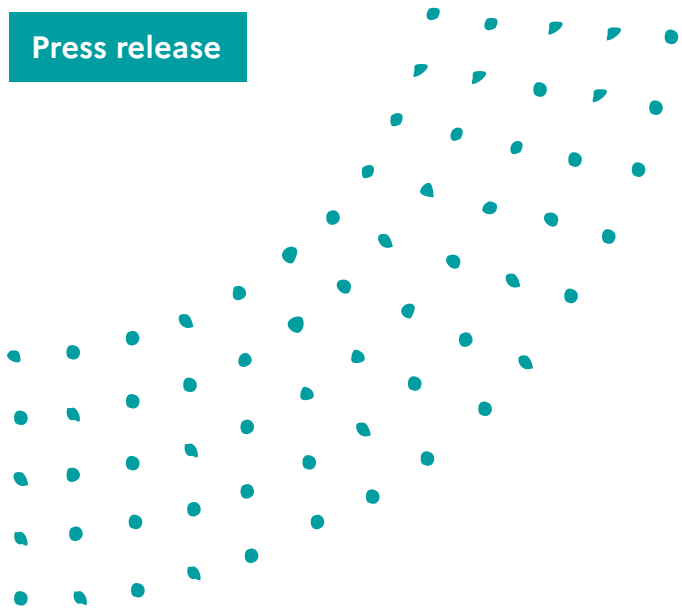




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Press release



COP28

DUBAÏ, UNITED
ARAB EMIRATES

30 nov. 2023

12 dec. 2023





EDITO

Emmanuel Macron

President of the French Republic

Now that seven years have passed since the Paris Agreement came into force, it is time to take stock. The evidence is stark : we are not on track to meet our Paris Agreement targets. Global temperatures have risen by 1.2°C in comparison with the pre-industrial era. In France, they have risen by more than +1.5°C. At this rate, the world could reach the sub 1.5°C limit before the end of the decade. The Paris Agreement expected that this would not be exceeded before the end of the century.

All over the world, we are already feeling the effects of climate change. We live under the ever-increasing threat of catastrophe in entire regions of the globe. For our planet, for ourselves, we absolutely must return to a trajectory in line with the +1.5°C threshold.

France will send out this simple wake-up call.

It is doing so as a sovereign nation, committed to meeting its climate objectives. We have drawn up a plan - ecological planning - and we will implement, through the energy-climate strategy and the national low-carbon strategy, this ambition for an ecology that will allow us to combine decarbonisation and industry, improving lifestyles and strengthening our sovereignty. It is through innovation, science and productive efficiency that we will build a more prosperous and sustainable nation. This way we will reduce our emissions by more than half by 2030, and move away from fossil fuels by 2050, achieving carbon neutrality.

France is taking action in Europe and joining forces with its partners to achieve our goal of being the world's greenest continent. Here in Europe, we have plan to undertake great projects to renovate and decarbonise our industry, agriculture, transport and housing. All the while remaining committed to progress, solidarity and support for everyone. Despite this challenging path, on a continental scale, we will achieve carbon neutrality in less than thirty years.

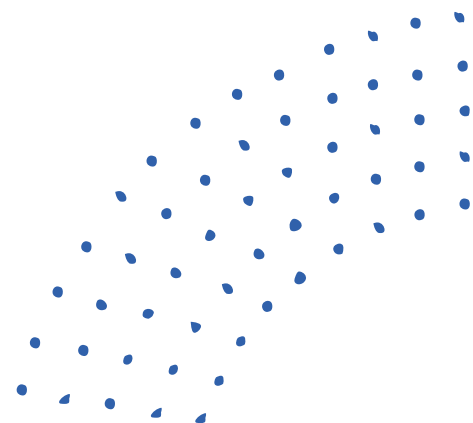
But it must be a global effort.

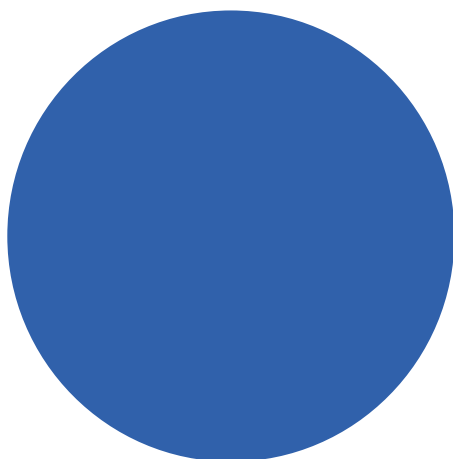
It must focus on fossil fuels, particularly coal. Dubai must be the time when we collectively make irreversible and concrete commitments on this issue. This effort to replace and avoid fossil fuels comes at a cost. Dubai must therefore also extend the funding outlined in June in Paris.

Although France is doing its part, with 76 billion Euros committed to international climate action, public funding is currently insufficient. All the international financial players must come together and make the funds available at the disposal of the ecological and energy transition. With the Paris Pact for People and Planet, established last June, France and its partners have committed themselves to simple principles. No state should have to choose between its own development and protecting the planet. Conversely, public and private financial resources, within a new global financial architecture, must be used to achieve these two objectives simultaneously. At this COP, we will be highlighting the first significant results of the Paris Pact's ambition. We will also be taking up the inseparable challenge to protect biodiversity and safeguard our oceans and forests.

Dubai is therefore a major event. Review of the Paris Agreement, phasing out fossil fuels, international community efforts. This surge of mutual support also includes the adoption of the agreement reached on the loss and damage fund, which aims to repair the enormous destruction caused by extreme climatic events, by focusing on the most vulnerable and broadening the donor base beyond just developed countries.

In an increasingly divided world, Dubai must be a wake-up call for cooperation and effective consensus on our global challenges. To defend the universal needs of peoples, the sovereign freedom of each State, and the joint commitment to our fundamental objectives. France is moving forward and will continue to do so, building solid alliances and making irreversible progress.





BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES OF COP28



**BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES
OF COP28**

Introduction to COP28

The 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28)

Every year since 1995, this summit has brought together the signatory states of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), i.e. 197 countries and the European Union.

This year, COP28 takes place in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, under the UAE Presidency between 30 November and 12 December 2023. A great number of heads of state and government will be present, and up to 100,000 representatives of governments, local authorities and non-state stakeholders (NGOs, businesses, etc.) are expected to attend these two weeks of negotiations and parallel events.

A major event on the international climate calendar in 2023, this conference will provide the first global assessment of climate action since the Paris Agreement, reached at COP21 in 2015. Countries will have to reach agreement on the conclusions being drawn from this global assessment. Firstly, this means noting the significant gap between actions and the objectives of the Paris Agreement : limiting the increase in global temperature to 1.5°C, adapting to climate change and redirecting global finance so that it contributes to the fight against climate change. Secondly, recommendations will be proposed on the next steps in terms of global targets to steer the international community back to the path to achieve these goals. The issue of how to phase out the use of fossil fuels will be central to this.

Developing countries will also be looking to COP28 to address the issues of adaptation and finance, in particular on the loss and damage fund, which is one of the notable advances of COP27, and which must now be operationalised.

BACKGROUND AND CHALLENGES OF COP28

The main challenges for COP28

COP28 (30 November - 12 December 2023) will undoubtedly be the busiest COP in history. At a time when the urgency of climate change requires us to intensify our resolve during this critical decade, this COP, which will produce the first global assessment of the Paris Agreement, is eagerly awaited. This new COP will therefore be important for forging a consensus, whether on the consequences arising from the global assessment, the transition away from fossil fuels, the global adaptation target, the creation of the loss and damage fund, or climate finance for developing countries.

THE LATEST REPORT FROM THE IPCC*

The latest IPCC Summary Report, which completes the IPCC's 6th Assessment Report, published on 20 March 2023, reiterated the need for urgent and resolute action to achieve the objective of limiting the temperature rise to 1.5°C and to minimise the already catastrophic consequences of climate change. The year 2023 will have been marked by record global temperatures, possibly the highest levels recorded for some 125,000 years. The summer of 2023 was characterised by record-breaking global temperature anomalies, including in the oceans, as well as unprecedented forest fires.

*Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

THIS COP28 MUST RESPOND TO FIVE MAJOR CHALLENGES :

1. THE FIRST GLOBAL ASSESSMENT

learning lessons from the results achieved since the 2015 Paris Agreement to set a new course for climate action by countries and correct our trajectory towards the long-term objectives set at COP21, in particular making it possible to limit the Global temperature rise to 1.5°C.

2. THE AMBITION IN TERMS OF ENERGY TRANSITION

to accelerate the phase-out of fossil fuels (primarily coal) and to link this to global targets for the deployment of renewable energies and energy efficiency, as well as the promotion of all non-fossil fuels as solutions to the climate crisis in order to achieve a real turning point in the decarbonisation of our economies. Energy production in France will be coal-free before 2030, as a result of the conversion of its last two power plants to low-carbon solutions.

3. LOSS AND DAMAGE

implementing the agreement reached at COP27 to set up new financial arrangements and a fund for loss and damage. In France's view, this is a serious issue and must be addressed through structural solutions, including, in addition to the creation of a new fund, the adoption of climate resilience clauses in loans, the allocation of special drawing rights, partnerships with private insurance companies, etc.

4. ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

defining robust and rapid actions to reduce vulnerability and meet adaptation needs in response to the effects of climate change, including the increase in extreme climatic events.

5. CLIMATE FINANCE

mobilising more funds as part of climate solidarity with developing countries (to which France contributed €76 billion in 2022, i.e. more than its fair share), and transforming the finance model to align all financial flows with mitigation and adaptation objectives, starting with the elimination of fossil fuel subsidies.

FRANCE COMMITTED TO ACHIEVING THE PARIS AGREEMENT TARGETS

To achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement, France is taking action at international level by setting out ambitious targets at the COPs and by organising international summits to help boost international cooperation in favour of the ecological transition. At national level, the President of the French Republic has launched a programme of ecological planning, with quantified targets, sector by sector, to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

FRANCE COMMITTED TO ACHIEVING THE PARIS AGREEMENT TARGETS

France's international commitment to accelerating the fight against climate change

At COP28, France will be particularly active in working with the international community on the following issues as part of the interventions of our political authorities :

- 1. The transition away from fossil fuels**, which should now be addressed by the most advanced countries with the highest emissions.
 - 2. The transition away from coal** : coal is the biggest source of CO₂ emissions. This year, France will be working with its international partners to promote the phasing out of coal and the transition to low-carbon energy sources, in particular by immediately halting new coal-fired power plant projects, introducing a standard excluding private financial institutions and insurance companies, which remain a major source of funding for these projects, from the financing of coal projects, and undertaking work to ensure the fair and rapid transition of existing power plants.
 - 3. Decarbonising the maritime transport sector** : the maritime transport sector currently produces some 3% of greenhouse gas emissions; France initiated work at the Summit for a New Global Financial Pact by creating a coalition of 22 countries supporting the move towards a maritime carbon tax. This work must continue between now and the United Nations Ocean Conference in Nice, as part of the agreement reached within the International Maritime
- Organisation on the sector's decarbonisation trajectory. The French maritime sector is already committed to an ambitious roadmap, aiming for carbon neutrality by 2050.
 - 4. Demonstrating commitment** in the face of climate change, as part of the Paris Pact for People and Planet of June 2023, France has embarked on an international campaign to cushion the effects of a « financial shock » for the most vulnerable countries, which must not have to choose between the fight against climate change and the fight against poverty.
 - 5. Protecting natural carbon sinks**, which are the best technology we have for sequestering carbon and helping us to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 : France is championing a major initiative in this area for the protection of both forests and oceans.
 - 6. Accelerated reduction in methane emissions** : methane is a powerful greenhouse gas that is contributing to the rapid rise in global temperature. Accelerating the reduction of our methane emissions is therefore one of the levers that must be immediately intensified to avoid future climate disasters. France is fully in line with Europe's goal of ending methane leaks by penalising imports of energy sources with high methane emissions onto the European market.

INSERT ON THE SUMMIT FOR A NEW GLOBAL FINANCIAL PACT AND THE PARIS PACT FOR PEOPLE AND PLANET :

Announced at COP27, at the initiative of the President of the French Republic and the Prime Minister of Barbados, Mia Mottley, the Summit for a New Global Financial Pact was held in Paris on 22 and 23 June 2023. It assembled representatives from more than 100 countries, including 40 heads of state and government, all the international and regional financial institutions, the major international organisations and numerous representatives of the private sector and civil society from the five continents. The primary goal of the summit was to lay the foundations for a renewed international financial system to meet the shared challenges of the 21st century : the fight against inequality, climate change and the protection of biodiversity.

Discussions focused on the need to give practical expression to the commitments made in terms of international support, on ways of mobilising more public concessionary resources and using them more

effectively, and on the essential role to be played by private stakeholders.

Based on these exchanges, the Paris Pact for People and Planet (4P) was established, already formally supported by 42 States, which sets out a roadmap and our common objectives with a view to the forthcoming multilateral deadlines, such as COP28, where far-reaching decisions should be taken to preserve our collective capacity to face up to today's major challenges. The work of the Pact, currently led by the OECD and personified by its special envoy, Macky Sall, is set to continue, particularly in close collaboration with the G20 presidencies, until its objectives are achieved. Once an initial series of measures aimed at rapidly deploying more resources has been implemented, it is expected that there will follow an in-depth reform of the governance of the Bretton Woods institutions.

THE ONE PLANET SUMMITS

Launched by Emmanuel Macron, French President, Antonio Guterres, Secretary General of the United Nations, and Jim Kim, President of the World Bank Group, the One Planet Summit multi-stakeholder platform is intended to provide a new, practical and effective framework to help broaden and revitalise international cooperation supporting the ecological transition. In order to achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement, this initiative aims to take more concrete decisions and to support the joint commitment of all players in public life and the economic world.

At the first One Planet Summit , held in Paris on 12 December 2017, 12 commitments were made to further action for the climate. This event initiated the One Planet method, which was further developed at subsequent summits. Since this first event, six other One Planet Summits have been held, each focusing on a specific theme : the climate, the environment, the energy transition, the oceans, forests and glaciers, and the poles.

THE ONE PLANET - POLAR SUMMIT

The most recent One Planet Summit, devoted to glaciers and the poles, was held in November 2023. Glaciers and the poles play a central role in regulating the climate and preserving biodiversity. They are both actors but also the first victims of climate change. The goal of this first international summit focussing on these areas was to ensure that world leaders address the issues at stake, in order to mitigate the irreversible effects of human activity on the cryosphere and to enable ecosystems and populations to adapt to the consequences of melting glaciers and sea ice.

7. **The role of nuclear power** as a 100% carbon-free energy source contributing to the energy mix of the future, compatible with a world where global temperature rise is limited to 1.5°C.

FRANCE COMMITTED TO ACHIEVING THE PARIS AGREEMENT TARGETS

France's decisive action at the European level

On the initiative of France, which was one of the very first European countries to adopt a carbon neutrality goal, the European Union is leading the way towards achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement, by raising its emission reduction targets and equipping itself with the right mechanisms to achieve them. The Member States unanimously committed to reducing their net emissions by 55% by 2030 and to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.

To this end, the French Presidency of the Council of the European Union in the first half of 2022 has enabled agreements to be reached on a series of vital measures :

- Adoption of a carbon adjustment mechanism at the borders to respond to competition from countries whose environmental and climate regulations are less demanding than ours. By introducing a carbon tariff on imports into the EU identical to that on European production, it will help to decarbonise our economies while encouraging third countries to make their own commitment to the ecological transition.
- A strengthened European carbon market, extended to sectors not covered previously, such as shipping and aviation.
- The end of sales of new petrol and diesel combustion vehicles in Europe from 2035.
- Facilitated social transition with a €59 billion fund.
- The introduction of rigorous, standardised reporting on the social and environmental impacts of European companies, which will encourage them to develop a responsible approach and provide the market with the data it needs to finance the ecological transition.

- Agreement by Member States on legislation against imported deforestation, which will prevent products that cause deforestation or forest degradation from entering the European market. This will ensure that the products we consume every day, such as coffee, chocolate and meat, do not destroy the planet's vast tropical forests.

The European Union is also setting an example in terms of the need to bring trade policies into line with the ecological challenge. On France's initiative, the European Commission, which is the institution responsible for trade negotiations, has undertaken to make compliance with the Paris Agreement a binding element of future trade agreements. They will also include more reciprocal environmental standards, to ensure that imported products meet our ecological requirements. For the first time, the Paris Agreement has been fully integrated into the trade agreement with New Zealand : if a country fails to meet its climate commitments, trade sanctions can be implemented.

Lastly, France has pushed at European level for the necessary reform of the electricity market with a view to decoupling electricity prices from gas prices to take account of real production costs and the energy mix of each Member State. This reform, which is currently being finalised, will enable the European Union to strengthen its energy sovereignty and independence, and offer businesses and households more competitive and fairer prices.

France's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions through ecological planning

On 25 September 2023, the President of the French Republic set out in detail the ecological planning which will enable France to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030, and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. This plan presents everyone - citizens, local authorities, businesses, associations - with a path to collective and individual success in reducing our ecological footprint and projecting ourselves into a world that is habitable, fair and desirable.

Ecological planning is organised around six key areas that affect every aspect of our lives :

« BETTER MOBILITY »

the greening of our means of transport is gathering pace in France. Investment in rail is continuing, with the launch of metropolitan RER projects in 13 French cities, the reopening of lines in rural and suburban areas and the introduction of night trains. Additionally, the opening of the €100 social leasing scheme in 2024 together with the ecological bonus and the conversion premium will enable the most modest households to buy an electric car. By 2035, 100% of new vehicles for sale in France will be zero-emission and 2 million electric vehicles will be produced in France. The introduction of the cycling plan has also already doubled the number of cycle paths in France.

« BETTER HOUSING »

Thermal renovation of private and public buildings continues to gather pace with 600,000 homes renovated by 2022 thanks to MaPrime-Renov. A compulsory energy efficiency assessment for landlords has also been introduced, as well as support for boiler replacement and a ban on the installation of oil-fired boilers from 2022. By 2030, at least 1 in 3 French homes will have been renovated, insulated, or equipped with renewable energy. France is also aiming to produce one million heat pumps by 2027, to replace gas and oil-fired boilers. France Rénov', a public service for energy-efficient home renovation, has also been set up to support the transformation of our homes.

« PRESERVING AND ENHANCING OUR ECOSYSTEMS »

30% of France's marine and land area has now been designated as a protected. Targeted measures are also being implemented as part of ecological planning to protect :

- Our forests : **the French President has set a target of replanting a billion trees by 2030.** To date, more than 70 million trees have been planted in our forests, towns and countryside, courtesy of the Green Fund and ecological forest planning, and our farmers, who have set themselves the target under the « hedgerow plan » of planting 50,000km of hedgerows by 2030, enabling 1 to 2 million trees to be planted. The « 1 child, 1 tree » programme, which will enable every schoolchild who so wishes to take part in a replanting project from the start of the school year in 2024, will also help to achieve this objective. Funds have also been set aside to help our forests adapt to climate change : a budget of €225 million per year from 2024 for forest renewal and a €50 million research fund under the France 2030 programme to help our forests adapt to climate shocks. The Climate and Resilience Act, which requires airlines to offset domestic flights, has also led to the planting of around **2 million trees.**

- Our oceans : an ambitious drive was launched in Brest at the One Ocean Summit by the French President, with commitments from a wide range of stakeholders to protect the biodiversity and resources of the oceans, combat illegal fishing, to preserve and restore marine and coastal ecosystems that store and absorb carbon (salt meadows, underwater meadows and mangroves), and to develop green maritime transport. In June 2025, France will also co-host with Costa Rica the next United Nations Conference on the Oceans in Nice.

« BETTER PRODUCTION »

In February 2021, in his speech at Belfort, the French President announced three major projects in order to regain control of our energy future and strengthen our security of supply and sovereignty :

- Consolidation of the French nuclear industry : construction of six new EPR2-type reactors is already under way, with the aim of commissioning them by 2035 at the latest.
- The development of renewable energies and hydrogen with the conversion of the last two coal-fired power stations still operating in France into biomass plants, setting a target of complete phasing out of coal by 2027. In Saint-Nazaire, the French President also inaugurated the first offshore wind farm, which is already in operation. Forty more wind farms will need to be built by 2050 if offshore wind is to become France's leading source of renewable energy.
- Reducing our energy consumption : since the shock to the energy markets caused by Russia's aggression in Ukraine, France has managed to reduce its energy consumption by 10% through the efforts of all the players involved.

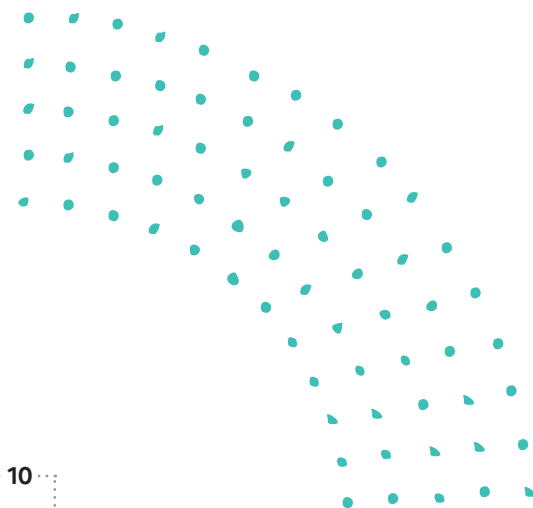
« BETTER FOOD »

France wants 10% of its agricultural land to be farmed organically. To this end, it has launched a €60 million support plan for the organic farming sector

« BETTER CONSUMPTION »

a number of measures have been taken to encourage the circular economy and avoid waste. Since 2020, the law on the fight against food waste and the circular economy (AGEC) has defined food waste and set reduction targets. It expands the requirement to carry out anti-waste diagnostics to the agri-food industry, introduces a national « anti-waste » quality mark and sets out procedures for monitoring and controlling the quality of donations. The fight against plastic pollution has also intensified under this same law, which has considerably stimulated innovation in recycling, and contributed to changing our consumption patterns. France supports the goal of « zero unnecessary plastic packaging » by 2025, and a repair incentive for everyday electrical and electronic appliances has also been introduced.

In addition, the Multiannual Energy Programme (MEP), a tool for steering the energy transition, and the National Low-Carbon Strategy (SNBC), France's roadmap for combating climate change, are also part of France's efforts to meet its commitments under the Paris Agreement.



WHAT PROGRESS SINCE THE PARIS AGREEMENT ?

Since 2017, France has reduced its greenhouse gas emissions at double the expected rate. Between 2017 and 2022, these greenhouse gas emissions have fallen by 12%, a reduction of 2% per year. In terms of the total reduction from the 1990 benchmark, we are half way there, with the other half still to be achieved if we are to achieve the 55% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2030. This decline was confirmed during the first half of 2023, with a 4.3% fall in CO2 emissions.

WHAT PROGRESS SINCE THE PARIS AGREEMENT ?

A review of COP27

The 27th Conference of the Parties (COP27) in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, in November 2022, bridged the gap between COP26 in Glasgow, UK, which finalised the rules for implementing the Paris Agreement, and COP28. COP27 was attended by more than 110 world leaders and 30,000 representatives of governments, local authorities and non-state stakeholders.

While the COP27 agreement did not achieve the goals set by France and the European Union, it did nevertheless retain the essentials : it reiterated the objective of limiting global warming to 1.5°C and called on all countries to make additional efforts from 2023. It was essential to reaffirm this objective against the backdrop of the global climate and energy crisis.

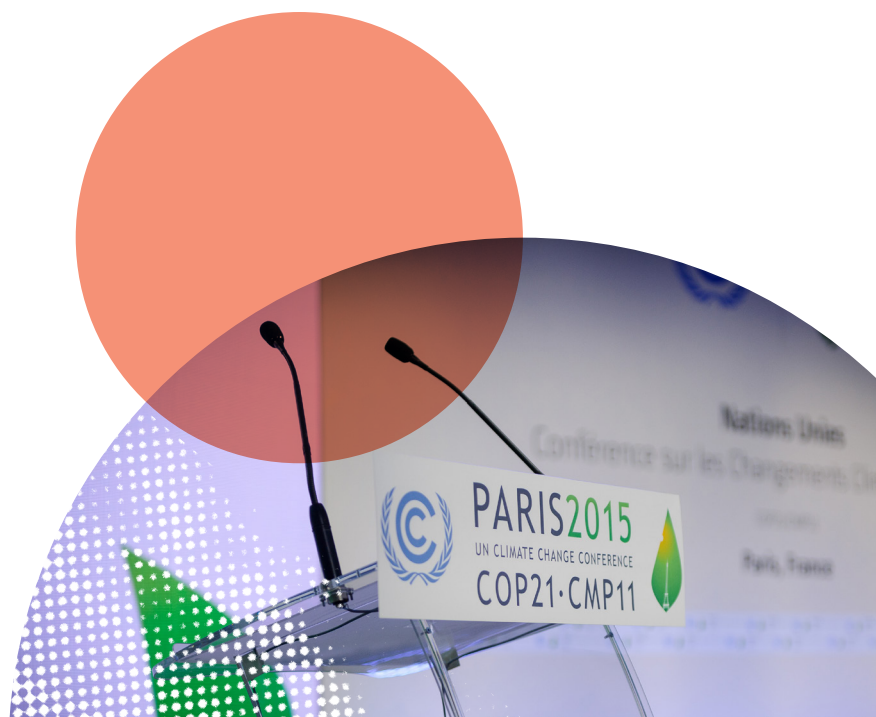
France and the European Union took a constructive stance during the difficult negotiations at COP27, which resulted in a number of major breakthroughs :

- **The creation of new financial arrangements to respond to loss and damage**, which include not only the fund, but also a range of practical solutions designed to meet the needs of the most vulnerable countries affected by climatic events. The agreement provides for the use of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as well as development banks. It recommends the implementation of innovative financing to which all countries can contribute.

THE PARIS AGREEMENT :

The Paris Agreement was adopted on 12 December 2015 at COP21, after many years of negotiations. It set an ambitious shared goal : to keep the rise in temperature well below 2°C and to strive to limit it to 1.5°C. It also aimed to increase the capacity to adapt to climate change and to reconcile financial flows with these objectives. It is a proactive agreement, which envisages a gradual increase in countries' commitments every 5 years. It is also a fair and mutually supportive agreement that provides support to developing countries to help them implement their commitments. All of the regulations agreed at COP26 in Glasgow, in November 2021, are now operational.

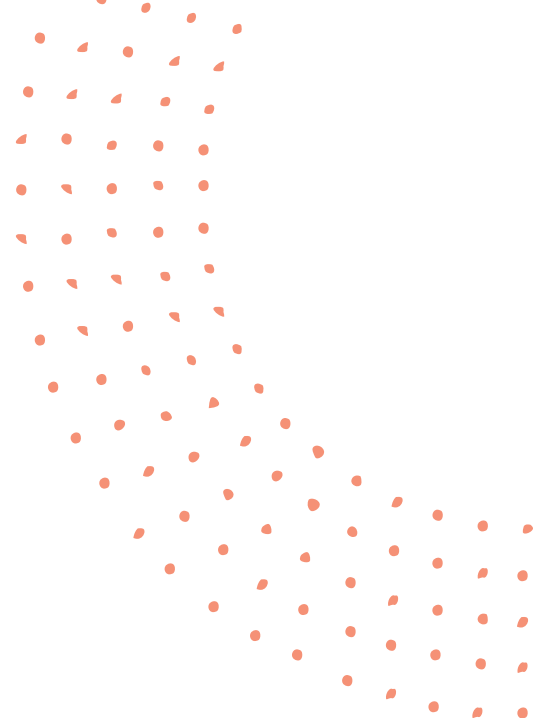
In 2015, the UN member states adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This action plan set out 17 sustainable development goals designed to provide a detailed and universal roadmap to achieve an ecological and inclusive transition for our world by 2030.



- Several countries, including France, have announced an **additional financial contribution to the Adaptation Fund**. France will contribute a further €10 million for 2022-2023. French funding for adaptation will amount to €2.2 billion in 2021, i.e. 10% of global funding.
- The Parties have established a **Work Programme on Mitigation** to ensure the 1.5°C global warming target is attainable. Mandated by COP26, this series of dialogues open to Parties and non-state stakeholders aims to raise both aspiration and implementation. This format enables experts to discuss cross-cutting issues arising from the IPCC's work.

France is also involved in several coalitions to accelerate the war against climate change :

- France has promoted a **ban on all exploitation of the deep seabed** and has announced that it intends to take this position to international bodies.
- At COP27, France and Morocco called for the creation of a « **Buildings Breakthrough** ». More than 30 countries have expressed their support in this enhanced intergovernmental cooperation, which sets a target of zero emissions by 2030 for the building sector (37% of global greenhouse gas emissions). This initiative complemented the « **Breakthrough Agenda** » launched at COP26 in Glasgow by the United Kingdom and supported by France, aimed **at decarbonising the greatest emitting sectors** (steel, electricity, hydrogen, road transport and agriculture), but did not include the building sector despite the scale of its emissions.
- The French President and international leaders have declared their willingness to work together to establish **Positive Conservation Partnerships (PCPs)** to protect **vital carbon and biodiversity reserves**. These areas, such as old-growth forests, peat bogs and mangroves, are both natural carbon stocks and areas rich in biodiversity. This vision came to fruition at the One Forest Summit in Libreville, Gabon, in 2023, where France, Conservation International and the Walton Foundation announced an initial investment of €100 million for PCP contracts.



THE PROGRAMME FOR FRANCE PAVILION IN DUBAI

The French delegation will be present during the two weeks of COP28 in Dubai. As well as taking part in the climate negotiations, it will run a France Pavilion during the international event, from 30 November to 12 December 2023, on the COP28 site.

The France Pavilion will be a place where stakeholders from institutions, the private sector and associations can meet and discuss the major climate challenges. The space will host a wide variety of events, including themed sessions, public policy presentations and press events. The programme for the France Pavilion is linked to the themed days planned for COP28, such as the «Energy, the just transition industry» day on Tuesday 5 December and the «Nature, land, oceans» day on Saturday 9 December.

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