



Annex 1:

National Approaches on implementation of the COP26 Statement on the Clean Energy Transition Partnership

| Country: FRANCE | | | |
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| 1) General description of the method or approach on which the integration of the COP26 Statement into national policies is based | The French implementation of the COP26 Statement on the Clean Energy Transition Partnership is based on extended consultations with French exporters, NGOs, but also discussions and cooperation with other E3F members and COP26 Statement signatories. | | |
| 2) Exclusion policies/ phase out plans | | | |
| Description of exclusion policies / phase out plans for the unabated fossil fuel energy sector | Exploration, production | Coal | Full exclusion 1/1/2023 |
| | | Oil | Full exclusion 1/1/2023 |
| | | Gas | Full exclusion 1/1/2023 |
| | Transportation | Coal | Full exclusion 1/1/2023 |
| | | Oil | Full exclusion 1/1/2023 |
| | | Gas | Full exclusion 1/1/2023 |
| | Storage | Coal | Full exclusion 1/1/2023 |
| | | Oil | Full exclusion 1/1/2023 |
| | | Gas | Full exclusion 1/1/2023 |
| | Refining | Coal | Full exclusion 1/1/2023 |
| | | Oil | Full exclusion 1/1/2023 |
| | | Gas | Full exclusion 1/1/2023 |
| | Distribution | Coal | Full exclusion 1/1/2023 |
| | | Oil | Full exclusion 1/1/2023 |
| | | Gas | Full exclusion 1/1/2023 |
| | Unabated power generation | Coal | Full exclusion 1/1/2023 |
| | | Oil | Exclusion of oil thermal power plants that deteriorate the average carbon footprint of the electricity mix of the recipient country. |



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| | | Gas | Exclusion of oil thermal power plants that deteriorate the average carbon footprint of the electricity mix of the recipient country. |
| Rationale for exclusion policy / phase out plans and related measures | The French implementation of the COP26 Statement on the Clean Energy Transition Partnership stems from the recognition of the unabated fossil fuel energy sector definition, encompassing the activities of exploration, production, transportation, storage, refining, distribution of coal, crude oil, natural gas, and unabated power generation. It also takes into account the latest findings from the IEA and the IPCC reports. This policy covers all public export financing tools and will be effective on January 1 st 2023. | | |
| 3) Exceptions | | | |
| Description of exceptions from the exclusions / phase out for the unabated fossil fuel energy sector | Exploration, production | Coal | Exceptions for operations having the effect of reducing the negative environmental impact, improving the safety of existing installations or their impact on health without increasing their lifespan or production capacity, or aiming at the dismantling or conversion of these installations. |
| | | Oil | Exceptions for operations having the effect of reducing the negative environmental impact, improving the safety of existing installations or their impact on health without increasing their lifespan or production capacity, or aiming at the dismantling or conversion of these installations. |
| | | Gas | Exceptions for operations having the effect of reducing the negative environmental impact, improving the safety of existing installations or their impact on health without increasing their lifespan or production capacity, or aiming at the dismantling or conversion of these installations. |
| | Transportation | Coal | Exceptions for operations having the effect of reducing the negative environmental |



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| | | | impact, improving the safety of existing installations or their impact on health without increasing their lifespan or production capacity, or aiming at the dismantling or conversion of these installations. |
| | | Oil | Exceptions for operations having the effect of reducing the negative environmental impact, improving the safety of existing installations or their impact on health without increasing their lifespan or production capacity, or aiming at the dismantling or conversion of these installations. |
| | | Gas | Exceptions for operations having the effect of reducing the negative environmental impact, improving the safety of existing installations or their impact on health without increasing their lifespan or production capacity, or aiming at the dismantling or conversion of these installations. |
| | Storage | Coal | Exceptions for operations having the effect of reducing the negative environmental impact, improving the safety of existing installations or their impact on health without increasing their lifespan or production capacity, or aiming at the dismantling or conversion of these installations. |
| | | Oil | Exceptions for operations having the effect of reducing the negative environmental impact, improving the safety of existing installations or their impact on health without increasing their lifespan or production capacity, or aiming at the dismantling or conversion of these installations. |



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| | | Gas | Exceptions for operations having the effect of reducing the negative environmental impact, improving the safety of existing installations or their impact on health without increasing their lifespan or production capacity, or aiming at the dismantling or conversion of these installations. |
| Refining | | Coal | Exceptions for operations having the effect of reducing the negative environmental impact, improving the safety of existing installations or their impact on health without increasing their lifespan or production capacity, or aiming at the dismantling or conversion of these installations. |
| | | Oil | Exceptions for operations having the effect of reducing the negative environmental impact, improving the safety of existing installations or their impact on health without increasing their lifespan or production capacity, or aiming at the dismantling or conversion of these installations. |
| | | Gas | Exceptions for operations having the effect of reducing the negative environmental impact, improving the safety of existing installations or their impact on health without increasing their lifespan or production capacity, or aiming at the dismantling or conversion of these installations. |
| Distribution | | Coal | Exceptions for operations having the effect of reducing the negative environmental impact, improving the safety of existing installations or their impact on health without increasing their lifespan or production capacity, or aiming at the dismantling or |



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| | | | conversion of these installations. |
| | | Oil | Exceptions for operations having the effect of reducing the negative environmental impact, improving the safety of existing installations or their impact on health without increasing their lifespan or production capacity, or aiming at the dismantling or conversion of these installations. |
| | | Gas | Exceptions for operations having the effect of reducing the negative environmental impact, improving the safety of existing installations or their impact on health without increasing their lifespan or production capacity, or aiming at the dismantling or conversion of these installations. |
| | Unabated power generation | Coal | Exceptions for operations having the effect of reducing the negative environmental impact, improving the safety of existing installations or their impact on health without increasing their lifespan or production capacity, or aiming at the dismantling or conversion of these installations. |
| | | Oil | There are three specific cases that could justify public support for a thermal power plant project whose emissions are higher than those of the current electricity mix of the country where the plant is located: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If the plant is necessary for the stability of the country's grid and less carbon-intensive controllable alternatives are not available or are excessively costly, its |



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| | | | <p>financing might be considered.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. If the use of less carbon-intensive resources is not feasible, financing could be provided. This case may arise in countries where the potential for renewable energy is insufficient or not very exploitable (for geographical reasons in particular).3. If the country has a low-carbon transition strategy covering the electricity sector, and the project is consistent with this strategy. |
| | | Gas | <p>There are three specific cases that could justify public support for a thermal power plant project whose emissions are higher than those of the current electricity mix of the country where the plant is located:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If the plant is necessary for the stability of the country's grid and less carbon-intensive controllable alternatives are not available or are excessively costly, its financing might be considered.2. If the use of less carbon-intensive resources is not feasible, financing could be provided. This case may arise in countries where the potential for renewable energy is insufficient or not very exploitable (for geographical reasons in particular).3. If the country has a low-carbon transition |



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| | | | strategy covering the electricity sector, and the project is consistent with this strategy. |
| Rationale for exceptions and related measures | These exceptions are designed to be very limited while leaving what we consider as positive operations on existing infrastructures possible. Regarding fossil fuels thermal power plants, this policy has been in place since the end of 2020, and no new thermal power plant was financed by the French international guarantee since then. | | |