



COP21 • CMP11

Multilateral assessment

France

SBI 46 – 12 May 2017



France within the EU

- **Population:**
 - ✓ EU28: 510 M
 - ✓ France: 67 M
- **GDP per capita (market prices):**
 - ✓ EU28: 27 500 €
 - ✓ France: 32 300 €
- **Total primary energy consumption per capita:**
 - ✓ EU28: 3,16 toe
 - ✓ France: 3,75 toe
- **Total final energy consumption per capita:**
 - ✓ EU28: 2,09 toe
 - ✓ France: 2,14 toe
- **GHG emissions in 2015:**
 - ✓ EU28 total: 4 308 MtCO₂eq → less than 9 tons per capita
 - ✓ France total: 457 MtCO₂eq → less than 7 tons per capita



France's commitments for 2020

Convention target for the EU and its Member States:

- 20% by 2020 compared to 1990

At the EU level: 2020 EU Climate and Energy Package



ETS: -21% / 2005

Covers mostly industry and electricity production



ESD: -10% / 2005

Covers mostly buildings, transport, agriculture and waste

Target shared among MS



At national level: France ESD target: -14% / 2005

France's commitments for 2030 and 2050

At the EU level

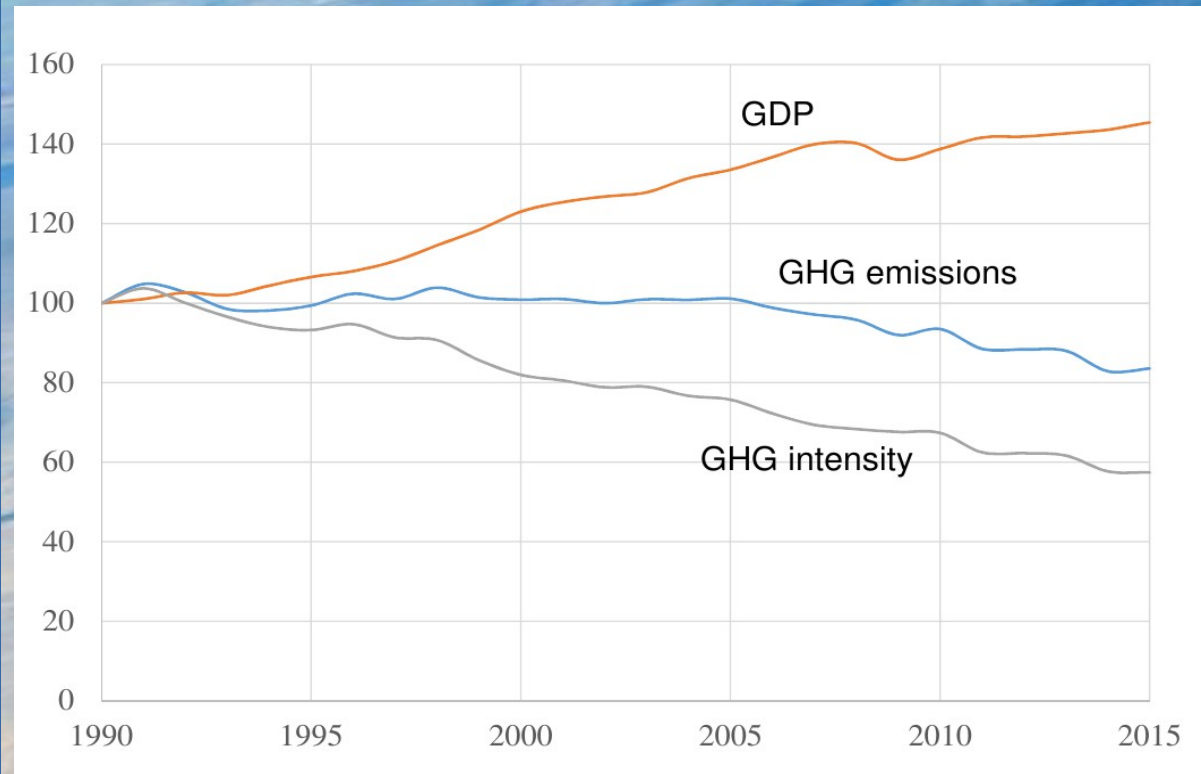
NDC communicated under the Paris Agreement – The EU and its Member States are committed to a binding target of an at least 40% domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 1990.

At national level

- 40% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030, compared to 1990 levels
- 75% reduction in GHG emissions by 2050, compared to 1990 levels

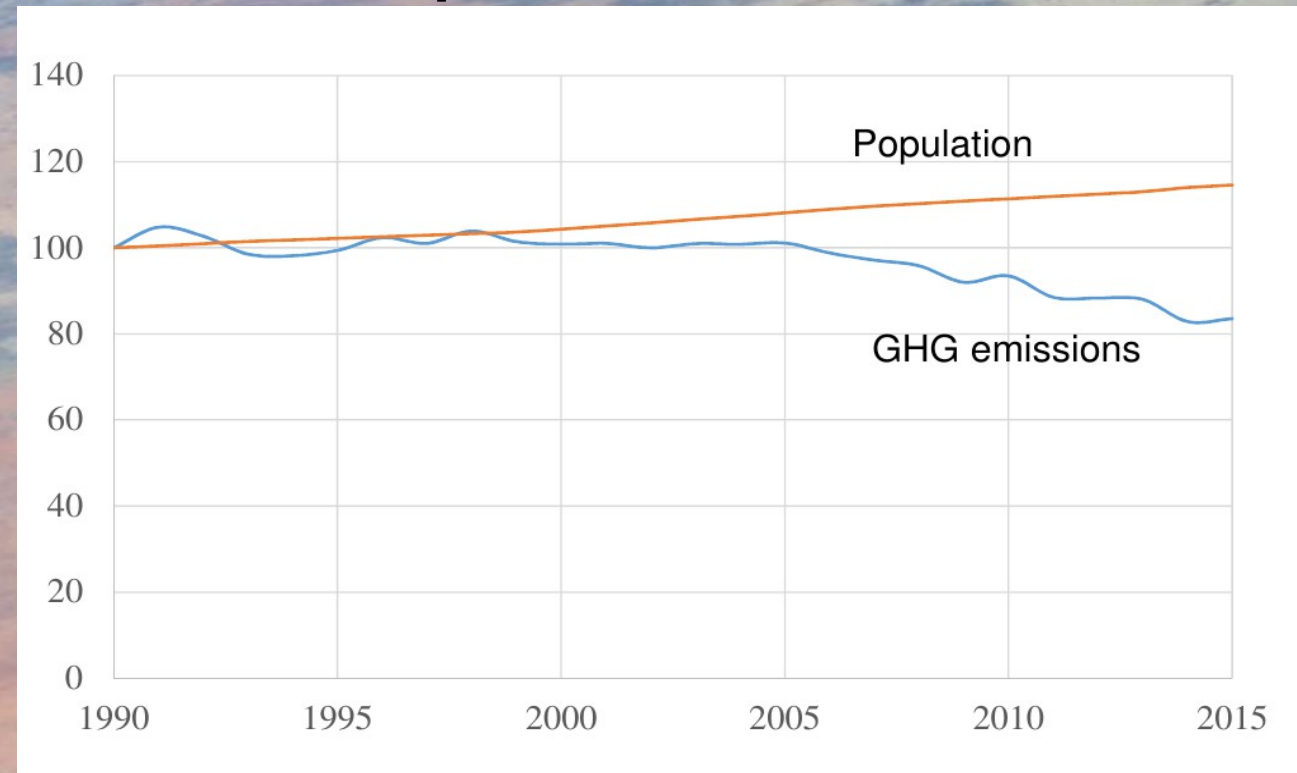
These long-term targets are enshrined in the French National Low-Carbon Strategy finalised in November 2015 and transmitted to the UNFCCC as our long-term strategy.

Decoupling GHG emissions and population & economic growth



Emissions decreased by 16% between 1990 and 2015

GHG emission intensity reduced by 43% over the period



GHG emissions per capita reduced by almost 30% : from 9.4 to 6.9 tonnes/capita

The national Law on Energy Transition for green growth

A major law for policy goals achievement

- **Debated in 2014-2015 at the parliament and adopted in August 2015**
- **Targets:**
 - Transversal (energy efficiency, renewable energy, reductions of GHG emissions, ...)
 - Sectoral (buildings, transports, industry, agriculture & forests, HFCs&PFCs)
 - Geographical (overseas 100% renewable in 2030, ...)
- **Measures in all sectors**
- **Sectoral strategies** (alternative transportation, energy, air quality)



The national Law on Energy Transition for green growth:

clear and ambitious goals



40% less greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 compared to 1990



30% less fossil fuel consumption in 2030 compared to 2012



Increase the share of renewable energy sources to **32%** of the final energy consumption in 2030 and **40%** of the electricity production



Reduce final energy consumption by **50% in 2050** compared to 2012



- **50 %** less waste in landfill by 2025



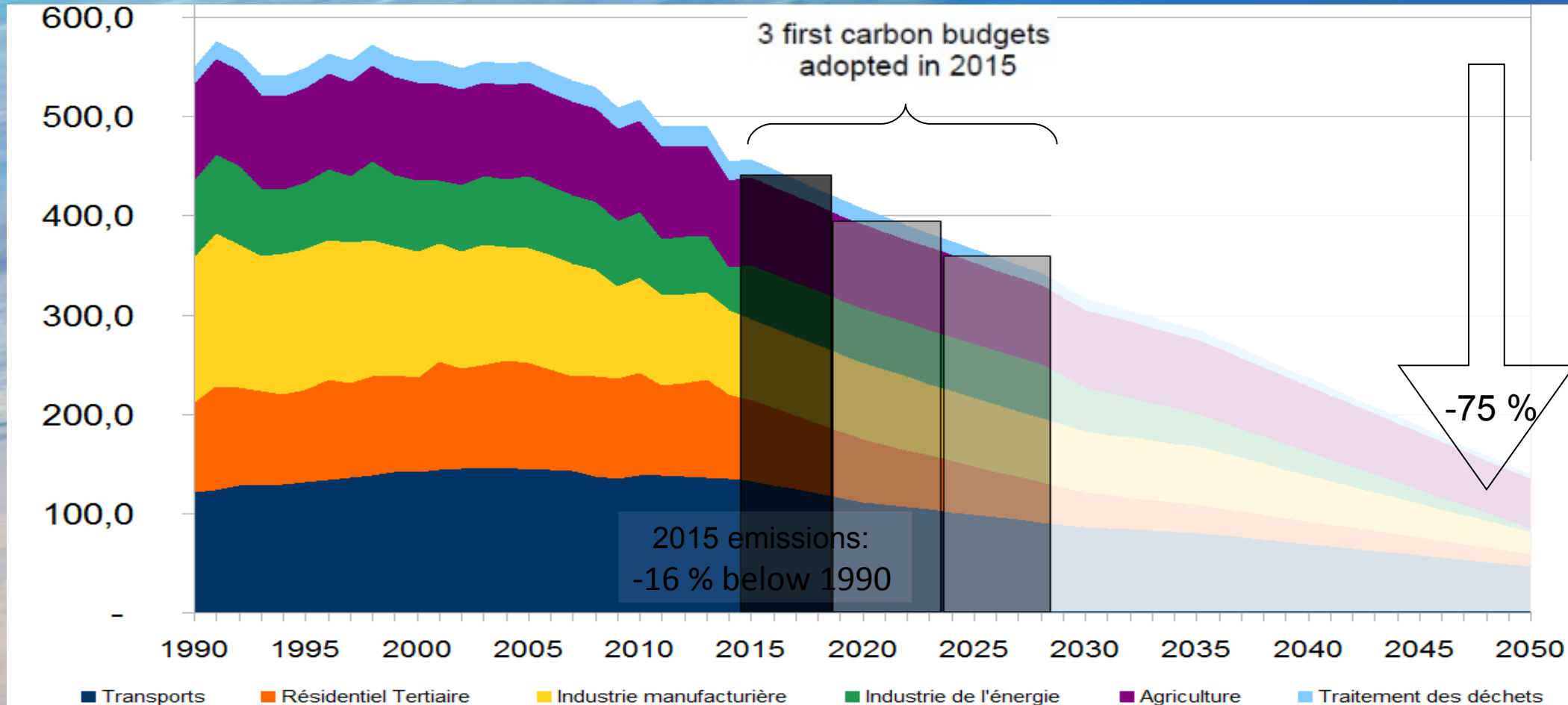
Diversify electricity production and reduce the share of nuclear power to **50%** by 2025

Carbon price: a target of 56 € in 2020 and 100 € in 2030 for a ton of carbon

- For the carbon component of the domestic tax on consumption of energy products
- In order to focus investments on long term horizons and to channel behaviours into low carbon economy
- Will be compensated by a taxation reduction for products and services contributing to the energy transition

The National Low-Carbon Strategy with carbon budgets

The response to a need for a global shared view of short term and long term policy



Current revision (end 2018):

- better integration of climate adaptation
- towards carbon neutrality by the second half of the 21th century

Policies and measures in the Law on Energy Transition for Green Growth

A major Act that sets up new measures

Examples of measures already implemented:

ENERGY

The Multi-Year Energy Program

New support for renewables: supplementary payment

« Self-consumption » call for bids

BUILDING

Binding thermal renovation for buildings undergoing rehabilitation works

Third-party financing

TRANSPORT

Bonus-malus aimed at changing new vehicle purchase behaviour

Reinforce support to electromobility (public bids, aids for charging points...)

Incentive to cycle to and from work

Policies and measures in the Law on Energy Transition for Green Growth

WASTE

Control of planned obsolescence

Further development of recycling through the Producer's responsibility principle

TERRITORIES

Program “green growth projects in positive-energy territories”

550 territories, 600 M€

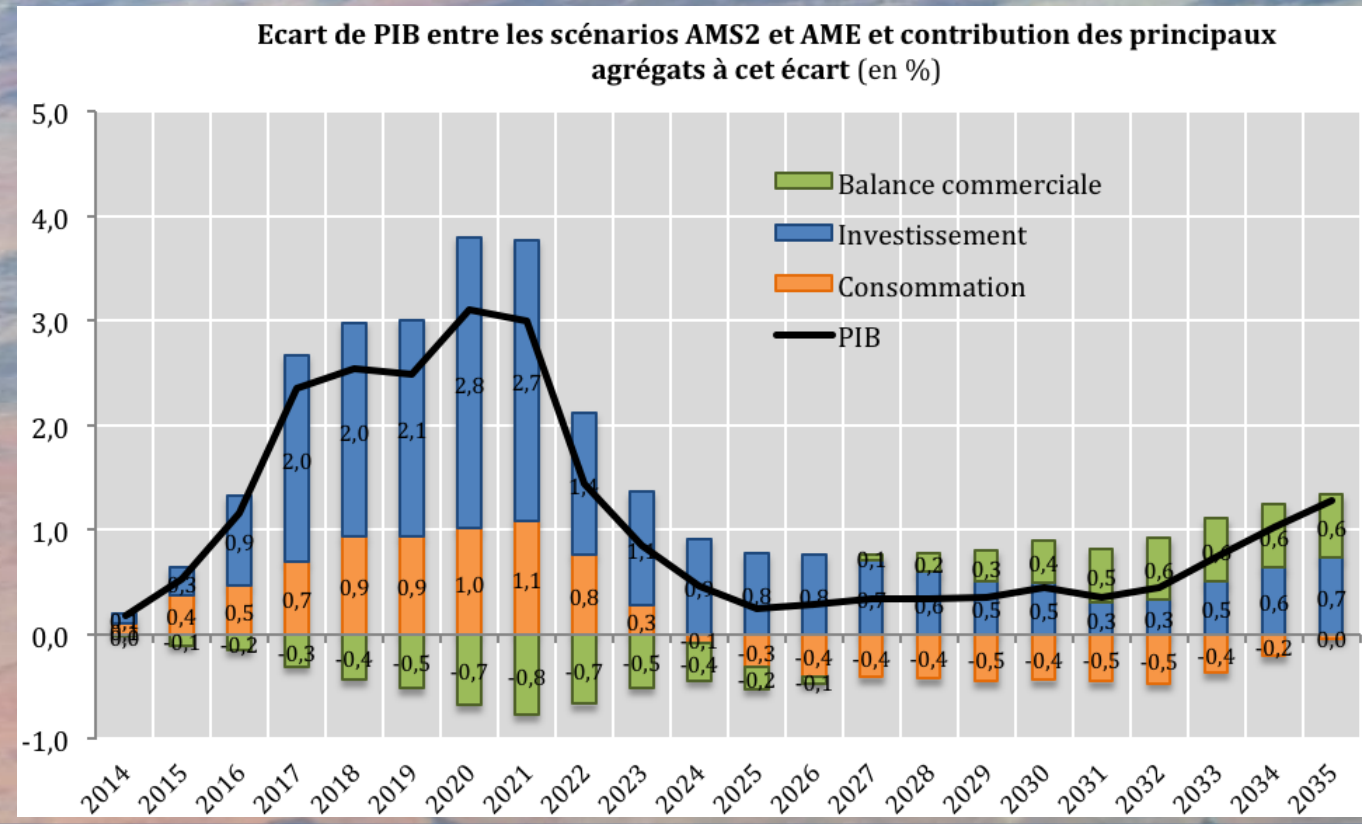
Development of renewable energies, clean mobility, energy renovation in building, circular economy, etc

Implementing the LCDS will yield positive macro-economic impacts

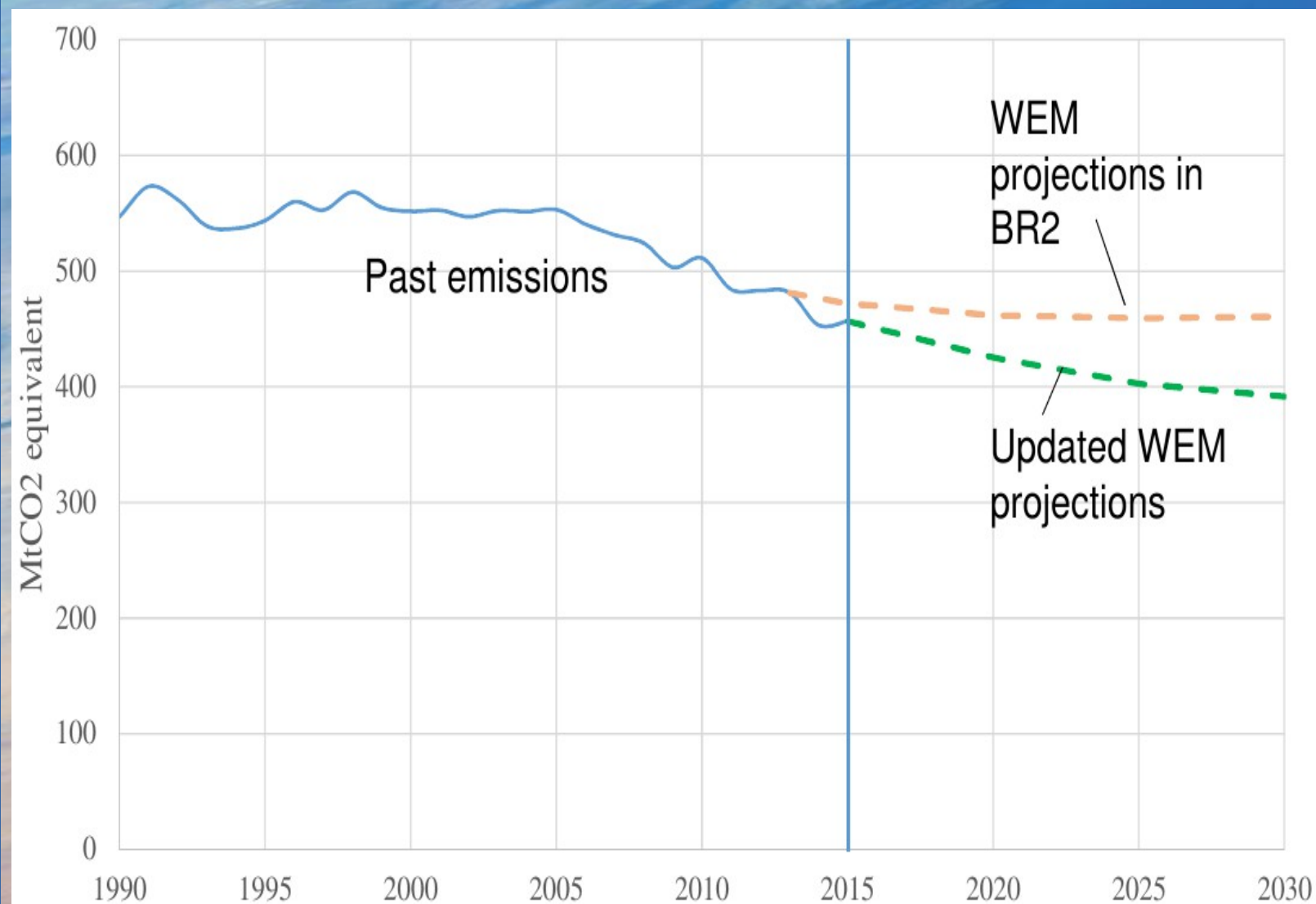
An opportunity to create jobs and make tangible improvements to daily life while taking better care of our planet

- ✓ Positive GDP impacts (2015-2035 average) : +25 to +35 billions euros / year
- ✓ Positive employment effects (2015-2035 average) : +108000 to +350000 jobs / year

*GDP gap between
the with and the without measures
scenarios and the contribution
of Investment, Trade and Consumption*



Effect of new policies and measures adopted since Biennial Report 2



Projected 2020 emissions

Total emissions: -22% below 1990
-30% below 2005 for ETS emissions
-20% below 2005 for ESD emissions
(compared to the target of -14%)

Projected 2030 emissions

Total emissions: -28% below 1990

Conclusion

EU and France's path towards **long-term decarbonation** are in line with **international objectives set by the Paris Agreement**

This necessary Energy Transition for Green Growth is a **great opportunity for the planet, the economy and employment**

- this challenge enables us to imagine sustainable systems at the environmental, economic and social levels, and to rethink our development model
- the place for innovation and creativity is huge: a new resilient economy closer to the citizens



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