

FRANCE NATIONAL LOW-CARBON STRATEGY

Stratégie



NATIONALE BAS-CARBONE

Ministry of Ecology and Inclusive Transition

Directorate General for Energy and Climate

Climate and Energy Efficiency Division

Embassy of France in Japan – Economic Department



National Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS)

Article 173 of the Energy Transition Act (2015)

The French national low-carbon development strategy (LCDS), established by the Energy Transition Act, defines how to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at the national level. It orchestrates the implementation of the transition towards a low-carbon economy.

Must help the decision making process when developing sectorial plans and crosswise measures. It is not a substitute.

Compatibility with the multi-years energy planning.

National and local governments plans with significant GHG emissions have to take the LCDS into account.

A rich democratic process at the roots of the Energy Transition Act and of the LCDS (1/3)

- **S1 2013** : National debate on energy transition, led by the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy
- **S1 2014** : Consultation of civil society
- **July 2014** : Draft presentation the Energy Transition Act to other Ministers
 - Prepare the transition towards a low carbon society : priority is given to energy efficiency and renewables
 - Mobilize the stakeholders, seize the opportunities for a green growth, jobs creation and competitiveness improvement
- **S2 2014 - S1 2015** : Energy Transition Act debated in the French Parliament.
- **August 2015** : Act is adopted.

A rich democratic process at the roots of the Energy Transition Act and of the LCDS (2/3)

- **From S2 2014** : Elaboration of the prospective scenarios for energy-climate (towards 2035). These scenarios help formulate an indicative sectorial repartition of carbon budgets.
- **S1 2015** : Meetings with civil society to elaborate the LCDS
 - Unions of employers, employees, consumers, environmental NGOs...
 - 6 meetings on the prospective scenarios
 - 3 meetings on the LCDS

A rich democratic process at the roots of the Energy Transition Act and of the LCDS (3/3)

- **S2 2015 :**
 - **Large consultation on the LCDS draft document**
 - Local governments
 - Online public consultation
 - National Committee for Ecology Transition (civil society)
 - Expert Committee for Energy Transition
 - **Finalization of the LCDS**

- **November 2015:** Low Carbon Development Strategy is adopted

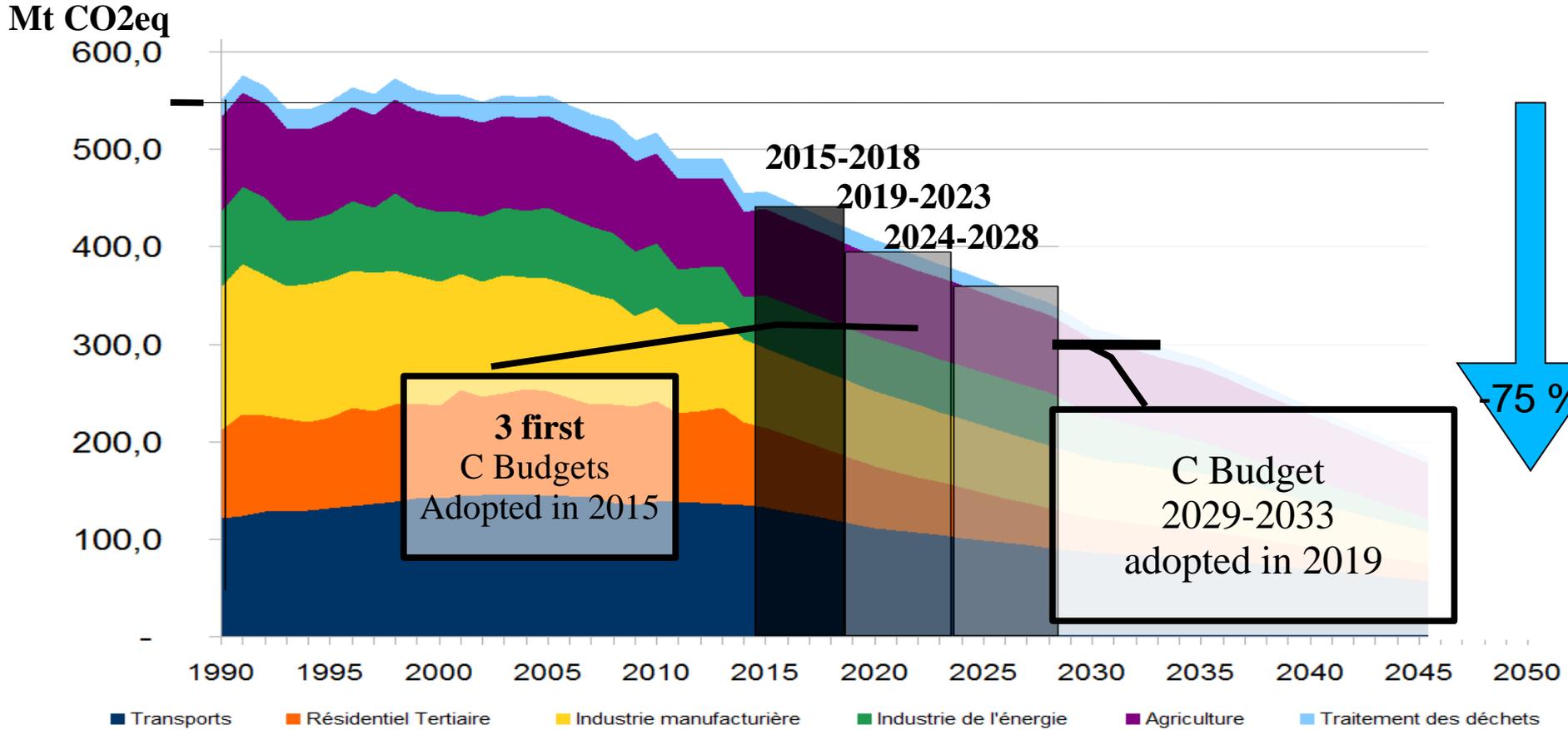
The Government has adopted the three first carbon budgets, covering the 2015-2018, 2019-2023 and 2024-2028 periods.

They define the upper limits for GHG emissions that should not be exceeded on average at national level.

At the end of each period, an independent expert committee will assess the result.

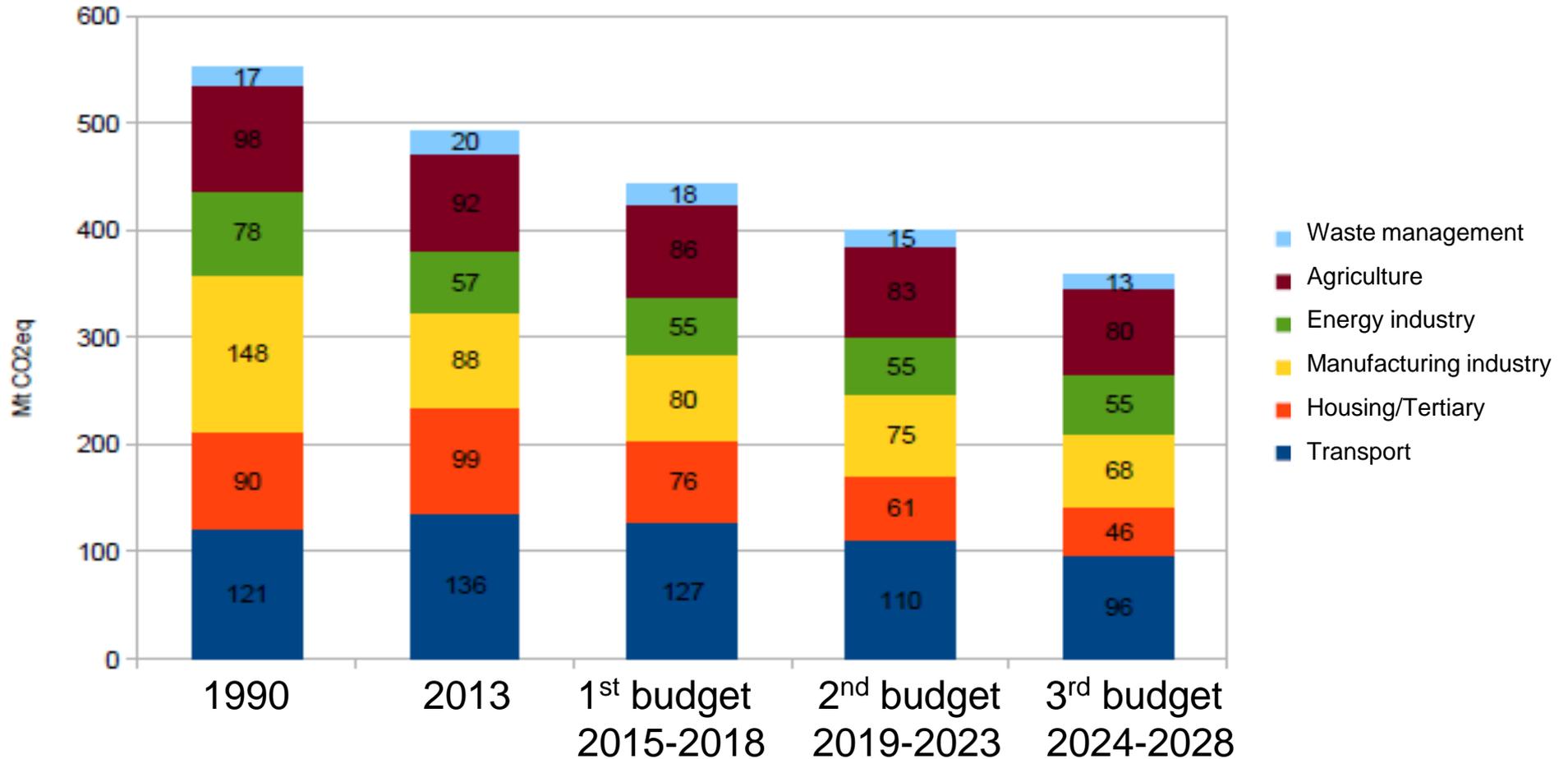
The carbon budgets are compatible with :

- **2020 target (European ETS, Kyoto Protocol...)**
- **-40 % in 2030 vs 1990 (Energy Transition Act)**
- **Factor 4 in 2050 (around $< 2\text{tCO}_2\text{eq/inhab/yr}$)**



GHG emission trajectory compatible with the carbon budgets

Indicative sectorial split of carbon budgets



Crosswise and sectorial recommendations

Crosswise themes :

- Carbon footprint / R&D / carbon price
- Reorientation of investments / broad public involvement
- Territorial implementation

How to manage the low-carbon transition in different sectors ?

- 1) main quantitative leverages
- 2) strategic orientations for 2030 and 2050 horizons
- 3) specific points requiring special attention

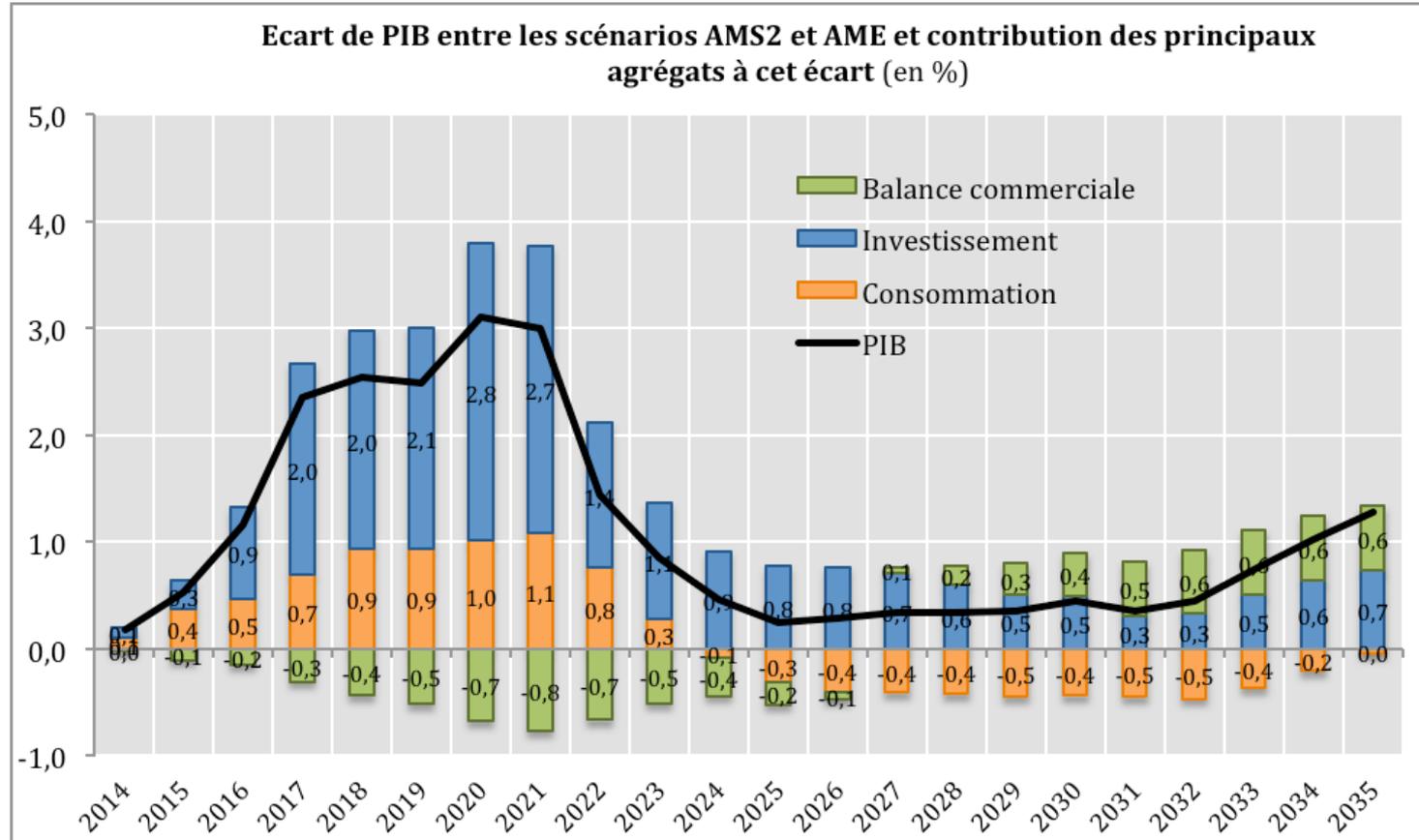
Assessment of the macro-economic effects

- 2 models were used : 3ME (ADEME/OFCE) and NEMESIS (SEURECO-ERASME)

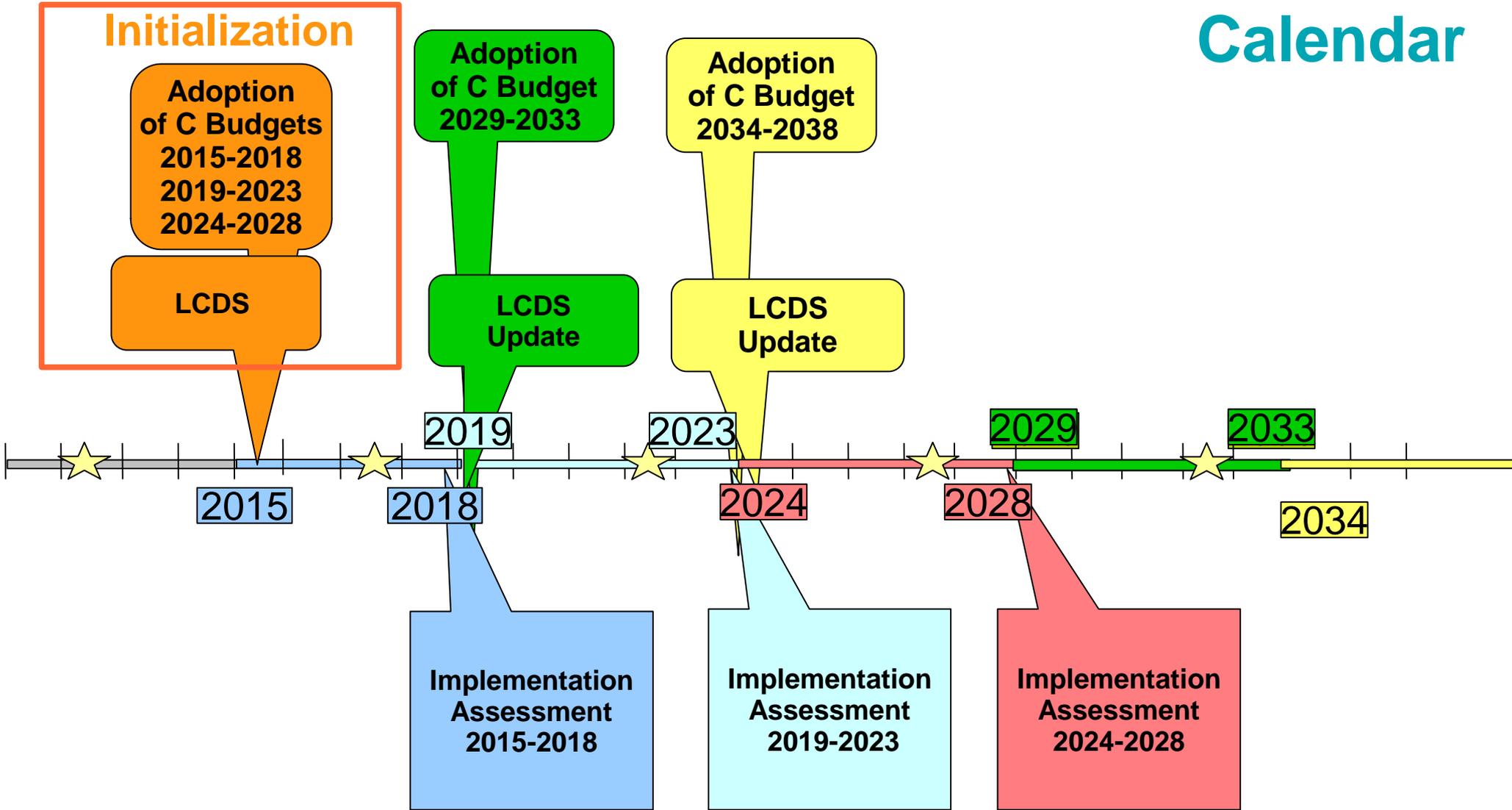
- On average for the next 2 decades :

Impacts on GDP :
 +1% per year on average vs. BAU

Job creation :
 +100 000 to +350 000 per year vs. BAU



Calendar



- **Tracking investments contributing to the Energy Transition**

Annex of the yearly Budget Act

- **Implementation indicators**

Crosswise and sectorial indicators

Updated every 2 years

First revision of the low carbon development strategy

- **The low carbon strategy will be revised before the end of 2018**

- **The revised strategy will especially :**
 - **Take into account recent developments and the orientations defined in the Climate Plan of July 2017**
 - **Reinforce the link with the national adaptation plan for climate change**
 - **Focus on the target of carbon neutrality at national level in the middle of the 21st century**

Implementation assessment

- The objective of carbon neutrality was announced during COP22 and is part of the new Climate Plan of July 2017
- To reach this goal, a balance between means of action is needed:
 - Stronger actions for mitigation
 - Use of carbon sinks (forest, soils, CCS or CCU...)
 - Etc.
- Discussion with stakeholders will begin at the end of 2017

Appendix

French Low Carbon Strategy :

Presentation leaflet (4p, English) :

http://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/15147-4_strategie-bas-carbone_4p_GB.pdf

Executive summary (20p, English) :

http://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/SNBC_SPM_Eng_Final%20v4.pdf

Full document (200p, English) :

http://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/SNBC_France_low_carbon_strategy_2015.pdf

Energy Transition Act :

Energy Transition for Green Growth In action, Regions - Citizens – Business (32p, English) :

<http://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/sites/default/files/Energy%20Transition%20for%20Green%20Growth%20Act%20in%20action%20-%20Regions%2C%20citizens%2C%20business%20%28%2032%20pages%20-%20juillet%202016%20-%20Versions%20anglaise%29.pdf>

LES PRINCIPAUX OBJECTIFS DE LA LOI DE TRANSITION ÉNERGÉTIQUE



-40% d'émissions
de gaz à effet de serre
en 2030 par rapport
à 1990



-30% de consommation
d'énergies fossiles
en 2030 par rapport
à 2012



Porter la part des énergies
renouvelables à **32%** de
la consommation finale
d'énergie en 2030 et à
40% de la production
d'électricité



Réduire la consommation
énergétique finale
de **50% en 2050**
par rapport à 2012



-50% de déchets
mis en décharge
à l'horizon 2025



Diversifier la production
d'électricité et baisser
à **50%** la part du nucléaire
à l'horizon 2025

- **Six main focuses :**

Make the Paris Agreement irreversible

Improve everyday life for citizens

End up with fossile energy and engage ourselves towards carbon neutrality

Development of a Green Economy

Foster the potential of ecosystems and agriculture

Intensify international mobilization

Some actions of the new plan

Buildings : Make thermal renovation a national priority

Transport : Development of alternative fuels (electricity, biogas, hydrogen) with the aim to stop selling cars emitting GHG in 2040

Shutting down coal power plants at the latest in 2022

Acceleration of the trajectory for the carbon price in energy taxes

Introduction of a tax on HFC

Development of Green Finance

Transformation of our agricultural model and mobilization of forestry