

France's steps in implementing NDCs and strategies for leveraging domestic policies on building energy efficiency



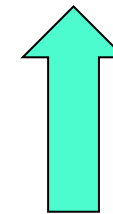
***Marie-Christine ROGER
Ministry of Environment, Energy and Sea***

MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, DE L'ÉNERGIE ET DE LA MER / MINISTÈRE DU LOGEMENT ET DE L'HABITAT DURABLE

National determined contributions for Europe

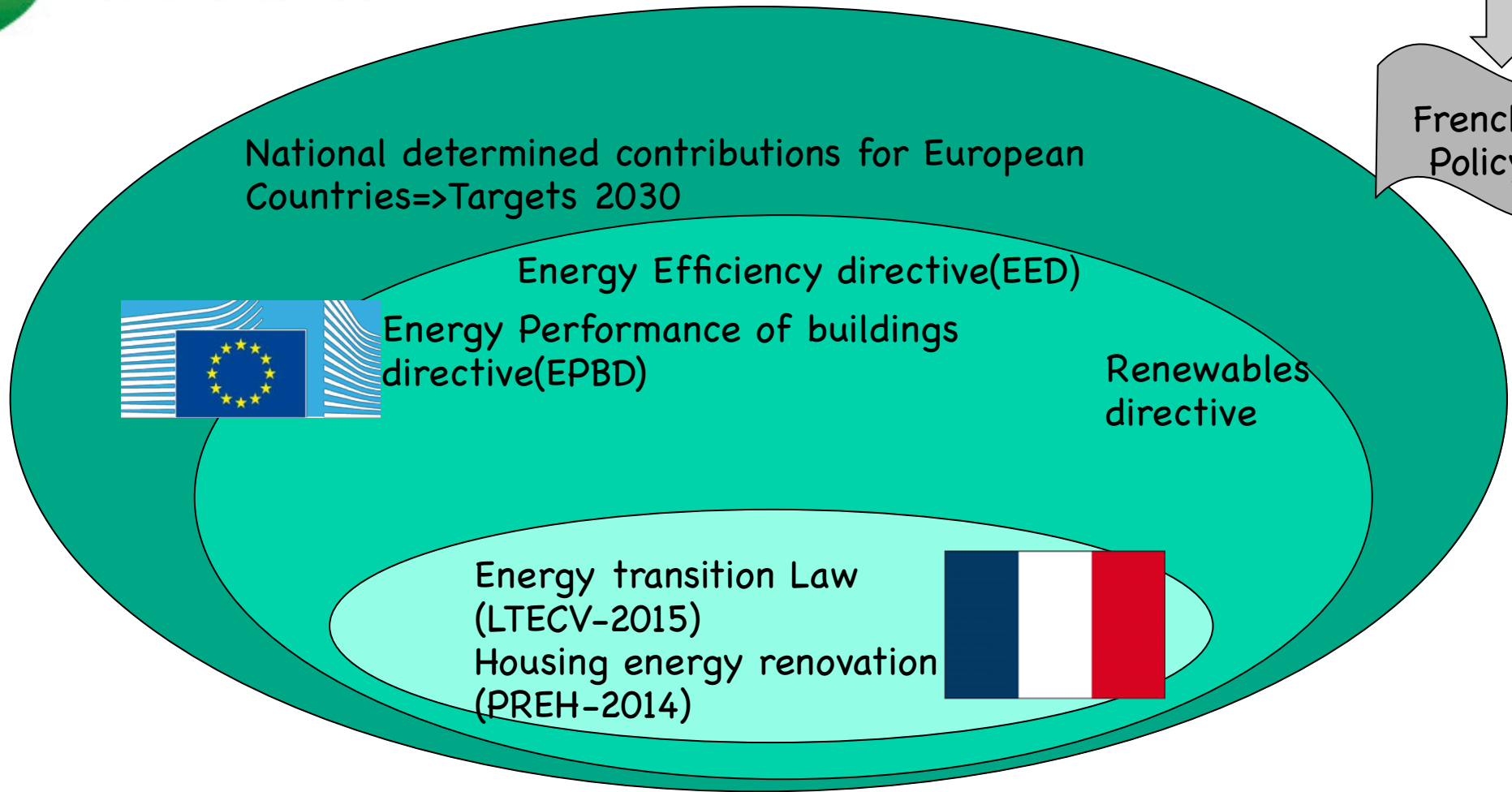
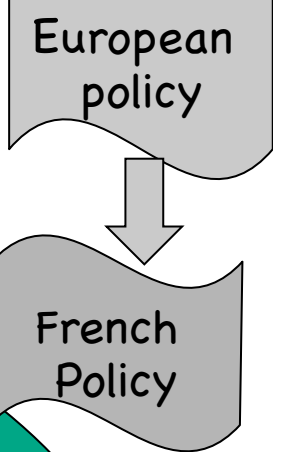


40% domestic reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to 1990



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

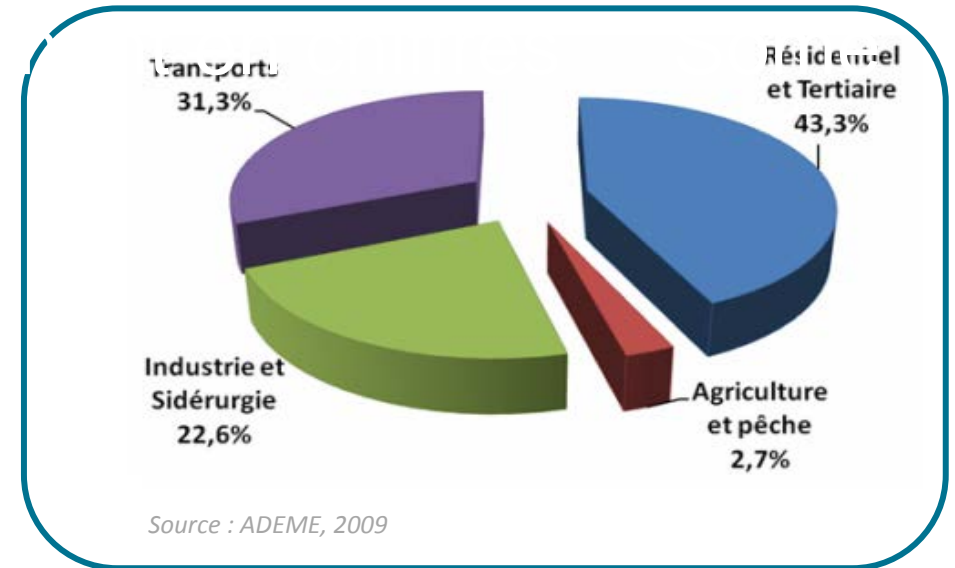
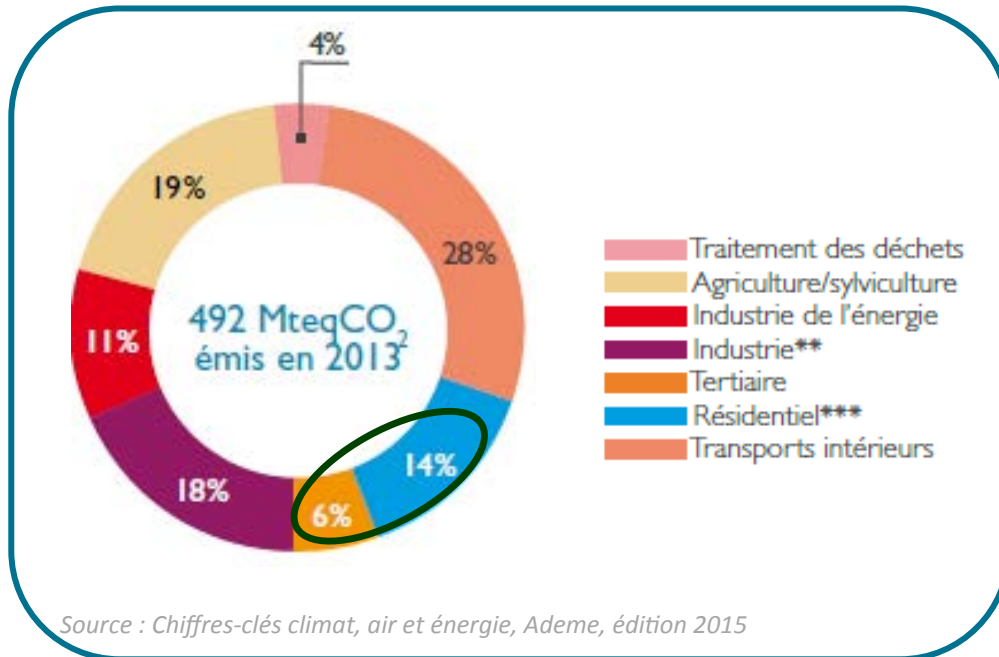
20% emission reduction commitment by 2020 compared to 1990



French Policies are rooted in the EU framework

Breakdown of GHG emissions and energy consumptions per sector

Greenhouse gas emissions in France(GES)



Energy consumptions in buildings in France

A French administrative organisation renewed in 2007

- In 2007, after his election, the President of France decided to gather in the same Ministry policies relevant to environment, energy, housing policies and climate negotiations issues: the ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Sea, in charge of climate negotiations was born.
- Besides, he launched the « Grenelle de l'environnement round table », which was a conference bringing together the government, local authorities, trade unions, business and voluntary sectors to draw up an action plan to tackle the environmental issue



Both Grenelle de l'environnement and the redimensioned Ministry were a turning point in environmental policies

French administrative organisation

- France is a unitary state, not a federated one
- Laws and decrees are edicted by the Government at the national level,
- Building codes define the framework of regulations targeting efficiency of buildings
- All over the country developers comply with the same regulation (depending on local climate =>This organisation facilitates NDCs implementation up to a point



Regulation is not the only leverage to foster energy efficiency: involving local authorities is highly recommended!

Context of the Act relating to Energy Transition for Green Growth

Last 17th of August 2015, a new and fundamental law was issued by the French Government

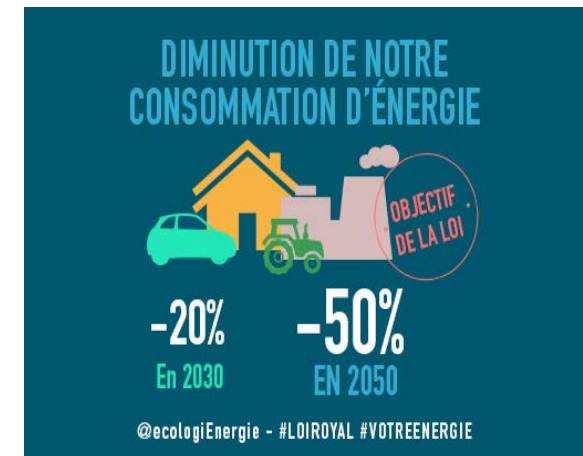
The **Act on Energy Transition for Green Growth** is consistent with a process that has been implemented for several years with regard to improving both **new** and **existing** building stock

The Act sets out:

- Medium and long-term goals...
- ... and operational measures...

... which consolidated the 2014 French strategy to foster renovation,

The « Housing energy renovation Plan » (PREH)



LA TRANSITION ÉNERGÉTIQUE pour la
CROISSANCE VERTE

MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, DE L'ÉNERGIE ET DE LA MER / MINISTÈRE DU LOGEMENT ET DE L'HABITAT DURABLE

The key points of the French renovation strategy

- Ambitious quantitative targets set out by the Energy transition law:
 - Achieving an annual rate of **500,000 dwellings renovated per year** by 2017, including:
 - 120,000 in the social housing stock
 - 380,000 in the private housing stock
 - ...A strategy based on three pillars

Specific support to households providing appropriate advice, involving local authorities

Improvement of financing scheme, especially towards disadvantaged households

Involvement of the stakeholders (craftsmen, building companies) in costs-controlling and quality of works



**Aides financières
2016**

*Pour des travaux
de rénovation énergétique
des logements existants*



Édition : janvier 2016



MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, DE L'ÉNERGIE ET DE LA MER / MINISTÈRE DU LOGEMENT ET DE L'HABITAT DURABLE

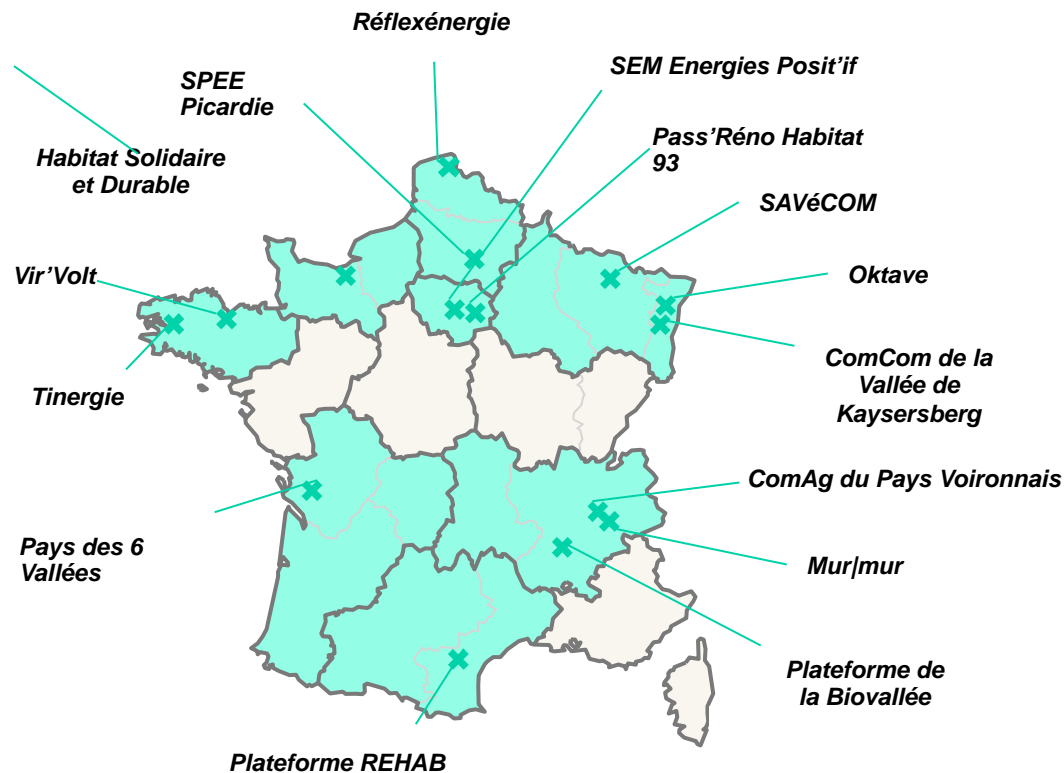
Supporting households

The public service for housing energy performance is based on a network of "regional energy renovation platforms »

Between 100 000 and 500 000 monthly visits of the website

About 3000 phone calls received at the national level every month

Much information provided in the PRIS-organisations



MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, DE L'ÉNERGIE ET DE LA MER / MINISTÈRE DU LOGEMENT ET DE L'HABITAT DURABLE

The financing of energy renovation works



The "Habiter Mieux" (Living Better) Program, implemented by ANAH, to combat fuel poverty, has been improved
70,000 renovations of dwellings owned by low-income households in 2016, 100,000 renovations expected in 2017
The relevant renovations account for an average energy saving of 40%

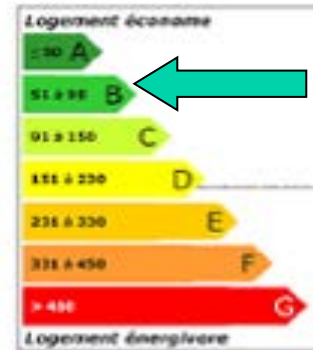
For public social housing, a specific 0% loan scheme was implemented

Tax credits are available to households willing to renovate their own property

«From NZEBuildings to positive energy buildings »

LA TRANSITION ÉNERGÉTIQUE pour la
CROISSANCE VERTE

- Same objectives shared by the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive and the French regulation of new buildings « RT 2012 », enforced in 2012
- This high performance paves the way to the next generation of new buildings, positive energy and low carbon buildings
- An experiment was launched to encourage front-runners to go further...



MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, DE L'ÉNERGIE ET DE LA MER / MINISTÈRE DU LOGEMENT ET DE L'HABITAT DURABLE

Renovation strategies(art 4 of EED): 74% of the strategies address EED main elements



Renovation strategies

6	Non-compliant
2	Not fully compliant
13	Almost fully compliant
10	Fully compliant

Overview of the national building stock
Cost-effective approaches relevant to the building type and climatic zone;
Measures to stimulate cost-effective deep renovations
Perspective to guide investment decisions
Evidence-based estimate of expected energy savings

Thank you for your attention



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11



MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, DE L'ÉNERGIE ET DE LA MER / MINISTÈRE DU LOGEMENT ET DE L'HABITAT DURABLE