

# E<sup>n</sup>R Energy Dialogue with geea

**ADEME**



Agence de l'Environnement  
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# THE ENERGY TRANSITION FOR GREEN GROWTH LAW



- ❖ **Adopted by the Parliament in August 2015**
- ❖ **Main objectives related to energy :**
  - **Reducing GHG emissions by 40% in 2030**
  - **Decreasing final energy demand by 50% to 2050**
  - **Increasing the share of renewable energy from 13,4% (2012) to 32% in 2030**
  - **Reducing the fossil final energy consumption by 30% in 2030**
  - **Reducing the share of nuclear in electricity mix from 75% to 50% in 2025**
  - **Other environmental provisions : Transport, Circular economy, Air quality ...**





# Legislative and policy instruments

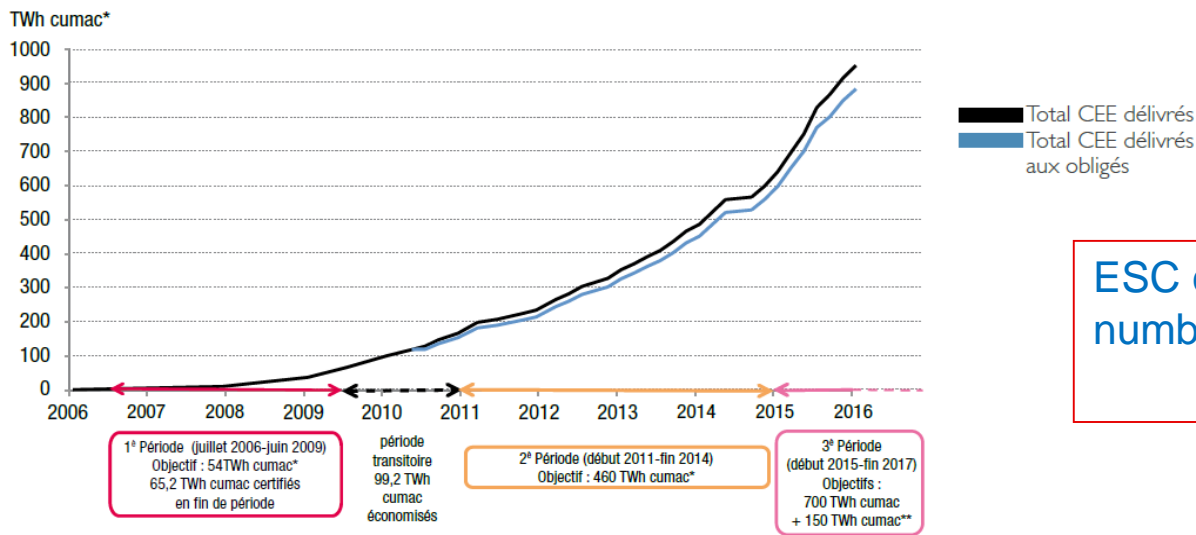
<b>Buildings</b>	Thermal Regulation (complying EPBD), Labelling New buildings → BBC , BEPOS (Energy >0) Existing buildings → 500000/ year retrofiting Energy Certificates Fiscal and economic instruments Zero interest loan, tax credit (CIDD), Energy Taxes
<b>Industry</b>	Different market schemes (EU-ETS, carbon tax, ESCs...) EE as a competitive leverage (Innovation, demonstrators..)
<b>Transports</b>	Cleaner transport (bonus scheme, electric, cleaner vehicle fleet, mobility plan, car-sharing, innovation funds (PIA), ...
<b>Territories</b>	Experiments for implementation of TEPOS Eco-district, Demonstrators smart-energy management
<b>Financing</b>	Renewable Heat Fund Innovation Fund (Investment for future –PIA)



# Key measure: The Energy Savings Certificates

- Launched in 2006
- France's Target by 2020 (EED Art 7)  
~ 31 Mtoe ~ 360 Twh

**2018-2020  
Target X 2  
1600 Twh**



ESC cover an increased number of sectors

- 78 Twh saved on the 2<sup>nd</sup> période (2011 - 2015), including 34 Twh in 2014
- 4 % of the annual Energy consumption of buildings
- 1 M individual boilers & ~500000 wood heaters replaced, 300000 roofinsulation
- Mainly in Residential/ Tertiary
- Savings: ~ 1/4 on Electricity , 3/4 on Gas and fuels

- Increasing the **knowledge and know-how** of the professionals
- **Succeeding the energy renovation** of the existing buildings → The biggest issue
- Innovating in **Energy transition Technologies**
- Developing new and innovative **financing schemes**
- **Local positive energy Territory**, A new horizon
  - *Experiments of 200 TEPOS, call for Eol*
- **Preparing the next building regulation (2018)** with environmental impact provisions
  - *Experiments of « a carbon energy label »*





Thank you for your attention

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## In terms of measures

Measure	Proportion	Final energy savings			
		2010	2013	2016	2020
2012 Thermal regulations:	Residential-Tertiary sectors	-	-	0.41 Mtep	1.15 Mtep
CIDD (inter-ministerial committee for sustainable development)	Residential-Tertiary sectors	-	0.78 Mtep	0.93 Mtep	1.08 Mtep
Eco-PTZ – interest-free eco loans	Residential-Tertiary sectors	-	0.18 Mtep	0.19 Mtep	0.19 Mtep
Eco-PLS – social-housing loans	Residential-Tertiary sectors	-	0.35 Mtep	0.65 Mtep	1.03 Mtep
Eco-tax on trucks	Transport	-	-	0.165 Mtep	0.168 Mtep
Improvement of the performance of new vehicles	Transport	0.1 Mtep	-	1.1 Mtep	2.2 Mtep
Mobile engine test centres	Agricultural sector	3.5 ktep	-	23.2 ktep	36 ktep
ESC	Energy	-	2.5 Mtep	5.17 Mtep	9.29 Mtep
Eco-design (light-bulbs)	Energy	-	0.46 Mtep	0.76 Mtep	0.75 Mtep
Eco-design (televisions)	Energy	-	-	-	0.3 Mtep
Waste prevention	Energy	2.53 Mtep	-	-	-
TICPE – Taxe Intérieure de Consommation sur les Produits Énergétiques - domestic consumption tax on energy products	GAS OIL	-	4.9 Mtep	4.3 Mtep	4.1 Mtep
	Petrol	-	0.5 Mtep	0.4 Mtep	0.3 Mtep

- It strongly relies on energy savings coming from :
  - *The residential sector*
  - *White certificates*
  - *Diesel fuel taxation*

Table 4. Assessment of the energy savings generated by the main key measures (source: MEDDE)

Data from 2014 NEEAP – BU evaluation of main measures