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Summary of the National Low-Carbon Strategy No. 3

July 2026

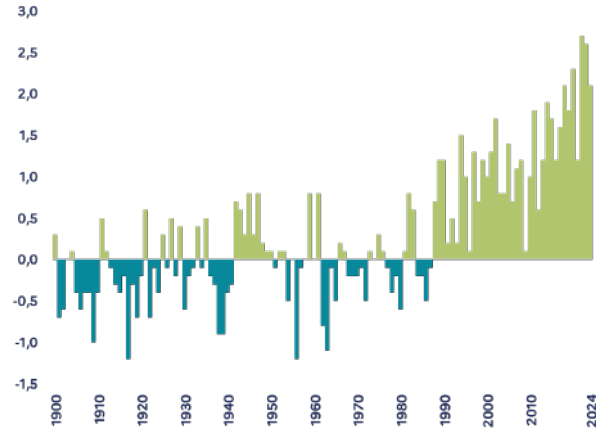
ELECTRIFIONS LA FRANCE !

FRENCH ENERGY AND CLIMATE STRATEGY

CONTENTS

NATIONAL LOW-CARBON STRATEGY

Change in the average annual temperature in metropolitan France since 1900
(Météo-France, 2025)

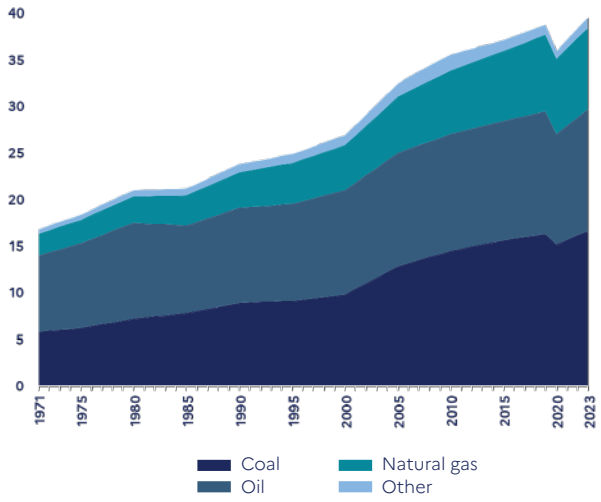


THE CLIMATE IS CHANGING...

Climate change is now a **reality seen across the globe**.

The past ten years have been the hottest ever recorded.

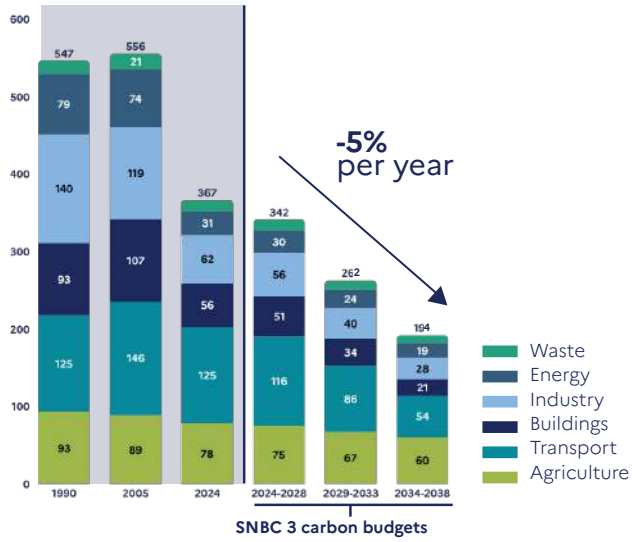
Global GHG emissions by fuel type, in Gt CO_2e
(IEA, 2025)



... BECAUSE OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.

Human **activities**, such as using fossil fuels, release greenhouse gases.

These gases build up in the **atmosphere** and disrupt the **natural climate balance** by trapping more **heat**.



FRANCE HAS COMMITTED TO CUTTING ITS GHGEMISSIONS

In 2015, the **Paris Agreement set a global goal**: to keep the temperature rise well below 2 °C, pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C.

France is delivering on this commitment through its **National Low-Carbon Strategy (SNBC)**.

THE **SNBC**, WHAT IS IT?

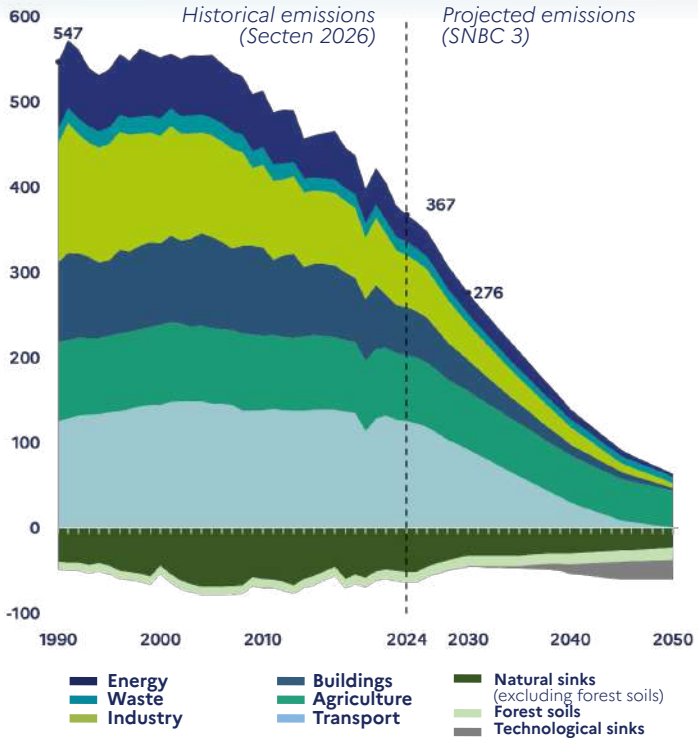
The French National Low-Carbon Strategy (SNBC) is **France's roadmap** for **cutting its greenhouse-gas emissions** and **strengthening its carbon sinks.**

The SNBC is updated every 5 years, through a **stakeholder dialogue process** involving all parties and public consultations.

It is based on a **reference scenario** that translates the chosen guidelines into emissions pathways and energy-use trajectories.

It sets **carbon budgets**, which constitutes a cap on emissions that must not be exceeded. It also sets objectives and guidelines for every sector.

Total emissions by sector: observed (1990-2024) and projected (2025-2050), in Mt CO_2e



WHAT ARE THE **OBJECTIVES** TO ACCELERATE CLIMATE ACTION?

Halve mainland France emissions by 2030
compared to 1990

Achieve climate neutrality by 2050
Reduce our emissions as far as possible and balance what remains

Secure energy sovereignty and transition away from fossil fuels
End coal use by 2030, oil by 2045 and fossil gas by 2050

Reduce France's consumption based emissions
The emissions linked to all consumption in France, including imports

Ensure a fair, sustainable and competitive transition

Strengthen natural carbon sinks
Forests, soils, grasslands...

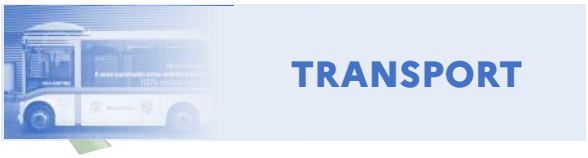
Reduce our final energy consumption

THE **SNBC 3**, A MOBILISATION OF ALL TO REACH CLIMATE NEUTRALITY

Achieving climate neutrality calls for the **mobilisation of every economic sector and all parts of society.**

The SNBC sets out targets and public policy guidelines for each sector and every stakeholder.

SECTOR-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE



CROSS-CUTTING GUIDANCE

CARBON FOOTPRINT GUIDANCE

France is the **first country to set a quantified target to reduce its consumption based emissions,** meaning the emissions linked to what we consume, half of which come from abroad.

*Land use, land-use change and forestry

CUTTING OUR EMISSIONS MEANS **REAL, TANGIBLE BENEFITS**

NATIONAL LOW-CARBON STRATEGY

Beyond its climate benefits, the low-carbon transition strengthens **energy sovereignty**, supports the **economy** and **purchasing power**, improves **air quality** and **health**, and helps protect **biodiversity** and **natural habitats**.

SOVEREIGNTY

€57.8bn energy bill in 2024, with most of it linked to **imported fossil fuels**. **Electrifying** and **decarbonising** could save France **€22–39bn** in fossil-fuel imports by 2030.

ECONOMY

The economic impact of the low-carbon transition is far lower than the **cost of climate inaction**, which could **cut GDP by 8.5 percentage points by 2050**.

BIODIVERSITY

The low-carbon transition helps safeguard **biodiversity** and **water quality** by reducing **pollution**, **land artificialisation** and **land use change**.

HEALTH

The low-carbon transition will reduce the risks linked to climate change, as well as air pollution and its effects on health.

ACCELERATING **ELECTRIFICATION** OF **EVERYDAY USES** AND **TRANSITIONING AWAY FROM FOSSIL FUELS**

In April 2026, against a backdrop of heightened international tensions and growing risks linked to imports of fossil fuels, the French government presented a **plan to speed up the electrification of everyday uses**. Its goal: **to strengthen our energy independence** while **cutting greenhouse gas emissions**.

Developed up with the relevant stakeholders as part of our ecological approach, this plan sets out **22 practical measures** targeting the sectors most reliant on fossil fuels: **transport, buildings, industry and craftsmanship**. It is designed to drive **collective action** and mark a turning point in the pace of our transition from fossil fuels.

1 000 000
HEAT PUMPS
installed by 2030

Up to
€100,000
IN SUPPORT
for electric trucks

50,000
ELECTRIC VEHICLES
An additional 50,000 new vehicles leased in 2026 to lower-income households

NATIONAL LOW-CARBON STRATEGY

SECTOR-SPECIFIC PUBLIC POLICY OBJECTIVES

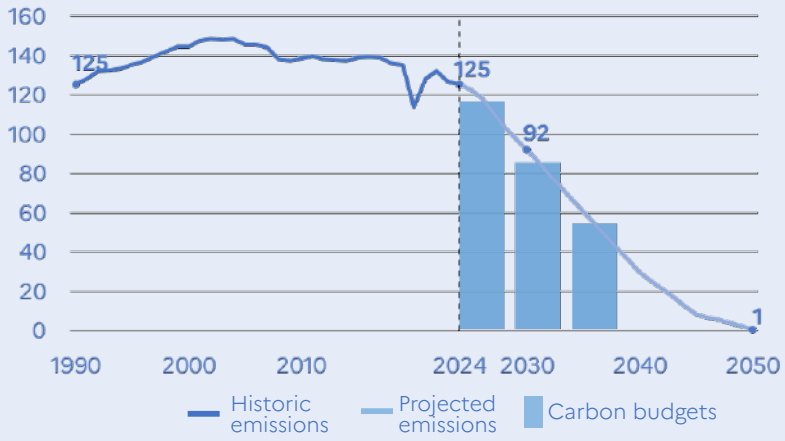
TRANSPORT

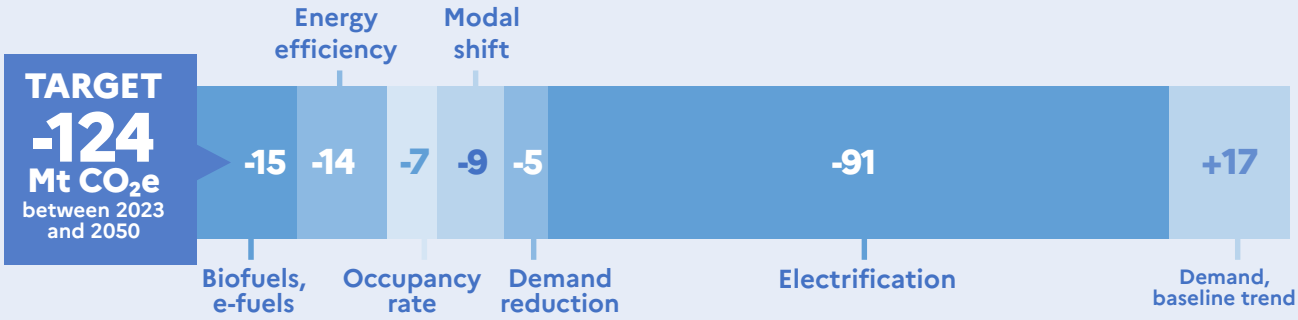
Delivering the ecological transition in mobility and freight transport

In 2024, transport emitted 125 Mt CO_2e, representing 34% of France's gross emissions.

The goal is to cut these emissions by 26% by 2030 (92 Mt) compared with 1990 (125 Mt), then to reach near-neutrality by 2050, with residual emissions of 0.6 Mt CO_2e, mainly from domestic aviation.

Emissions from the transport sector (observed and projected, in Mt CO_2e)





Targets for domestic passenger transport

66%

- **66% of new car sales** to be electric by 2030.
- **15% of the vehicle fleet** to be electric by 2030.
- **1 million electric vehicles** manufactured in France by 2030.
- **Triple the number of car-share journeys** between 2019 and 2027.

90%

- **90% of new bus sales** to be electric by 2030.
- **100% of new bus sales** to be electric by 2035.
- **30% of new coach sales** to be electric by 2030.

x3

- **Encourage a shift away** from cars towards **public transport** and **active mobility.**
- **Triple cycling levels** between 2019 and 2030.

Targets for domestic freight transport

- **Reach 51% of new light commercial vehicles** being electric by 2030 (12% of the vehicle fleet).
- **Reach 50% electric trucks** in new vehicle sales by 2030 (10% of the vehicle fleet).

- **Double rail freight's modal share** and increase by **50% the modal share of inland waterways** by 2030 compared with 2019.

- **Cut carbon intensity by 14.5%** for energy used in the transport sector by 2030 (compared with the reference value of 94 g CO_2/MJ).

Targets for international bunkers

- Decarbonising international bunker fuels by 2050 will rely on **rolling out sustainable fuels, improving energy efficiency and managing demand.** A share of fossil fuels will still remain in 2050.

Decarbonising transport also means...

Cleaner air
Fewer polluting cars and cleaner mobility reduce harmful emissions.

Less noise and disruptions
Electrifying vehicles reduces urban noise and improves quality of life.

More ways to get around
Expanding public transport, cycling and car sharing makes journeys simpler, more affordable and accessible.

Savings for households
Less fuel, greater efficiency: day-to-day travel costs less.

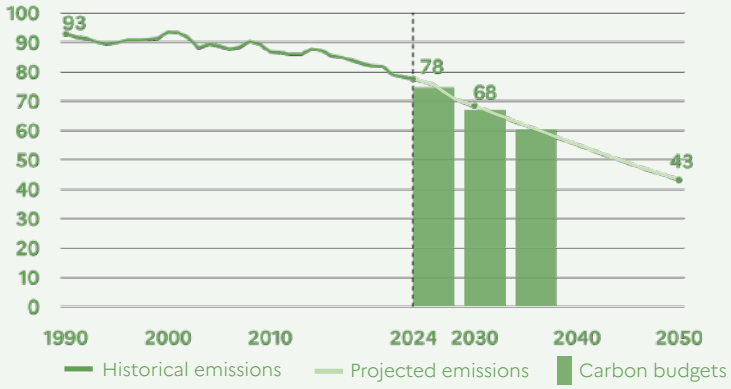
AGRICULTURE

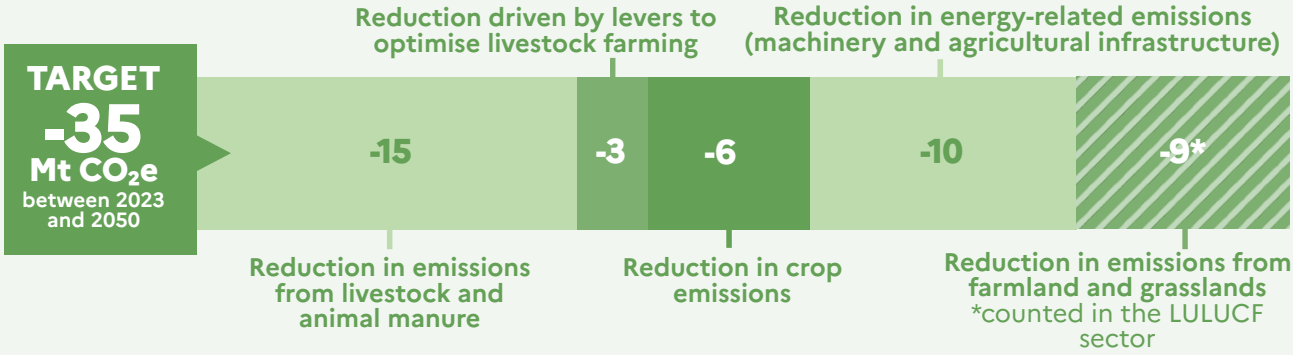
Supporting the transition in agricultural practices

In 2024, agriculture emitted 78 Mt CO_2e, representing 21% of France's gross emissions.

These emissions must decline by 26% by 2030 (68 Mt) and by 53% by 2050 (43 Mt), compared to 1990 (93 Mt).

Agriculture sector emissions
(observed and projected, in Mt CO_2e)





Food and diet

Assumptions on how diets will evolve
The SNBC assumes a gradual shift towards diets aligned with the **National Nutrition and Health Programme** guidelines, including:

- An increase in the consumption of fruit and **vegetables**, **pulses**, **nuts** and **wholegrains**.
- **An increase in per-person consumption of fruit and vegetables:** +10% by 2030 and +23% by 2050, compared to 2020.
- **Doubling of pulse consumption by 2030** and quadrupling by 2050, compared to 2020.

- A sufficient but limited intake of **fish** and **dairy products.**

- Limiting consumption of **meat** and **processed meats, and reducing consumption of imported meat.**

To avoid **carbon leakage**, public policy will need to focus in particular on **cutting meat imports**.

A more sustainable agriculture also means...

Better health
Fewer pesticides on our plates and improved nutritional quality.

Protected biodiversity
Agroecological practices that safeguard wildlife and insects.

Living, fertile soils
Less mineral fertiliser, more hedges and cover crops to protect the land.

Targets for crops

Transition arable farming production systems:

- Expand agroecological systems to around 36% of land by 2030 and 50% by 2050, up from 7.8% in 2020.
- In particular, grow organic farming to around 21% of land by 2030 and 25% by 2050, up from 5.8% in 2020.
- Roll out precision farming techniques across an additional 15% of land by 2030 and 25% by 2050 (5% in 2020).

Increase legumes and pulses

- Reach 10% of utilised agricultural land planted with legumes and pulses by 1 January 2030.

Reduce the use of mineral nitrogen fertilisers

- Reduce mineral nitrogen fertiliser use by 30% by 2030 and by 54% by 2050 compared to 2020, by diversifying nitrogen sources and optimising how it is used.

Targets for agricultural machinery and buildings

Decarbonise agricultural machinery and buildings

- In the short term, as part of the electrification plan, support 150 electric agricultural machines made in Europe and reach 400 ha of market-garden and horticultural greenhouses fitted with heat pumps by 2030.
- Eliminate all fossil energy use by 2050.

Targets for livestock

Strengthen livestock protein self-sufficiency

- Cut soya imports by 50% by 2030 compared to 2020.
- Achieve national protein self-sufficiency by 2050.

Increase grazing

- Increase dairy cattle systems where grazing is dominant from 18% in 2020 to 45% in 2030.
- Continue this evolution through to 2050 to safeguard permanent grasslands, especially productive ones.

Reduce the carbon intensity of livestock farming

- Generalize the use of slurry pit covers and expand anaerobic digestion of agricultural effluents
- Lower emissions per animal from enteric fermentation (ration adjustments, improved herd management, genetic selection).

Targets for food waste and food-related waste

Cut food waste and food losses

- Halve food waste by 2030 compared to 2015.
- By 2030, reduce food waste by 30% (retail, catering and households) and by 10% (food and beverage industry), compared to the 2021 - 2023 average.

Targets for carbon storage in agricultural soils

Expand hedgerows and agroforestry

- Deliver the hedgerow pact: +50,000 net linear kilometres of hedgerows by 2030 compared with 2020; keep the momentum going through to 2050.
- Reach 100 kha of arable land and grassland with in-field agroforestry by 2030, and 300 kha by 2050, shared evenly between arable land and grassland.

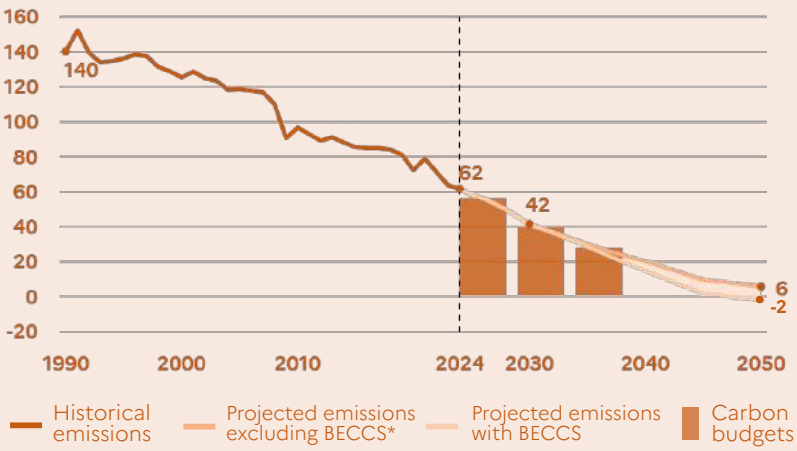
INDUSTRY

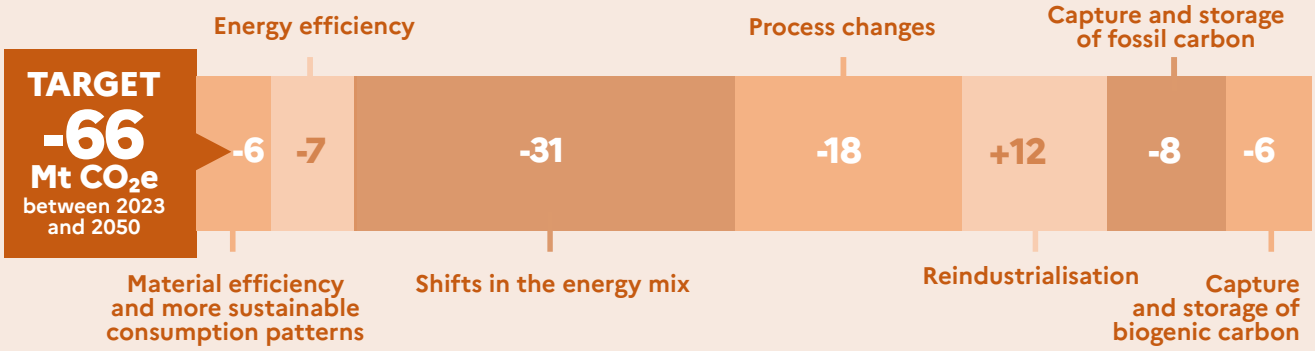
Reindustrialise while decarbonising production

In 2024, industry emitted 62 Mt CO_2e, representing 17% of France's gross emissions.

These emissions must fall by 70% by 2030 (42 Mt) and by 96% by 2050 (6 Mt) compared with 1990 (140 Mt), excluding technological sinks.

Emissions from the industrial sector (observed and projected, in Mt CO_2e)





Targets for industry's energy mix

55%

Reach an electricity share of **at least 55% by 2050.**

1.6 points

Increase the share of **renewable energy** in industry's energy consumption by **1.6 percentage points per year between 2021 and 2030.**

10 TWh

Reach **10 TWh of heat produced from solid recovered fuels by 2030**, replacing coal, oil products and fossil gas.

Significantly increase **solid biomass consumption** for industrial uses, consistently with the **prioritisation of biomass uses.**

**BECCS = Bioenergy with carbon dioxide capture and storage*

Objectives for the industrial sector

Using fewer materials and adopting more sustainable consumption habits

- **Shifting the way we consume** to reduce the need for production in carbon-intensive processes.
- **Reducing the amount of material used in industrial output** through material-efficiency measures.

Energy efficiency

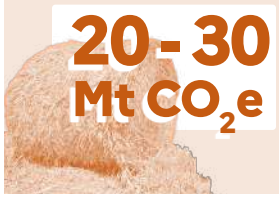
- Boost the **energy efficiency of French industrial sites**.

Reduce France's consumption based emissions through green reindustrialisation

- **Relocate in France strategic supply chains** that are essential to decarbonisation
- Promote **"Made in France"** and **"Made in Europe".**

Transform industrial processes

- Reach around **5 TWh of consumption** (energy and non-energy) **of electrolytic H_2 by 2030**, and around 20 TWh by 2050.
- **Decarbonise other processes**: DRI* for steel, reduce the clinker content of cement, cut emissions from fluorinated gases and nitrous oxide, etc.



Increase the volume of carbon captured

- Capture **4 to 8 Mt CO_2e per year** in industry by 2030, and between **20 and 30 Mt CO_2e per year** in industry by 2050, of which around **50% is of biogenic origin.**

Decarbonising industry also means...

Improved air quality
Electrification and energy efficiency reduce industrial smoke and pollutants.

Strengthening our industrial and economic base
A cleaner industry that brings jobs back home and supports industrial sovereignty.

*DRI = Direct Reduced Iron

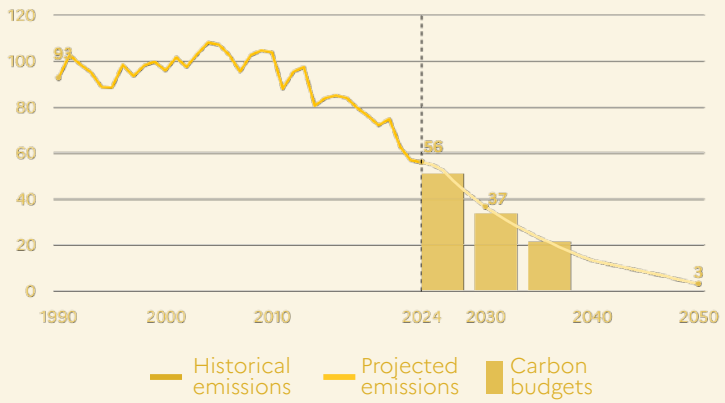
BUILDINGS

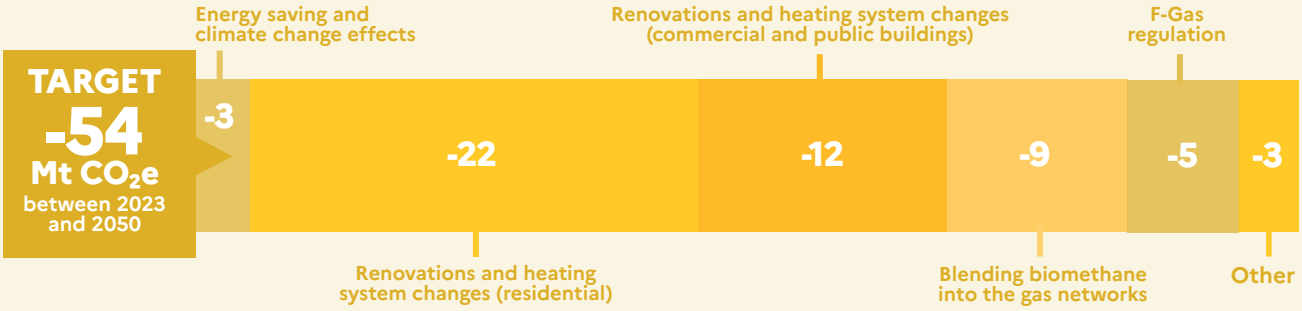
Renovate buidlings to reduce emissions, improve comfort and reduce energy bills

In 2024, the buildings sector emitted 56 Mt CO_2e, accounting for 15% of France's gross emissions.

These emissions will need to fall by 61% by 2030 (37 Mt) and by 97% by 2050 (3 Mt), compared with their 1990 level (93 Mt).

Emissions from the buildings sector (observed and projected, in Mt CO_2e)





Targets for residential buildings

Phasing out oil-fired boilers

Reduce the number of oil-fired boilers by at least 60% in homes between 2023 and 2030, then complete the phase-out of oil-fired boilers.

-60 %

Gradual replacement of gas boilers

Reduce the number of gas boilers by at least 20% in homes between 2023 and 2030, and replace most gas boilers by 2050 with low-carbon alternatives.

Roll out heat pumps at scale in homes

9M

Around 9 million heat pumps in the housing stock by 2030, then install 1 million heat pumps a year from 2030 onwards.

Housing renovations

250,000

Reach 700,000 perfoming renovations each year between 2025 and 2030, including 250,000 **major renovations** focused on the least energy-efficient homes.

Moving towards a high-performing housing stock

Renovate the housing stock so that **most homes achieve energy performance diagnosis ratings of A, B or even C.**

Eliminate energy-inefficient homes by 2035–2040.

Objectives for the buildings sector

Apply RE2020

Decarbonise materials and promote **bio-based materials** when constructing new buildings.

Energy sufficiency

Respect **guidelines temperatures** (19 °C heating, 26 °C cooling), and manage **the rebound effect** after renovations.

Urban heating networks

Roll out district heating networks at scale to meet the PPE 3 targets. In particular, reach 5.8 million homes connected by 2035.

Air conditioning and refrigerants

Keep the **rise in energy use from air conditioning linked to growing cooling needs under control** and decarbonise **refrigerants** in line with the European F-Gas regulation.

Objectives for non-domestic buildings

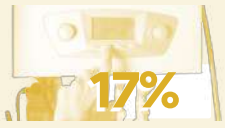
Éco Énergie Tertiaire

Energy action

Cut **energy use in non-domestic buildings** in line with the aims of the Eco Énergie Tertiaire scheme.

Phasing out oil-fired boilers

Reduce by 85% the non-domestic floor area heated by fuel oil between 2020 and 2030.



Gradual replacement of gas boilers

Reduce by 17% the non-domestic floor area heated by gas between 2020 and 2030, and by 85% between 2020 and 2050.

Decarbonising buildings also means...

Reduced energy bills
Better insulation and more efficient heating systems deliver lasting reductions in consumption and household costs.

Improved health and comfort
Homes that are better insulated and properly heated are more comfortable in winter and summer alike, helping protect people from heatwaves and energy insecurity.

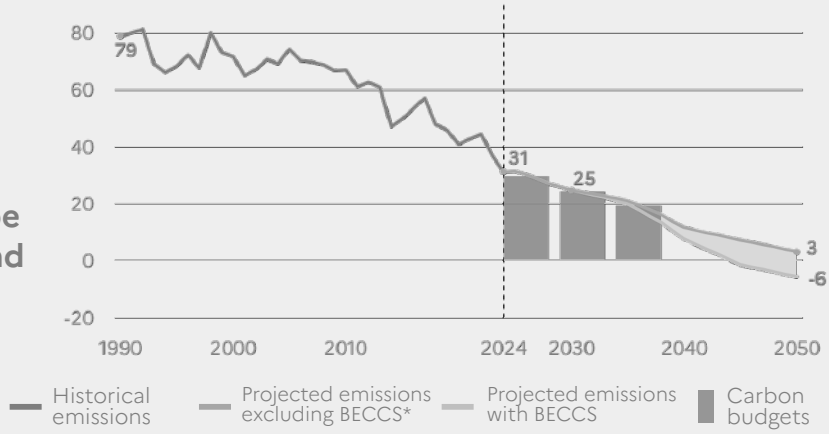
ENERGY

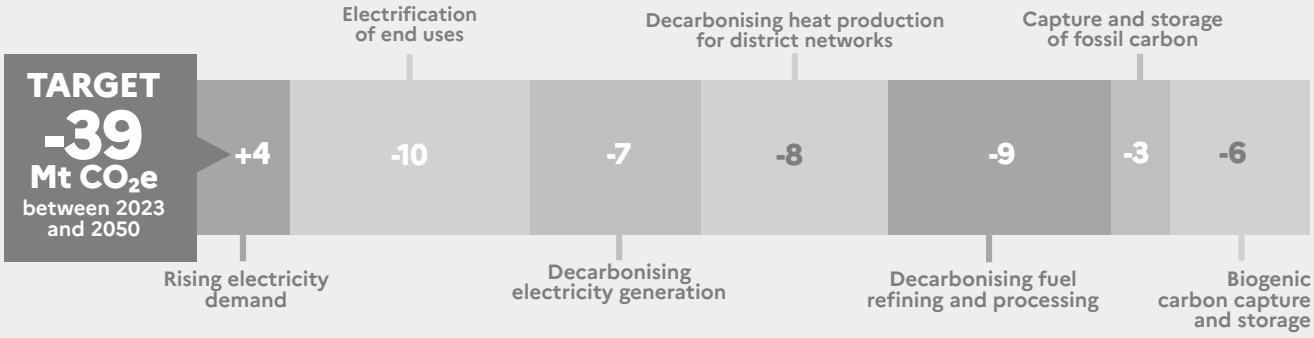
Guaranteeing a reliable supply of low-carbon energy for the transition

The energy production and processing sector emitted 31 Mt CO_2e in 2024, representing 10% of France's gross emissions.

These emissions will need to be cut by 69% by 2030 (25 Mt) and 96% by 2050 (3 Mt) compared to their 1990 level (79 Mt), excluding technological sinks.

Emissions from the energy production and processing sector (observed and projected, in Mt CO_2e)





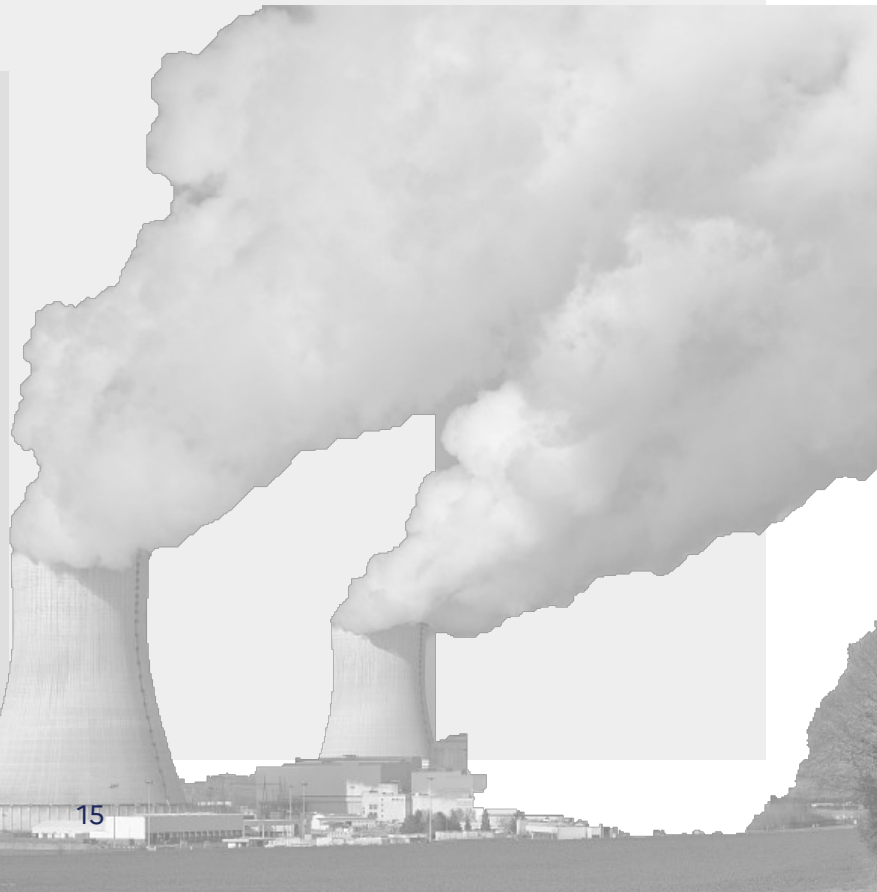
Roadmap for transitioning away from fossil fuels

2027
End of coal-fired power generation

2040
End of domestic production of crude oil and fossil gas across the national territory

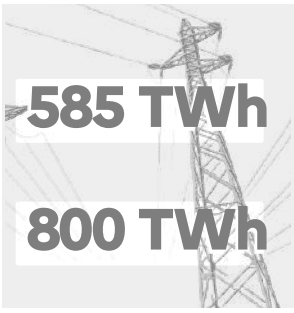
2045
Phase-out of oil

2050
Phase-out of fossil gas



**BECCS = Bioenergy with carbon dioxide capture and storage*

Targets for energy generation and conversion



Electricity generation

- Reach **585 TWh of low-carbon electricity generation by 2030**. Sector-specific targets are set out in the **Multiannual Energy Programme (PPE)**.
- Achieve a **100% low-carbon electricity mix by 2050, and around 800 TWh of electricity generation** by then to meet an equivalent level of demand.

Heat production

- Scale up **low-carbon heat production capacity** and district heating networks, in line with the PPE's targets.

Bioenergy

- Scale up the production of **biofuels, wood energy and biomethane** in line with the directions set out in the PPE.
- Reach around **105 TWh (GCV) of biomethane** via anaerobic digestion, and roughly ten from **new low-carbon gas pathways**.

Hydrogen

- Install up to **4.5 GW of electrolysers by 2030 and up to 8 GW by 2035**, as set out in the National Strategy for Low-Carbon Hydrogen.

Hydrocarbon extraction and refining

- **End the production of crude oil and fossil gas** within the national territory by 2040.
- Decarbonise refining and expand biorefineries.

Carbon capture

- Install between **8.5 and 16 Mt CO_2e of CO_2** capture capacity, mainly biogenic (~80%).

Cleaner energy also means...

Stronger energy sovereignty
Phasing out fossil fuels and rolling out low-carbon energy across the country strengthens our sovereignty and creates jobs.

More resilience
thanks to a more diverse energy mix and reduced reliance on imported fossil fuels.

**BECCS = Bioenergy with carbon dioxide capture and storage*

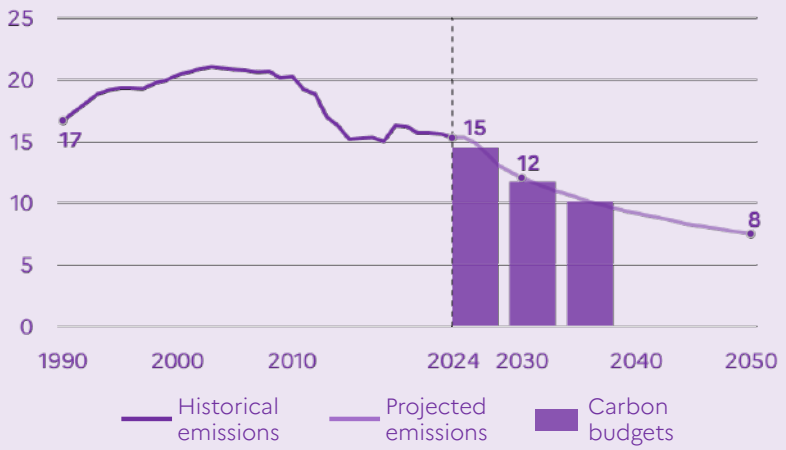
WASTE

Ensuring sustainable waste management

The waste sector emitted 15 Mt CO_2e in 2024, representing 4% of France's gross emissions.

These emissions will need to be cut by 28% by 2030 (12 Mt) and by 55% by 2050 (8 Mt) compared with their 1990 level (17 Mt).

Emissions from the waste sector (observed and projected, in Mt CO_2e)



Targets for the waste sector

Waste volumes

- **Reduce the amount of waste produced:** -5% of waste from economic activity and -15% of waste from households and similar waste) by 2030 compared with 2010.
- Reduce by **40% the volume of waste landfilled in ISDND between 2022 and 2030** and by 70% between 2022 and 2050.
- Reduce volumes of **plastic waste.**

Separate collection of bio-waste

- Ensure effective implementation of the **requirement to sort bio-waste at source** (waste stored in ISDND* sites therefore becomes increasingly inert).

Encourage material recovery

**ISDND: non-hazardous waste landfill site*

Energy recovery

- Support the scaling-up of the **solid recovered fuel** sector (4 Mt processed by 2030), improve the **biomethane capture rate at non-hazardous waste landfill sites**, and **incineration with energy recovery**.

Connection to wastewater treatment systems

- Increase the proportion of the population connected to a wastewater treatment plant, in line with the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive.

Decarbonising waste management and treatment also means...

Protected our soils and landscapes
Reducing and managing our waste better can reduce pollution of land and natural environments.

Reduced resource waste
Repairing, reusing and recycling helps safeguard raw materials and ecosystems.

Protecting local jobs
Sorting, recycling and repair support the circular economy across the area.

*LULUCF = Land use, land-use change and forestry

NATURAL CARBON SINKS - LULUCF*

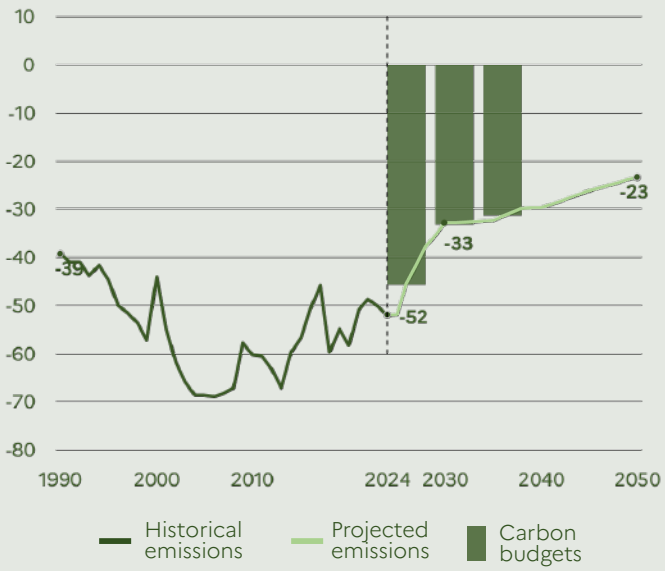
Halting the decline of the natural carbon sink by adapting forests and farming practices

In 2024, land and forests in France absorbed 52 Mt CO_2e per year, mainly thanks to the forest and timber sector (64 Mt CO_2e).

This carbon sink, which has been shrinking since 2013, will need to remain at around -33 Mt in 2030 and -23 Mt in 2050.

To achieve this, the forest and timber sector will need to sustain its absorption role at close to -39 Mt CO_2e in 2030 and -23 Mt CO_2e in 2050.

Absorption by the land use, land-use change and forestry sector (observed and projected, in Mt CO_2e)



*The aim is to keep the natural carbon sink at -23 Mt CO_2e in 2050.

Targets for the LULUCF sector

Adapting France's forests to climate change

- **Restore and adapt 10% of France's forests by 2032**, focusing first on areas in decline, to create more diverse, climate-resilient forests that can store carbon over the long term.
- **Protect forests from wildfires** to preserve the carbon-sink capacity of forest stands.

Objectives for the LULUCF sector

Expand France's forest area

- Increase the annual rate of afforestation to reach 200,000 hectares planted between 2030 and 2039, then maintain an afforestation rate of 15,000 hectares per year by 2050.

Increase carbon storage in agricultural soils

- Slow the loss of carbon from agricultural soils to achieve, by 2050, a balance between emissions and the carbon sink.

Expand the harvested wood products sink

- Increase the use of wood to store 3 Mt CO_2/year by 2030, through harvesting 60 Mm3 and making better use of wood waste.

Maintain productive permanent grasslands

- Keep productive permanent grasslands at around 7150 kha from 2020 to 2050, to preserve the carbon storage they provide.

Develop hedgerows and agroforestry

- Roll out the hedgerow pact (+50,000 km net by 2030) and expand in-field agroforestry (100,000 ha in 2030, 300,000 ha in 2050).

Meet the Net Zero Land Take target by 2050

Maintaining natural carbon absorption also means...

Locking carbon away for the long term
Timber used in construction keeps carbon stored for decades.

Boosting the resilience of our regions
Sustainably managed forests help reduce the risks of wildfires, droughts and floods.

Improving quality of life
Natural spaces open to everyone, supporting health and wellbeing.

Protecting biodiversity
Thriving ecosystems where plants, animals and pollinators can flourish.

Safeguarding water and soils
Forests filter water, limit erosion and help replenish groundwater reserves.

NATIONAL LOW-CARBON STRATEGY

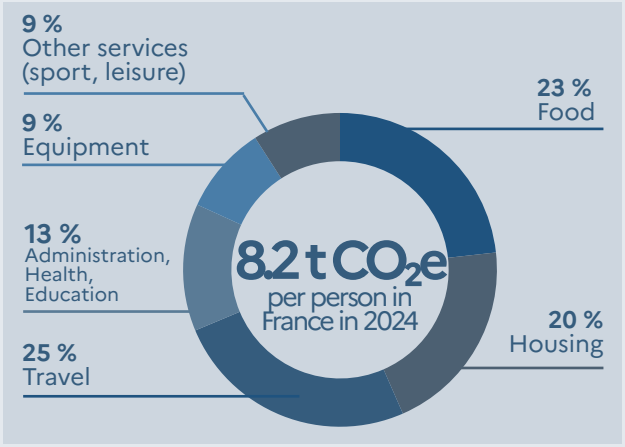
FRANCE AS THE FIRST COUNTRY TO SET A **CONSUMPTION-BASED EMISSIONS** TARGET TO CUT OUR **OVERALL IMPACT** AND STRENGTHEN OUR **INDUSTRIAL POLICY**

CARBON FOOTPRINT

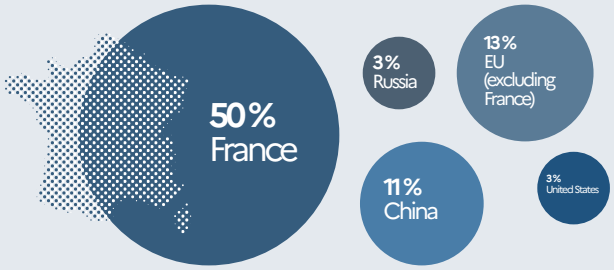
France as the first country to set a carbon-footprint target to cut our global impact and strengthen our industrial policy

For the first time, SNBC 3 includes **an indicative quantified target for consumption-based emissions,** which takes into account emissions linked to our **consumption**, including those **generated abroad** for the goods we **import**.

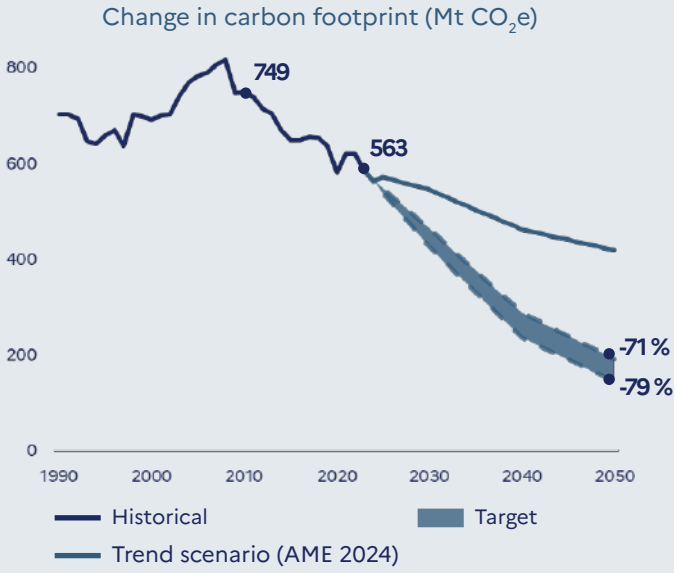
In 2024, France's **consumption based emissions** are estimated at **563 Mt CO_2e**, i.e. **8.2 tonnes of CO_2e** per person.



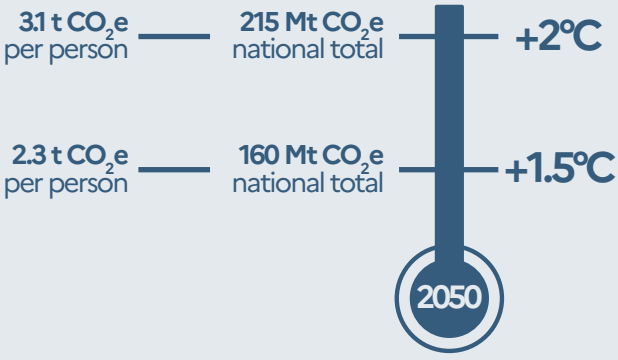
WHERE DO OUR CONSUMPTION BASED EMISSIONS COME FROM?



WHAT IS OUR TARGET FOR CONSUMPTION BASED EMISSIONS ?



The **target reduction is -71% to -79% by 2050** compared with 2010.



The target is set as a range, **aligned with the Paris Agreement goals and grounded in science**, to reflect the impact of decarbonisation in the rest of the world.

Guidelines for reducing consumption based-emissions

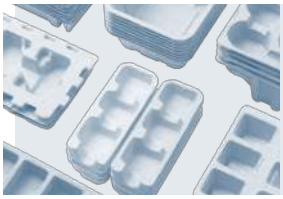
Reduce domestic direct emissions

Reduce the carbon footprint linked to consumption

Encourage more responsible consumption and curb overconsumption
Reduce imported emissions linked to food and improve nutritional quality
Scale up sharing models and the service-based economy
Encourage businesses to cut the carbon content across their value chain

Shift from a linear economy to a circular economy

Promote eco-design for long-lasting goods and repair
Expand reuse, re-use, sorting and recycling



Promote the use of low-carbon materials
Encourage material efficiency
Support the use of low-carbon materials and components

Reduce the carbon footprint of imported products

Decarbonise European Union value chains and reduce environmental leakage linked to imports
Align trade agreements with the Paris Agreement and ensure fair competition for products sold on the European market
Strengthen the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)
Protect French agriculture by limiting environmental leakage
Bring imported deforestation to an end

Promote the production of goods in France through green reindustrialisation

Continue to champion the carbon-footprint approach to support wider uptake internationally
Encourage the adoption of consumption-based approaches at international and European level, alongside the territorial approach
Harmonise and improve the methodology for calculating consumption-based emissions

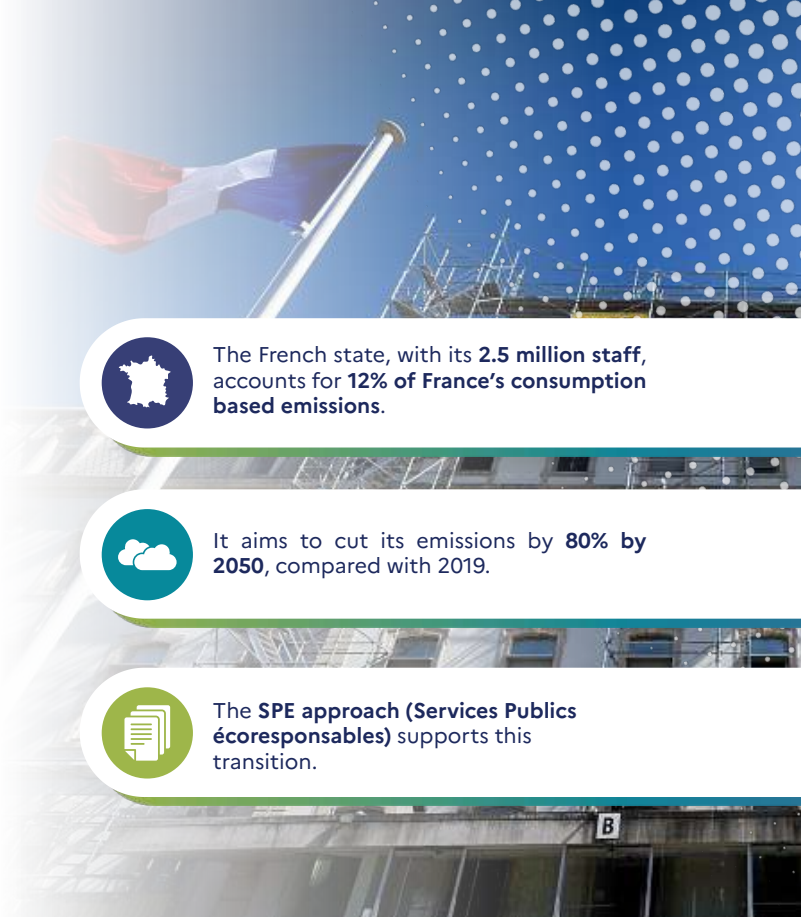
NATIONAL LOW-CARBON STRATEGY

CROSS-CUTTING PUBLIC POLICY OBJECTIVES

ECO-RESPONSIBLE PUBLIC SERVICES

Driving decarbonisation at the heart of public action

- Reinforce the monitoring of the **State's greenhouse gas emissions assessment** to stay on track with the decarbonisation pathway.
- Reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions across public bodies, in particular through **energy-efficient building renovations**.
- Roll out the other measures in the **SPE circular** (*Services Publics écoresponsables*), including greening the vehicle fleet, to reduce public services' GHG emissions.



The French state, with its **2.5 million staff**, accounts for **12% of France's consumption based emissions**.

It aims to cut its emissions by **80% by 2050**, compared with 2019.

The **SPE approach (Services Publics écoresponsables)** supports this transition.

Businesses are **key players** in achieving **decarbonisation targets**.

France supports them through **regulation** and by making **targeted support and tools** available.

France is taking action to strengthen **transparency** and to steer **investment**.

BUSINESSES

Towards a low-carbon, competitive economy

- Support businesses in meeting their **climate transparency obligations**, balancing ambition and simplification
- Encourage businesses to strengthen the **credibility** of their **transition plans** using recognised methods and the SNBC
- Structure, streamline and improve the **visibility of support** for decarbonisation.
- Safeguard business **competitiveness** within a low-carbon model
- Ensure **proportionate rules** for micro, small, medium and mid-sized firms (TPE–PME–ETI), with **tailored support** for TPE–PME.
- Better embed ecological planning within **certified training programmes** for company directors and senior leaders
- Launch work on strengthening the **eco-conditionality** of business support schemes
- Develop **sustainable communications**, ensure transparency in climate claims and tackle greenwashing

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Supporting climate transition across local areas

- Support **local authorities** to identify and deliver climate-transition actions that are sufficiently **ambitious** (regional COPs, PCAET*, SRADDET**).
- Strengthen **monitoring** of the climate transition at **different territorial levels** (indicators tracking delivery of regional COP roadmaps and PCAET).
- Ensure the decarbonisation of **operations** within local authorities and of the duties falling under their **remit** (tracked in particular via GHG assessments).
- Improve **support** and **financial incentives** to help local authorities decarbonise (by prioritising funding that supports mitigation, and mobilising support for green investment).

Local **authorities**, which are self-governing at every level, are **key players** in the ecological transition.

They set **strategic objectives** aligned with **national climate targets** in their planning documents.

They bring together **all stakeholders** across their area to deliver **ambitious, practical action**.

* PCAET : *Plans Climat Air Energie Territoriaux* / Local Climate, Air, Energy Plans
**SRADDET : *Schéma Régional d'Aménagement, de Développement Durable et d'Egalité des territoires* / planning document focusing on land use, sustainable development, and territorial equality

Citizens have a vital role to play in the low-carbon transition.

Nearly **a quarter of emissions cuts** by 2030 will depend on the choices they make with regards to their purchase, travel and eating habits.

This shift will rely on **raising awareness, education**, promoting **sustainable lifestyles** and ensuring a **just and inclusive transition** for all.

CITIZENS

Make every citizen a driving force in the ecological transition

- Take account of each and everyone's **capacity** when shaping environmental policy
- Hinge **the transition** on **social justice**, including by targeting support at those **on the lowest incomes**
- Improve **media coverage** of environmental issues
- Use **sustainable communication** to guide consumer choices
- Encourage **citizen participation**
- **Educate** children about the environment and sustainable development from an early age
- Get involved at an **individual level** to reduce your carbon footprint

SUSTAINABLE SPATIAL PLANNING

Bringing stakeholders together for sustainable spatial planning

- Set out a new vision for **spatial planning** at the national level
- Support and strengthen the **integration of climate priorities** in planning documents
- Meet the target of **net zero land take** by 2050
- Promote **low-carbon spatial planning and encourage** the sharing of good practices
- Encourage **participatory ideation approaches** and **cultural urbanism**
- Optimise **natural carbon capture** through spatial planning

Sustainable land-use planning, including the goal of **net zero land take**, the organisation of **low-carbon uses** and the **optimisation of carbon sequestration**, is essential to tackling climate change.

Scientific **research** is vital for **understanding** climate change and **supporting** the ecological transition. Researsch generates **knowledge** about **mitigation** solutions, existing and emerging **technologies**, and the societal **transformations** needed for a **just, sufficient and sustainable transition**.

RESEARCH

Generating knowledge to understand climate change and how to mitigate it

- Tackle **climate misinformation** through **science communication**
- Support **training** on the challenges of the ecological transition in **higher education and research**
- Support **fundamental and applied research** on climate change mitigation
- Step up **incremental research** into **proven solutions** while developing **longer-term technological breakthroughs**
- Mobilise the **humanities and social sciences** to unlock the levers of **societal transformation** needed to make the ecological transition a success

TRAININGS, JOBS, SKILLS

Provide professional training to over 200,000 people each year to deliver a successful low-carbon transition

- Inspire **new career ambitions** and boost the **attractivity** of jobs that are vital to the green transition
- **Provide professional training** to more than 200,000 people each year for **roles essential** to the green transition
- Mobilise and support **economic stakeholders** in training for the low-carbon transition

The low-carbon transition will bring **changes** to **employment** and the **labour market**, which will need to be supported to limit negative impacts.

The overall effect could be positive. Under the **jobs** and **skills** strategy, more than 200,000 people a year (mainly **technicians** and **manual workers**) will need to be trained.

This implies a mobilisation in every sector, **tailoring** the strategy locally, **supporting** micro-businesses and SMEs, **attracting** people into transition-related roles, and making training easier to access.

Meeting the goals of the ecological transition will require **+€80bn in additional gross investment** compared with 2024.

France will deploy a **wide range of public policies** to ensure an **effective mobilisation** of **private** and **public** funding to support these investments, in line with a **fair transition.**

FUNDING

Mobilising stakeholders to fund a just transition

- Develop the **Multiannual Strategy for Financing the Ecological Transition** (SPAFTE) and provide **multi-year visibility** for economic stakeholders
- Mobilise **public–private partnerships** and **hybrid financing mechanisms**, including CEE, and continue funding low-carbon projects, notably through **the Low-Carbon Label**
- Use **revenues from carbon pricing** and improve the relative structure of taxation on carbon-intensive and low-carbon energy
- Support **households in the low-carbon transition**, especially lower-income households, as well as businesses and local authorities

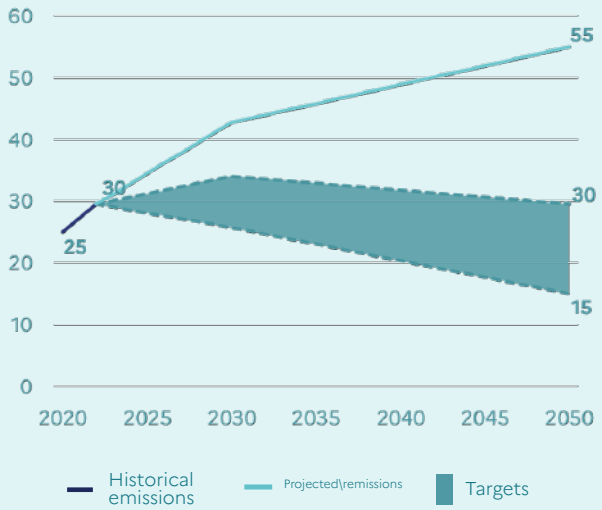
DIGITAL
Reducing the digital carbon footprint

The digital carbon footprint totalled 30 Mt CO_2e in 2022 (4.4% of the national footprint), up 18% since 2020.

It is one of the few sectors where emissions are still rising and, without action, could double or even triple by 2050.

The third SNBC aims to **stabilise digital emissions** while strengthening **digital sovereignty** by 2030-2035 through **sufficiency**, **extending the lifespan of equipments**, **eco-design** and reducing the footprint of data, networks and data centres.

Trends in the digital sector's footprint (Mt CO_2e)

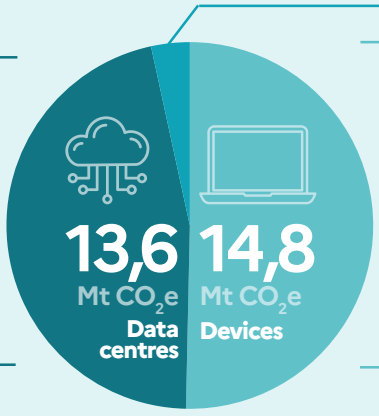


Which devices and uses contribute most to the emissions of the digital sector?

The **emissions from data centres** come largely from

80%

of the the electricity used by **overseas centres to serve French users**



1 Mt CO_2e
Networks

The **manufacturing**, **distribution** and **end-of-life** stage accounts for

80%

of the **carbon footprint** of digital equipment.

How much electricity does the digital sector use?

- Digital accounts for **11% of electricity consumption** in France in 2022. Data centres use between 5 and 10 TWh in 2024.
- If new uses continue to grow at the current pace, data-centre electricity demand could reach as much as **100 TWh by 2050**.

SNBC 3 sets an **indicative target** for data-centre electricity use, so it does not **compete with** other electrification priorities.

40 TWh
by 2050

Targets for cutting digital carbon footprint

Stabilise and reduce emissions from digital technologies

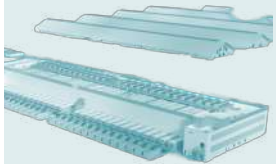
By 2050, the digital sector's consumption based emissions could stay level or be halved compared with 2022, depending on how the sector develops worldwide.

That would mean emissions two to three times lower than the current business-as-usual trajectory, with stabilisation expected from 2030.

Keep data centre electricity use under control

The target is to cap data centre consumption at 40 TWh by 2050, so it doesn't hold back the growth of other electricity uses.

If this limit were exceeded, stronger efforts to reduce demand would be needed in other sectors.



Boost the energy efficiency of data centres

Achieve an average energy-efficiency indicator of 1.2 to 1.4 across data centres by 2030.

Keep the number of active devices at today's level

Do not increase the number of digital devices in use (smartphones, computers, tablets, etc.)

Limit the growth of connected objects by 2030

Extend the average lifespan of devices by 2 years by 2030.

Reducing digital carbon footprint also means...

Protecting mineral resources
Extending the lifespan of devices and scaling up reuse also cuts the extraction of the critical metals needed to make them.

Securing the electricity supply
Keeping data centre energy use under control helps safeguarding grid capacity for electrifying transport, industry and heating.

NATIONAL LOW-CARBON STRATEGY

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS, ENERGY BALANCES

ECONOMIC IMPACTS
of the low-carbon transition

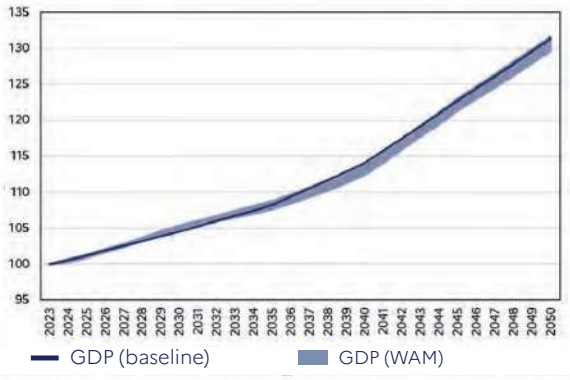
The **economic impact** of the low-carbon transition remains **limited**, especially when **set against the cost of inaction**, which could **cut GDP by 8.5 points by 2050**, and compared with other potential economic shocks.

Decarbonisation will require

€80bn per year

in additional investment by 2030 (compared with 2024)

High and low GDP estimates in the WAM scenario (relative to baseline GDP, indexed to 100 in 2023)



The low-carbon transition will require significant investment, but much of it will be profitable for households.

The State will ensure these **investments** are more affordable and beneficial, in particular through **support schemes** for the lowest-income households.

The low-carbon transition brings many **benefits for everyone**, such as cutting air pollution and improving health, while also boosting economic activity.

It could also support **job creation.**

How will the low-carbon transition affect household bills?

The low-carbon transition could **reduce households' energy bills** compared with the baseline scenario.

Household bills decrease slightly by 2030 compared with the "With existing measures" scenario and 2023. The gap will widen over the longer term thanks to the **improvements in energy efficiency** set out by the SNBC.

In addition, **decarbonisation** and **support measures** for lower-income households will help **shield them from rises in fossil fuel prices**.

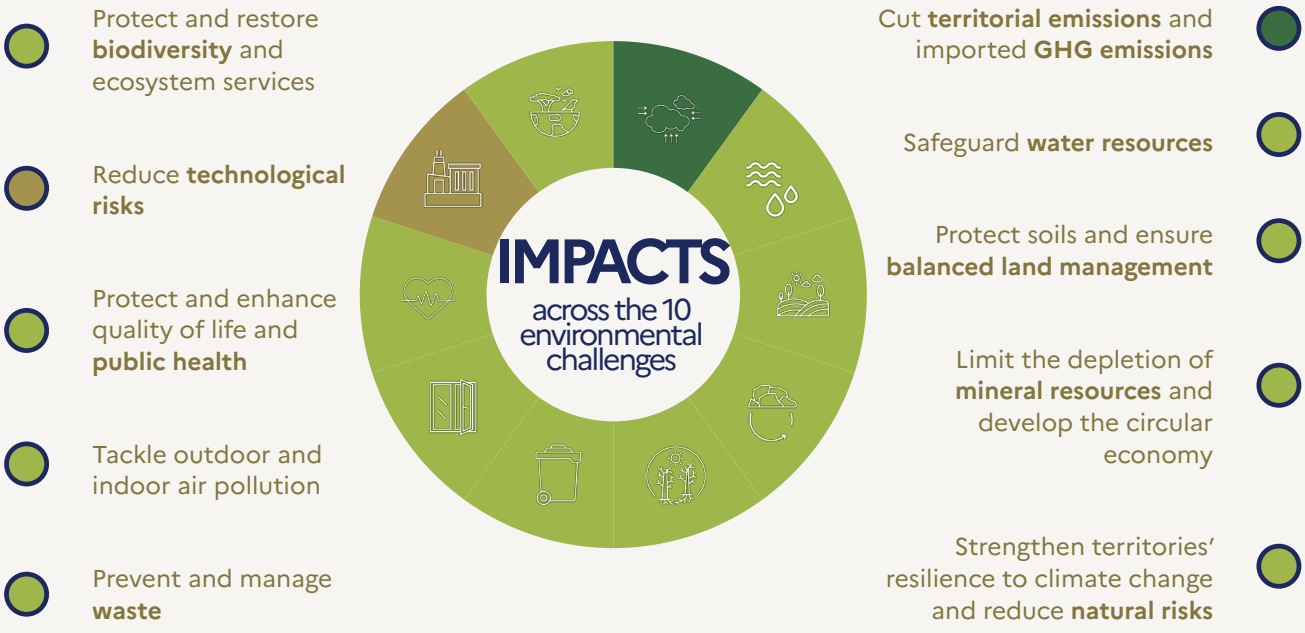
STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
of the SNBC 3

In line with the Environmental Code, SNBC 3 was subject to a **Strategic Environmental Assessment** (SEA).

It concludes that the **overall effects on the environment are broadly positive or neutral**, while also highlighting several key vigilance points.

The vigilance points identified are:

- Rising demand for **critical metals and materials** needed for low-carbon technologies.
- Potential local pressures on **water resources**, particularly linked to certain industrial sectors and to carbon capture and storage.
- Greater competition over **land use** (biomass, infrastructure, carbon sinks).
- Risk of local impacts on **biodiversity** associated with the expansion of renewable energy and biomass.
- Increase in certain **waste streams** (batteries, solar panels, wind turbines, charging points), requiring the development of reuse and recycling pathways.



ENERGY BALANCES

MEET OUR **ELECTRIFICATION** TARGETS AND GENERATE ENOUGH **ELECTRICITY**

To meet our decarbonisation goals, we must **electrify many end uses**.

Power demande is expected to rise sharply to support the transition to a low-carbon economy, driven by the electrification of transport, buildings and industry, reindustrialisation, new digital uses and the production of low-carbon hydrogen.

Assessing future electricity needs is intended to ensure a secured supply of decarbonised electricity through the expansion of nuclear and renewables.

To keep the **system in balance**, we will need to anticipate construction lead times, strengthen grid flexibility and further develop demand-side management, notably through smart charging of electric vehicles and energy management in buildings.

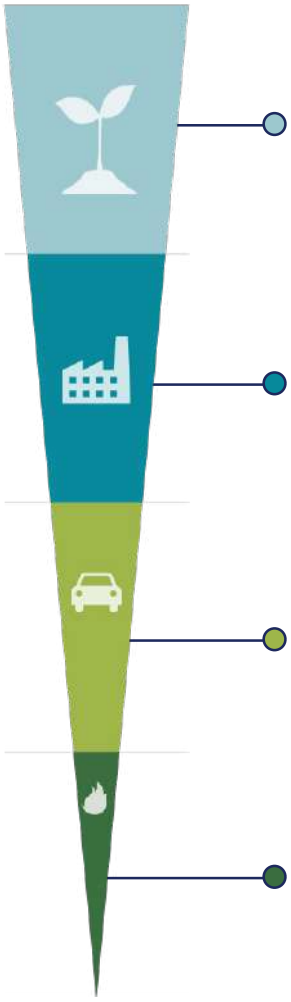
HARNESS **BIOMASS** TO MEET OUR **DECARBONISATION NEEDS** WITHOUT UNDERMINING THE PRIORITY GIVEN TO FOOD PRODUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SNBC 3 aims to **balance the consumption and production of energy biomass** (fuelwood, biogas, biofuels). By 2030, demand could outgrow what is available nationally, especially for biofuels, before levelling off by 2050 thanks to **the moderation of consumption and better mobilisation of resources.**

Demand for **biofuels** will rise sharply by 2030, requiring temporary imports before reaching a near-balance in 2050 thanks to electrification and increased production for aviation and heavy freight.

Biomethane will need to take over from fossil gas, alongside other low-carbon gases by 2050, which means cutting gas use significantly and drawing on agricultural biomass.

Solid biomass, in the form of woodchips, sawmill by-products and waste wood for combustion, will remain under pressure in the short term, but will gradually be steered towards material uses over the longer term.



Priority non-energy uses: Food, soils, carbon sinks, materials.

Priority energy uses: High-temperature industry, district heating networks, agriculture, the timber sector, heavy machinery.

Secondary energy uses: Transport, various industries, efficient space and water heating, non-interconnected areas.

Energy uses to limit: Electricity, inefficient hot water and heating, cooking.

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GOUVERNEMENT

Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité