

France

France submitted its final NECP on July 10th 2024

1. NECP ambition towards 2030 targets

The data and analysis of this section refer to the final updated NECP (2024).

AMBITION						
		ESR (MtCO ₂ - eq)	LULUCF (MtCO ₂ - eq)	RES (%)	PEC (Mtoe)	FEC (Mtoe)
2023 draft NECP (2030)	Target/ Contribution	215	-18	N/A	157.3	104.1
2024 final NECP (2030)	Target/ Contribution	215	-18	35%	158.6	106.9
	WAM	253	-18	41.3% (WEM)	192.5	118.7
EU targets/ benchmarks (2030)*		210.6	-34.05	44%	157.34	104.01

**The EU FEC and PEC benchmarks always refer to the most ambitious result of the EED formula*

N/A Not available = the document was not submitted

M Missing = the document was submitted, but the target was not included

The final French NECP, even if submitted on July 10th, **includes many targets that are yet to be consulted on and the reported numbers are therefore draft projections that could be modified.**

The GHG and renewable energy **targets** are not consistent with EU legislation as France committed to -50% gross GHG emission target, instead of the -55% net GHG emission target required by EU law for 2030. The NECP does not formally include a target on the share of **renewable energy** in final energy consumption, and the ambition outlined (35%) is not consistent with the 44% by 2030 target enshrined in EU law. For what concerns **energy efficiency**, France is in line with the minimum EED obligations for both final and primary energy consumption but this is not ambitious enough as it does not pledge contributions equal to the most ambitious results of the EED formula.

For what concerns the plan's implementation, key elements are missing. A trajectory of how energy consumption will be reduced year by year is missing and WAM projections show that France is not on track to respect its pledges on energy efficiency and ESR. Projections on renewables targets lead to an improved RES target, even if still below the EU benchmark. French carbon sink potential is also lower than expected, which has led France to lower its ambition on LULUCF to -18MtCO₂ for 2030.

On another note, France has included more **social measures** than most other Member States to minimise the negative incidence of the NECP on low-income households. However, overall, the policies and measures included in the NECP will not be enough to achieve the targets and ensure a socially just climate ambition. The situation could get worse given the recent cuts in the national budget on climate and energy transition investments and social measures in key sectors such as building renovation and clean transportation.

Quality of data in the final updated NECP (2024) – Data for different targets and indicators are available even though the information is not always easily deductible. Moreover, on some sectors, the 2022 Target baseline has relevant discrepancies with the EEA and Eurostat Historical data. Thus, even with all the data provided, the absence of a common framework for data reporting in terms of sector division may badly influence the accessibility and transparency of the information (e.g. for Final Energy Consumption and Transport sectors). These discrepancies make it difficult to do reliable comparisons for all sectors when monitoring the ambition and the implementation of the NECP.

2. Implementation of the old (2019) NECP as of 2022

The data and analysis of this section refer to the 2019 NECP in comparison to 2022 historical data.

IMPLEMENTATION – overarching climate indicators				
Gross GHG emissions	Net GHG emissions	LULUCF	ETS	non-ETS
		N/M	N/A	N/A

IMPLEMENTATION – sectoral climate indicators					
Agriculture	Buildings	Energy	Industry	Transport	Waste
N/M	N/M				N/M

IMPLEMENTATION – energy indicators			
PRIMARY energy consumption	FINAL energy consumption	Renewables % in electricity generation	Renewables % in final energy consumption

Blue: on track / **Orange:** not on track / **N/A** = not available / **N/M** = not matching

As of 2022, France was not fully on track to implement its old 2019 NECP, whose ambition is now obsolete.

Climate indicators (GHG emissions reductions): It is difficult to assess the implementation of the 2019 NECP climate targets. For several of the NECP tracker climate indicators, the 2019 NECP values seem not to match with the EEA dataset used for historical data; in addition, aggregate non-ETS and ETS values are not available. As of 2022, overall greenhouse gas emissions were roughly on track with the trajectory projected in the 2019 NECP (gross emissions were slightly below, net emissions slightly above), which calls for a drastic acceleration of climate action to meet the new 2030 climate targets. This is notably the case for sectors such as transport, where emissions have spiked again after the year of the pandemic (2020).

Energy indicators: France is on track with its old NECP energy efficiency trajectories, while implementation is clearly lagging behind for renewable energy uptake. As of 2022, the share of renewables in both electricity generation and final energy consumption was around 2 percentage points below the trajectory projected in its 2019 NECP.