THE GREEN GROWTH REVOLUTION IS PICKING UP PACE

with the help of the energy transition law and its associated actions

“It is the intensity and scale of our undertaking that has undoubtedly allowed us to surpass ourselves, to bridge a certain number of rifts, to be imaginative together and to understand that, with the climate conference around the corner, France must set an example in terms of its energy policy.”

Ségolène Royal
Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy
THE MAIN OBJECTIVES
OF THE LAW ON ENERGY TRANSITION

40% less greenhouse gas emissions in 2030 compared to 1990

30% less fossil fuel consumption in 2030, compared to 2012

Increase the share of renewable energies to 32% of final energy consumption by 2030 and to 40% of electricity production.

Reduce final energy consumption by 50% in 2050 compared to 2012

50% less waste in landfill by 2025

Diversify electricity production and reduce the share of nuclear energy to 50% by 2025

MAKE BUILDINGS AND HOUSING ENERGY EFFICIENT

1. Energy transition tax credits: 30% of the cost of the work, up to a limit of €8000 for a single person and €16,000 for a couple.
2. Zero-interest eco-loans to finance energy refurbishment.
3. Energy refurbishment platforms to support private individuals in their renovation work.
4. Obligation to carry out energy refurbishment work when restoring façades, re-roofing or converting a loft.

GIVE PRIORITY TO CLEAN MEANS OF TRANSPORT

5. Clean travel - more economical and less polluting - and incentives to buy clean vehicles. Cumulation of the bonus for buying an electric vehicle and the car conversion bonus may reach €10,000 as from 1st April.
6. Company mobility plans to promote carpooling among employees and save fuel.
7. Energy transition tax credits to finance the installation of electric vehicle charging points in private homes.
8. An incentive to cycle to and from work.

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**AIM FOR ZERO WASTE**

**MAKE TOMORROW’S MATERIALS OUT OF TODAY’S WASTE**

9. Experimental display of the lifespan of several consumer products, for example, household appliances.
10. Control of planned obsolescence, a strategy by which a good is purposely designed to have a reduced lifespan.
11. Ban on disposable and non-compostable plastic bags: recycling of all plastics, including food wrap, will gradually become more comprehensive.
12. Solutions for the re-use of food waste (composting, door-to-door collection, etc.).

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**INCREASE THE USE OF RENEWABLE ENERGIES**

13. Possibility for citizens and local authorities to receive funding for renewable energy projects.
14. Widespread use of the single permit for wind energy, biogas and hydroelectricity.
15. Support for the development of 1500 biogas plants in 3 years to produce energy (biogas) from agricultural waste (200 projects already identified).
16. Obligatory power purchase rates will finance self-generated renewable electricity consumed by private individuals and businesses: a call for projects for commercial and industrial buildings will be launched before the summer.

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**COMBAT FUEL POVERTY**

17. Electricity and gas consumption will be better managed through the installation of smart electricity meters (Linky) and gas meters (Gazpar).
18. An energy cheque is issued to lowest income households to help them pay their energy bills: 4 million beneficiaries (an increase of 1.3 million).
19. Energy performance is now a criterion for decent accommodation.
20. 30% of funding from energy savings certificates will be dedicated to combating fuel poverty (the "Habiter mieux" (Better living) programme of the French Agency for Habitation Improvement, ANAH, allows 50,000 low-income homes to be refurbished every year with the financial assistance of the State and energy providers).
Everyone is participating

THE TERRITORIES
- 212 positive-energy territories for green growth.
- 58 zero-waste and zero-wastage territories.
- Energy-transition territories must, at local level, encourage businesses operating in the economic sectors of the future and green growth sectors to become involved.
- Achieve energy independence in the overseas departments by 2030.

THE GREEN GROWTH SECTORS
- Heating system renovation in buildings: 75,000 potential jobs in the sector’s businesses and for professionals in the building trade thanks to the acceleration of construction projects.
- Factories of the future: one of the objectives of the industrial plan concerns energy conservancy.
- Smart grids: 35 million Linky smart meters (electricity) and 11 million Gazpar counters (gas), for an investment of €6 billion and an expected 11,000 jobs.
- Renewable energies: 10,000 potential jobs in the marine energies sector, to make France a European leader.
- Automobile industry: battery life and power, electrical charging points, "car for everyone" that consumes 2 litres per 100 km, an innovative industrial strategy for clean mobility.
- Green materials: timber industry, green chemistry and biofuels for a post-oil economy.
- Recycling: circular economy - a fast-growing sector.

AN EXEMPLARY ADMINISTRATION
- Government departments must set an example for transition, in order to encourage stakeholders to commit to a similar approach at their own level. The Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy has launched a set of concrete actions - both collective and individual - and is developing a participatory action plan for 2015-2020.
- All major renovation work on state buildings involves an energy performance and carbon performance component.
- All government departments are equipped with electric vehicles for urban travel. All new vehicles acquired by the central government are electric.
- Waste sorting has been put in place at central government, with collective waste collection points for all to use.
- Printers and photocopiers in the department are all set to double-sided printing by default.