

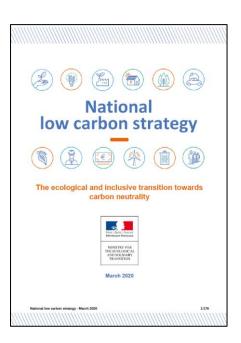
MONITORING PROGRESS ON LONG-TERM CLIMATE TARGETS AND STRATEGIES

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The French low-carbon strategy

- A first strategy adopted in 2015, revised in 2020
- Roadmap for the French mitigation policy
- Sets long term objectives and carbon budgets for periods of 5 years baser on a scenario
- Defines policy orientations to achieve the goals
- Revised every 5 years





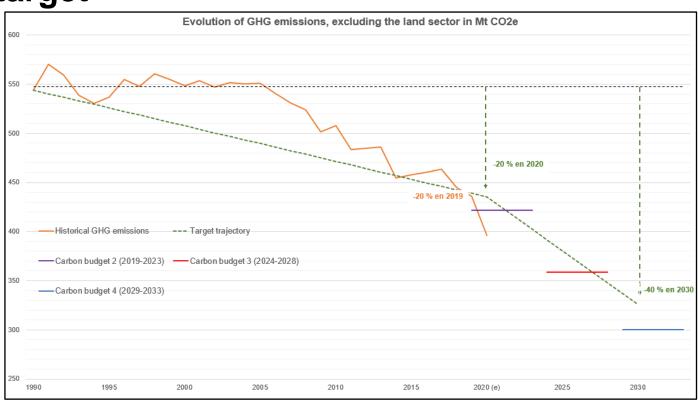
Our current target

We are committed to reducing our emissions by 40 % in 2030 vs 1990.

Half of the effort has been done in 30 years, the other half needs to be done in 10 years.



2050: Carbon neutrality objective





- Monitoring of the France low carbon strategy: 160 indicators
- Defined in close consultation with stakeholders participating (NGOs, trade unions, private sector, other ministries and government agencies)
- Using existing statistical tools
- Build up a stable and sustainable base of indicators (SNBC1, SNBC2, ...)

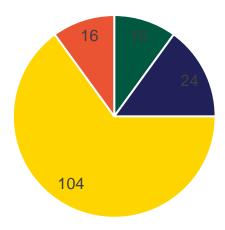
 Indicators are public: http://indicateurssnbc.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/





Four types of indicators:

- 16 result indicators directly comparable to national objectives (carbon footprint, national and sectoral emissions, sectoral energy consumption, etc.).
 They illustrate the results of the strategy as a whole
 - Example: Greenhouse gas emissions of the industry sector (scopes 1 and 2)
- 24 context indicators (socio-economic, climate, environmental and technological). They help to put the results into perspective
 - > Example : Price of allowances in the ETS
- 104 pilot indicators relating to the policy orientations
 - Example : Number of low-emission areas implemented (population and area covered)
- 16 environmental indicators proposed as part of the strategic environmental assessment
 - Example : Monitoring of resources consumed for electric batteries and waste generated



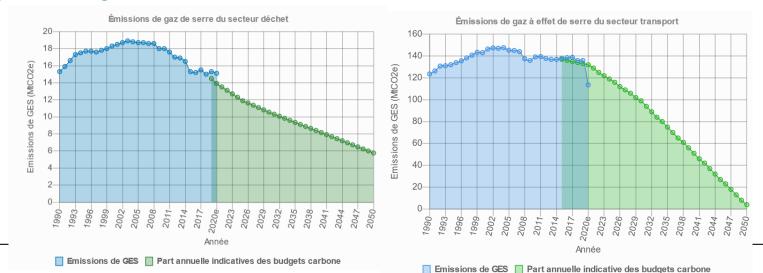
- Results indicators
- Contexte indicators
- Pilot indicators
- Environmental indicators



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Monitoring of the French low-carbon strategy

- Publication :
 - Annual publication of result indicators
 - Every two years for all indicators
 - As far as possible, the published data series start in 1990, or at the earliest available date, to understand the
 historical evolution of each indicator. For each indicator, the publication presents the most recent data or estimates
 available at the time of monitoring
 - Comparison to target for results indicators





« The monitoring of the SNBC is a **notable innovation** in the monitoring of government action towards greater transparency in public debates and accountability to stakeholders. **Few public policies are monitored in such det**ail. The result of significant work by government departments, the **SNBC dashboard marks an essential step forward in monitoring the progress of the implementation of the low-carbon strategy**, as set by the government, as well as in reporting to all stakeholders who participated in the development of the SNBC and who are concerned by its effective implementation », **High Council for the Climate, Annual Report 2021**



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Few perspectives of evolution to ensure that our objectives are met :



- Define targets for more indicators related to the climate scenario
- Cross-reference the indicators with the prospective exercises conducted every two years to check that we are on track
- Define financial indicators to compare planned amounts to identified needs
- Acting as a regular follow-up at a very high level

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Thank you!

https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/strategie-nationale-bas-carbone-snbc

Direction de l'énergie et du climat

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