FRANCE’S CHANGE COMMITMENTS
1. **COP21: A FIRM COMMITMENT**

The 2015 Paris conference on climate change (COP21) resulted in a universal agreement to seek to restrict average temperature increases to less than 2 °C, and to make every effort to limit increases to 1.5 °C. In late 2017, France will be organizing an international summit to take stock of progress on the Paris Agreement and to secure the funding required to implement it.

2. **A GLOBAL PACT LED BY FRANCE**

On June 24, 2017 at a major environmental conference at the Sorbonne in Paris, French President Emmanuel Macron committed to presenting a legally binding global pact to the UN, along with all other interested parties, outlining the fundamental rights and major principles underpinning environmental law.

3. **€20 BILLION FOR THE ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION**

In July 2017, the government announced a €57 billion investment plan spanning 2018-2022, including €20 billion for the ecological transition. One of the plan’s main aims is to guide France towards carbon neutrality through thermal building renovation, developing renewable energies, and rolling out a sustainable transport system.
**MAKE OUR PLANET GREAT AGAIN**

The “Make our planet great again” initiative launched in 2017 is an appeal to researchers, teachers, entrepreneurs, associations, NGOs, students and civil society as a whole to come together to help devise climate change solutions in France. By September 2017, no fewer than 250 candidates had applied. (French National Center for Scientific Research – CNRS)

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**RESEARCHERS WELCOME**

Through the priority climate change research program that forms part of the third ‘National Investment Program’, the French government will match all funding provided by universities and research organizations, up to a total of €60 million. Around fifty international researchers will also be hosted in France over the next five years.

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**#5 CONTRIBUTOR TO THE GEF**

After committing US$300 million between 2015 and 2018, France is the fifth largest financial contributor to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which administers a system to fund environmental protection initiatives.

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**#3 GLOBAL GREEN BOND ISSUER**

Green bonds are a way for companies and public bodies to fund their environmental projects, particularly infrastructure investments. France is the world’s third largest green bond issuer, after the United States and China. (Climate Bonds Initiative, September 2017)
TAILOR-MADE CLIMATE PLAN

The aim of the French Climate Plan is to implement the Paris Agreement without penalizing low-income households. Its key points include expanding the vehicle conversion financial incentive scheme, extending the energy voucher scheme to help low-income households pay their bills, revamping the energy transition tax credit (CITE), as well as an initiative to reduce the use of oil-fired boilers.

SEEKING ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

The Energy Transition for Green Growth Act of August 17, 2015 legislated so that France can contribute more effectively to environmental protection and climate change prevention. The law improves France’s energy independence, ensuring cost-competitive energy for French businesses and residents alike.

AMBITIOUS GOALS

France is aiming to increase its renewable energy generation capacity by 50% by 2023. It is seeking to increase the share of renewable energies to 23% of gross final energy consumption by 2020, and to 32% by 2030. France is also keen to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (-40% by 2030 compared with 1990 levels, and -75% by 2050).
For further information, please visit:
www.businessfrance.fr
#3 PRODUCER OF RENEWABLE ENERGIES IN EUROPE (EUROSTAT)
-22.5 Mt

CO₂EQ FALL IN EMISSIONS DUE TO RECYCLING

(FEDEREC; ADEME, 2017)
€20 billion
TO FUND THE ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSITION
GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM
2018-2022

(FRENCH GOVERNMENT FIGURES)
2023 TARGET:

50% increase
IN RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION

(FRENCH GOVERNMENT FIGURES)