Fair Low/Zero Carbon & 100% RE Strategies,
South & North Countries, Villages,
including Women Initiatives
UNFCCC COP21 Side Event, Paris, France
December 3, 2015



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21-CMP11





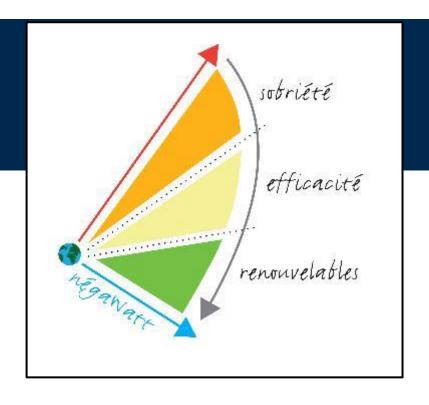




Energy policy: the négaWatt scenario, France

Yves Marignac négaWatt, France

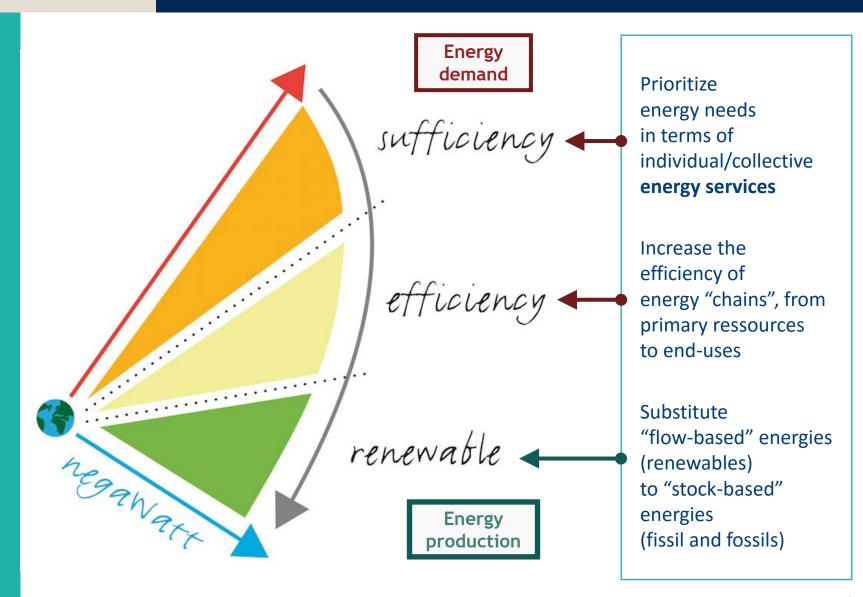
COP 21 – Paris Le Bourget 3 December 2015



Presentations are available at the UNFCCC web site and at INFORSE: www.inforse.org/europe/conf15_COP21.htm



The négaWatt approach to energy





French situation – Scenario objectives

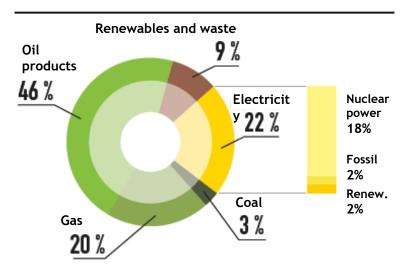
French energy situation

- Dependency on fossil fuels remains high (70%)
- GHG emissions considered
 4-fold higher than sustainable
- Strong dependency on nuclear power for electricity (80%)
- Low development of renewables

Fundamentals of the négaWatt scenario

- Provide a sustainable pathway towards low-carbon, 100% renewables
- Build a long term strategy (2050) to guide decisions in the short term
- Use existing solutions instead of betting on hypothetical breakthroughs
- Develop a physical model of uses and resources to discuss the economics

France's final energy consumption, share by energy source (2011)



Source: bilan de l'énergie, 2011, SOeS



Implementation on energy demand

Buildings Moderating surfaces/person or activity

Deep and large thermal retrofitting

Constructing positive energy new buildings

Specific Implementation on every uses

electricity of best equipments and behaviours of today

Transports Urban planning to reduce need for distances

Modal transfer (road-rail, individual-collective)

Efficiency of vehicles and adaptation to uses

Industry Extended recycling of materials

Reduced need of goods

Efficiency in processes

Agriculture Same approach on land-use & use of biomass

Change of food-habits (meat, etc.)

Allows for sustainable use of bioenergy

Roughly

2-fold division

of final energy

consumption

in each sector

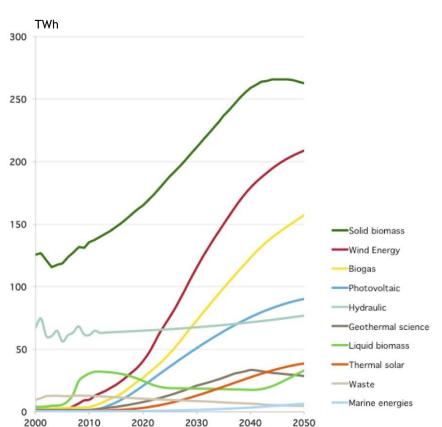
Sufficiency + efficiency are keys for substituting rather than adding renewables to existing energy productions



Implementation on energy resources

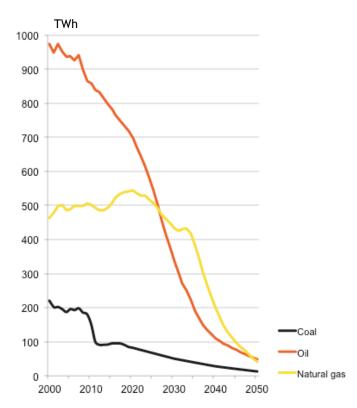
Strong development of renewables

- Biomass (mostly wood and biogas)
- Electric renewables (mostly wind and PV)



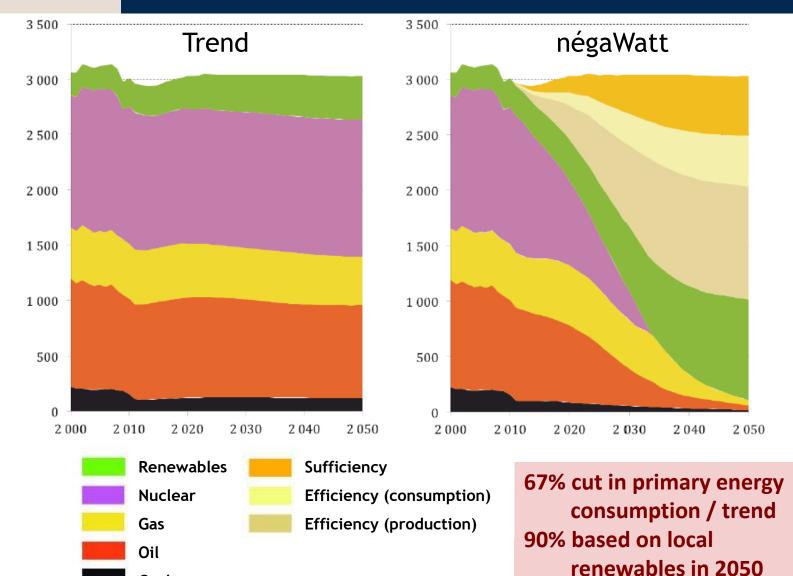
Phase out of stock-based energies

- 58 nuclear reactors gradually shut-down (before 40 years lifetime)
- Residual use of fossil fuels





Primary energy balance



Coal



Greenhouse gas emissions

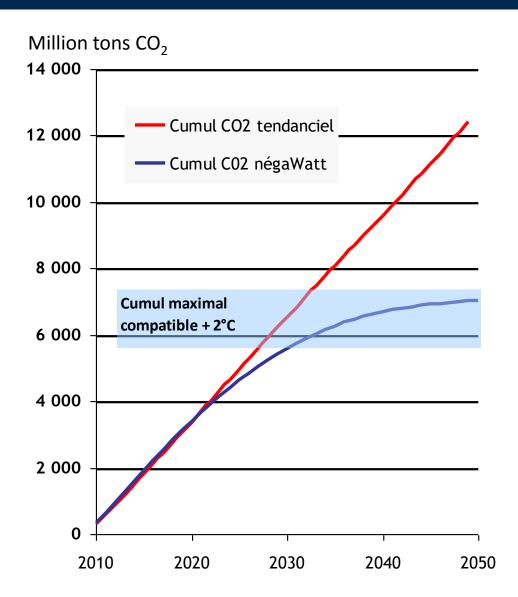
Factor 4 on GHG emissions by 2050

Compared to 2010, CO₂ emissions divided by 16 by 2050, estimated GHG emissions divided by 4

Cumulated CO₂emissions 2011-2050

In line with
France's fair
share in a global
mitigation scenario
(keeping global
warming below 2°C)*

^{*} Based on carbon budgets, cf. study by Postdam Institute





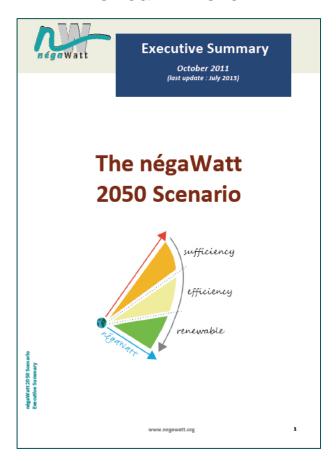
Conclusions and recommendations

- Based on existing and emerging solutions, it is possible to implement energy transition of a country like France to almost 100% renewables by 2050
- A strategy based on intelligent energy uses, technical solutions and choice of resources is needed to meet the objective of keeping below 2°C
- More efficiency and inclusion of sufficiency are the most readily available option to raise the ambition of countries' pledges (INDCs)
- Sufficiency in the North is key to equity with the South: in a globally constrained use of fossil resources, shifting useless uses of energy allows for increasing vital ones
- The négaWatt approach is based on strong values of fairness, equity, minimum risks, and 'no-regret' path
- The recommended solutions and policies can be replicated in many other countries



Thank you for your attention!

To learn more:



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