



GOVERNEMENT

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Égalité
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FRANCE
NATION
VERTE >

Agir · Mobiliser · Accélérer

Short summary of the draft **National Low-Carbon Strategy No. 3**

June 2026



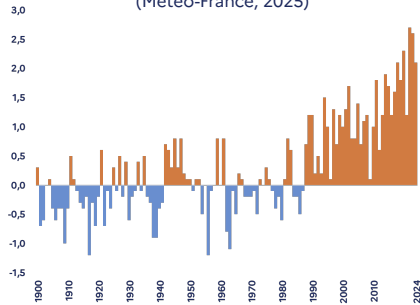
FRENCH ENERGY AND CLIMATE STRATEGY

THE CLIMATE IS CHANGING

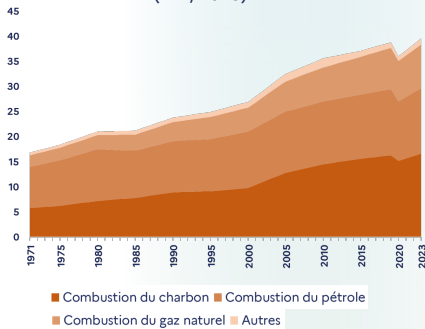
Climate change is now a reality observed across the globe.

The past ten years have been the hottest ever recorded.

Change in the average annual temperature in metropolitan France since 1900 (Météo-France, 2025)



Global GHG emissions by fuel type, in Gt CO₂e (IEA, 2025)



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS ARE THE MAIN CAUSE

Human activities, such as burning fossil fuels, release greenhouse gases.

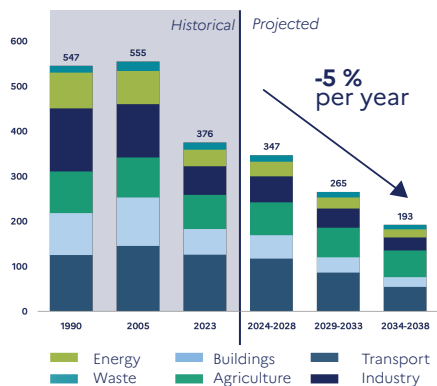
These gases build up in the atmosphere and disrupt the natural climate balance by trapping more heat.

FRANCE HAS COMMITTED TO REDUCING ITS EMISSIONS

In 2015, the Paris Agreement set a global goal: to limit the rise in temperature to well below 2 °C and, if possible, to 1.5 °C.

France is delivering on this commitment through its National Low-Carbon Strategy (SNBC).

SNBC 3 carbon budgets (in Mt CO₂e)



THE SNBC, WHAT IS IT?

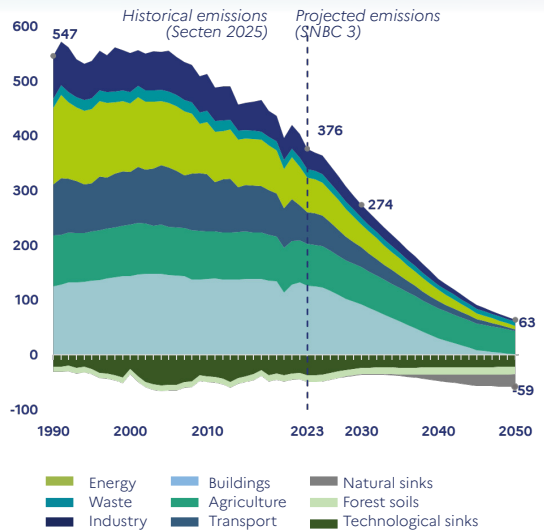
The National Low-Carbon Strategy (SNBC) is **France's roadmap for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and reinforcing its carbon sinks.**

The SNBC is updated every 5 years, through a **collaborative process** involving all stakeholders, alongside public consultations.

It is based on a **reference scenario** that turns the chosen policy directions into emissions and energy-consumption pathways.

It sets the **carbon budgets**, i.e. emissions ceilings that must not be exceeded, along with objectives and guidance for every sector.

Total emissions by sector: observed (1990-2023) and projected (2024-2050), in Mt CO₂e



WHAT ARE THE SNBC 3 TARGETS TO SPEED UP CLIMATE ACTION?

● **Reduce our territorial emissions by 50% by 2030** compared with 1990

● **Achieve climate neutrality by 2050**
Reduce emissions as much as possible and balance what remains

● **Secure energy sovereignty and phase out from fossil fuels**
End coal use by 2030, oil by 2045 and fossil gas by 2050



● **Reduce France's consumption-based emissions**
The emissions linked to what we consume and import

● **Ensure a just, sustainable and competitive transition**
for everyone, across socio-economic dimensions

● **Reinforce natural carbon sinks**
Forests, soils, grasslands

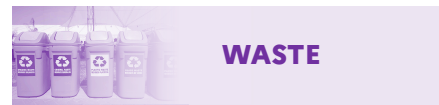
● **Cut our final energy consumption**

THE **SNBC 3**, A COLLECTIVE EFFORT FROM EVERYONE TO ACHIEVE CLIMATE NEUTRALITY

Achieving climate neutrality requires the **commitment of every economic sector and all parts of society.**

The SNBC sets out targets and public policy guidance for each sector and every stakeholder.

SECTOR-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE



CROSS-CUTTING GUIDANCE



CONSUMPTION-BASED EMISSIONS GUIDANCE

France is becoming the **first country to set a quantified target to reduce its carbon footprint**, that is, the emissions linked to what we consume, half of which come from abroad.

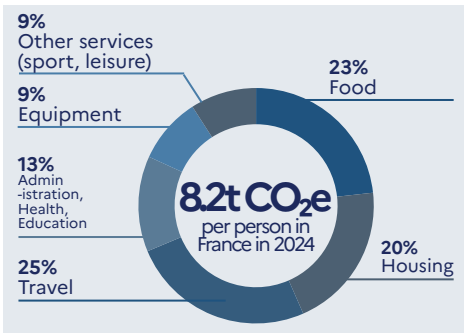


*Land use, land-use change and forestry

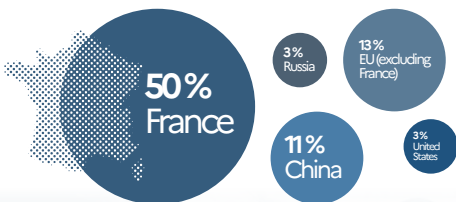
WITH THE SNBC 3, FRANCE BECOMES THE FIRST COUNTRY TO SET ITSELF A QUANTITATIVE TARGET FOR REDUCING ITS CONSUMPTION-BASED EMISSIONS

For the first time, the SNBC includes **quantified indicative targets** for **consumption-based emissions**, which accounts for emissions linked to our **consumption**, including those **generated overseas** for the goods we import.

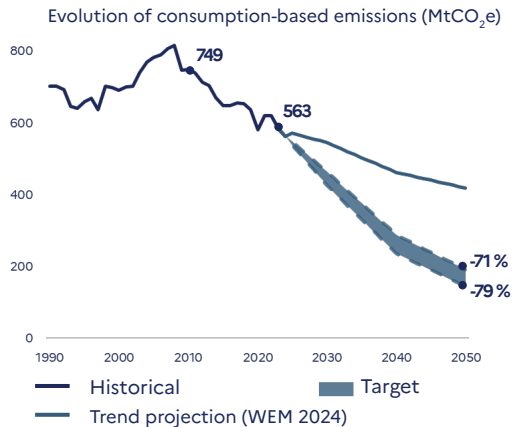
In 2024, France's **consumption-based emissions** is estimated at **563 MtCO₂e**, equivalent to **8.2t of CO₂e** per person.



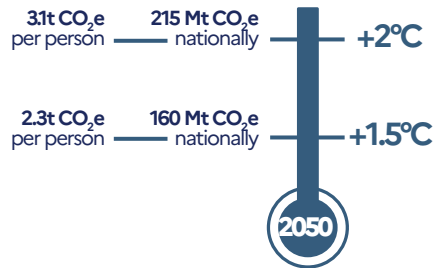
THE SOURCE OF OUR CARBON FOOTPRINT



WHAT IS THE TARGET FOR THE CARBON FOOTPRINT?



The **targeted reduction is -71% to -79% by 2050** compared to 2010.



The target is set out as a range, **aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement**, to reflect the influence of decarbonisation across the rest of the world.

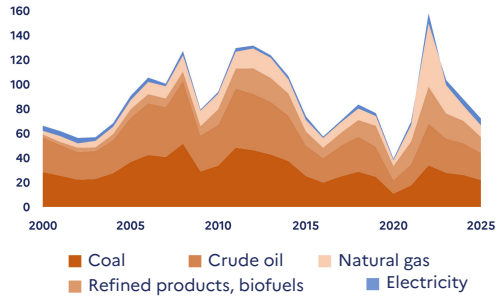


THE SNBC 3 HELPS TO STRENGTHEN OUR SOVEREIGNTY

France's energy bill amounts to **€57.8bn in 2024**, most of which is associated to fossil fuel imports.

Electrifying and decarbonising makes it possible to **cut our fossil-fuel imports by €22–39bn**.

France's energy bill, in billions of euros 2025 (SDES)



TO SUPPORT THE ECONOMY AND REDUCE HOUSEHOLD BILLS

The economic impact of the low-carbon transition is **limited**. It is far lower than the **cost of climate inaction**, which could **cut GDP by 11.4 points by 2050**.

11.4

GDP POINTS

What climate inaction could cost France in 2050

TO PROTECT NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS

The low-carbon transition helps **protect biodiversity** and **improve water quality** by cutting pollution, land take and changes in land use, as well as contamination from pesticides and pollutant discharges.

+99%

RAISE IN THE INDEX OF EXTINCTION RISK INDEX

in mainland France between 2000 and 2022

AND TO PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH FOR EVERYONE

The low-carbon transition will **reduce the risks linked to climate change**, as well as air pollution and its impacts on health.

33,000

DEATHS

imputable to heat in mainland France between 2014 and 2022

SPEED UP ELECTRIFICATION OF EVERYDAY USES AND PHASE OUT OF FOSSIL FUELS



In April 2026, against a backdrop of heightened international tensions and growing risks linked to fossil-fuel energy imports, the government set out a **plan to speed up the electrification of everyday uses**. Its aim: **to strengthen our energy independence while cutting greenhouse gas emissions**.

Developed with the relevant stakeholders as part of ecological planning, this plan sets out **22 practical measures** targeting the sectors most reliant on fossil fuels: **transport, buildings, industry and the trades**. It is intended to drive **collective action** and mark a turning point in the pace of our phase out of fossil fuels



1,000,000
HEAT PUMPS
installed by 2030



Up to
100 000 €
SUPPORT
for electric trucks



50 000
ELECTRIC
VEHICLES

additional new vehicles leased in
2026 to low-income households