

FRANCE

1. CONTEXT OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Urban population

Total population

Functional Urban Area population* Share of urban population

Average urban growth

67.022

38.359

5/%

1%

(2020)

(2015-2020

Building data

Building stock

Built before 1980 Annual construction

Annual construction rate

Residential

Non-residential

37,818

59.3%

369.2

1%

thousand dwellings

(2023)

1,300

million m²

12

(2022)

1%

million m²

(Average 2017-2020)

thousand dwellings

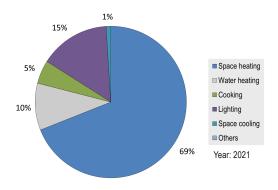
Energy & emissions data

Residential buildings**	1990	2021	+/- rate
Final energy consumption (PJ/year)	1594	1633	2%
	1990	2020	+/- rate
GHG emissions (MtCO2/year)	59.8	40.3	-32.6%

^{**}Data source: IEA Countries & Regions²

Non-residential buildings2022Final energy consumption (PJ/year)9522022GHG emissions (MtCO2/year)23.9

Energy consumption by end-use (Residential)



Heating degree days***

1,576.1

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 16 degree (°C)

Cooling degree days***

111.5

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 21 degree (°C)

***Data source: IEA Weather, Climate and Energy Tracker

^{*}Data source: European Commission (2023), FUA and eFUA methodology: OECD/European Commission (2020) ¹

http://data.europa.eu/89h/2ff68a52-5b5b-4a22-8f40-c41da8332cfe, https://doi.org/10.1787/d58cb34d-en

² https://www.iea.org/countries

https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/weather-climate-and-energy-tracker



2. GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Who does what

Ministries/Agencies	responsible for	BEE (building	energy efficiency	and related policies

Ministry of Ecological Transition and
Territorial Cohesion (DHUP)
(= 1 1 2 1)







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Ministries/Agencies responsible for each policy area

Building code	Governmental buildings	Housing policy in general	Financial incentives for BEE	Behaviour change for BEE
ABCDE	ABCDE	A B C D E	A B C D E	ABCDE
BEE standard	Act/law for BEE regulation	Whole life carbon	Energy policy in general	NDC
ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE

Local governments' authority to customise BEE standards

		Local governments can customise national standards.
	bı	Local governments cannot <u>adjust national standards,</u> ut the standards differ across regions depending on the local climate.
√	All building	Local governments cannot adjust national standards. codes, standards or requirements are uniform across the entire country.
	Neighbourhood level approach/planning	
√	The national government is tracking progress on decarbonisation efforts at the local level	
	More ambitions policy instrument by local governments	

Capacity building

Government funding programmes to train/enhance skills for SMEs

Designing for ZEB	\checkmark	Insulation	\checkmark
Calculation for energy performance of buildings	√	Installation of energy efficient equipmen	t 🗸
Calculation for life cycle CO2 of buildings	\checkmark	Other	



Actions undertaken by the national government to support local governments for BEE policy implementation

Co-ordinating regional networks for knowledge exchange and support	Priority ✓
Providing funding for training	\checkmark
Distributing toolkits and guidelines	√
Developing online platforms to share best practices	\checkmark
Hosting annual conferences focused on BEE policy implementation	√
Offering grants to hire consultants	Priority √
Collaborating with research institutes offering specialised courses on BEE practices	_
Creating incentive programmes to reward local governments	_
Supporting the Implementation of local regulations	
Establishing mentorship programmes	
Other	

3. GOALS AND POLICY FOCUS

Policy areas covered in the goals and existing commitments

	Zero emission for new buildings	Zero emission for existing buildings	Renewable energy for new buildings	Renewable energy for existing buildings	Whole-life cycle carbon reduction
NDC	_	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT-LEDS	_	_	_	_	_
Ministerial plan	_	_	_	_	_

Quantitative targets included in I	ong-term goals
Fossil fuel-free buildings	District heating/cooling
No more fossil energy consumed on-site.	39.5 TWh of heat produced from renewable and recovery energies (RRE) in 2030.
1 Insulation	Heat pumps
	1 million heat pumps manufactured and installed in France by 2030.
Rooftop PVs	Solar heating of water
Non-residential buildings (>500m2) must incorporate renewable. energy production by 2028.	
Other renewable energy	<u>∃</u> ⊢ Other
	Reduction of 60% in final energy consumption in non-residential buildings by 2050 (>1000 m2).



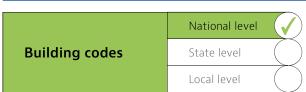
Policy focus for decarbonising buildings (Top 3)

Current focus Future priorities Passive design to reduce heating demand Passive design to reduce heating demand Energy efficiency on heating Energy efficiency on heating Passive design to reduce cooling demand Passive design to reduce cooling demand Energy efficiency on cooling Energy efficiency on cooling Switching energy to sustainable energy Switching energy to sustainable energy Renewable energy Renewable energy Embodied carbon Embodied carbon Circularity of building materials Circularity of building materials **Energy poverty** Strategies to reduce poverty and inequality via decarbonising buildings Stronger financial support for decarbonising public housing for low-income people Financial support to buy zero-energy/emission homes Financial support to renovate their homes to zero-energy/emission Allowing partial retrofits to ease financial burden on upfront cost |\$_{\|}||-||-||**|** Provide energy efficient appliances (e.g. LED) Energy bill coupon 5, - - -Energy coach/consultation Other

4. DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY INSTRUMENTS

S_M Low-income in Elderly in Households with more than 3 children

Standards and regulations for decarbonising buildings



Note: Policies targeting specific households

Type of buildings covered by the mandatory energy efficiency code

Residential buildings		
New	✓ AII	☐ Only large units
Renovated	☐ AII	✓ Only large units
Non-residential buildings		
New	✓ AII	☐ Only large units
Renovated	☐ AII	✓ Only large units

Elements of building codes (new buildings)

Insulation/heat transmission coefficient	✓
Primary energy consumption	✓
Primary fossil-fuel energy consumption	✓
Energy efficiency of equipment	√
Operational carbon reduction	√
Whole life cycle carbon	√
Comprehensive green building assessment	-
Other	
-	



Stricter standards for public buildings than private buildings			For new construction	n 🔍 For renovation
	Public buildings		Public housing	
Energy efficiency				
Zero energy/emission				
Renewable energy		_	_	_
Embodied carbon/life cycle				
Locally sourced & recycled materials		_		
Certificates/labeling programme for built environment Types of certificates/programme		Target for Manda	tory FPC	
Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)	New building			
Energy labelling on passive house			(non-residential)	
Energy labelling on annual energy consumption			(non-residential) gs for renovation	
Comprehensive built environment certification				
Labeling for whole life carbon emissions		Existing buildin	gs for sales/fefft	√
Standardised calculation methods for embodied carbon/LCA				
Database of CFP/EPD		✓ Governmental	☐ Non-governm	ontal
Grant for using the following materials	<u>▼</u>	☐ Low-carbon	☑ Non-governin	Reused ⊓
Policy tools for reusing building materials	./		₩ Bio basca	
Mandatory declaration	<u> </u>	 Public	 √ Residential	 ✓ Non-residential
Limit value on CO2 emissions	<u>v</u>	V Public	✓ Residential	✓ Non-residential
for existing buildings Climate resilience		☑Office (rent/sale	e) 🕜 Public building	gs □Other
S 'Extreme heat adaptation measures implemen	nted in the build	ing sector		
Strategic orientation of main building facades		□Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Light coloured and reflective materials	<u> </u>	☐Regulations	✓ Financial incentives	
Green roof	√	✓ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Green facades		□Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Other	<u> </u>			
♣ Floods/storms adaptation measures impleme	nted in the build	ling sector		
Lowest liveable floor above ground level	/	✓ Regulations	☐ Financial ince	ntives
Roof drainage system	✓	✓ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Hip-roof		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Hurricane straps	<u> </u>	✓ Regulations	Financial ince	
Impact-resistant glass		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Backup generators		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives	
Microgrids		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial ince.	
- Interogras		□ Negulations		TILIVES
Publicly available geographic database with climrisk information	iate	Resilience to flo	te system on clim	ate resilience
Flood risk	✓	Resilience to heat		
Heat wave	<u>✓</u>	Other	.u.c	
Storm	<u></u> ✓	<u> </u>		V
Wild fire				
Other		This survey is desi	aned for national a	overnments