

# Infographic – Climate Change

## A timeline of France's commitments

France has launched its **ecological and energy transition** with the aim of markedly reducing its carbon emissions. **Its greenhouse gas emissions per person are already among the lowest of developed countries.**

Scroll through this parallax infographic to find out the timeline of France's commitments to combat climate change: from 2001, when the issue became a national priority, to 2015, when the 21<sup>st</sup> United Nations Climate Change Conference - COP21 Paris - will be held in France.

## Infographic: a timeline of France's commitments

### 2001

An act is passed to establish climate change as a **"national priority"**.

### 2004

The first **"climate plan"** is drawn up, listing the actions to be carried out to reach the targets for the stabilisation of greenhouse gas emissions set by the Kyoto Protocol (1997).

### 2005

France commits to **cutting its greenhouse gas emissions by 75%** between 1990 and 2050. The POPE Act (establishing energy policy guidelines) sets quantified targets for fulfilling this commitment.

### 2008

Following Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy efficiency, France submits its **first action plan** detailing the main policies and measures implemented.

### 2008

The **"climate and energy package"** is adopted under the French presidency of the European Union, setting shared European targets for 2020:

- reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by 20% from 1990 levels;
- raise the share of EU energy consumption produced from renewable resources to 20%;
- improve the EU's energy efficiency by 20%.

### 2009

Act No. 2009-967 of 3 August 2009 establishes **precise goals** :

- in the transport sector: reduce greenhouse gas emissions to their 1990 level ;
- in the construction industry: cut energy consumption by 38% by 2020.

## **2010**

Act No. 2010-788 of 12 July 2010 expresses a **national commitment to the environment** :

- by reinforcing efforts to improve energy efficiency ;
- by developing local and regional planning.

## **2011**

France submits its **second action plan** concerning the implementation of the European directive on energy efficiency. **A third plan starts being drawn up for 2014.**

## **2012**

The first Environmental Conference endorses the European targets of a **40% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and a 60% reduction by 2040.**

## **2013**

The debate on the energy transition revolves around the creation of a **new model for growth: green, sustainable and inclusive.** The debate summary will form the basis of a bill that should be discussed in Parliament in 2014.

## **2013**

The 19<sup>th</sup> United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP19) in Warsaw should lead to **the adoption of a new international agreement on climate change in 2015.**

## **2014**

In September, the States will gather at a **United Nations Climate Summit**, on the invitation of the UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon. France will be represented by the President of the French Republic.

## **2014**

In December, the **20<sup>th</sup> United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP20)** will be held in Lima.

## **2015**

France will host the 21<sup>st</sup> United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP21 Paris).

France would like to establish an agreement that is binding, applicable to all and ambitious enough to **limit global warming to 2°C.**

- Accessible version of the infographic "Climate change: a timeline of France's commitments"
- Printable version of the infographic "Climate change: a timeline of France's commitments"

## **For more information :**

- Return to the section "21st Conference of the Parties on Climate Change 2015"
- Sustainable development goals – Pascal Canfin's visit to New York (9 January 2014)
- Interview between Laurent Fabius and Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Paris, 7 January 2014)

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