

From the French national lowcarbon strategy to investment needs

Workshop on financial flows and investment need

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Authors of the study

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Landscape of climate finance

Track climate investments and analyse how they are funded

The government is to present an annual report to the Parliament which quantifies and analyses public finance, assesses private finance, and measures their adequacy with the financial requirements to achieve the objective and transition pace of the law.

Article 174 of the Energy transition for green growth act (adopted 2015)



France's climate strategic documents, adopted in 2015, are currently under revision

In 2015, France's Energy transition act established two strategic plans

National low-carbon strategy Stratégie nationale bascarbone (SNBC) Multiannual energy plan Programmation pluriannuelle de l'énergie (PPE)

First version adopted in 2015-2016

2030

« facteur 4 » -75% GHG emissions against 1990 levels
Carbon budgets

2023

+50% renewable energy generation & capacity
-12% final energy
-22% fossil fuels

Second version revision in 2018-2019 (project) **2**050

climate neutrality with -85% GHG emission against 1990 levels Carbon budgets

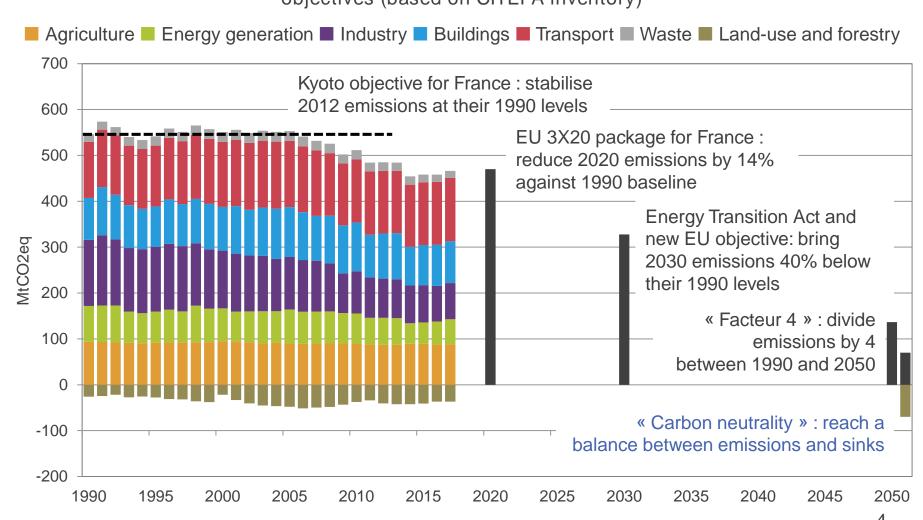
2028



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France climate neutrality by 2050 goal means zero emissions from fossil fuel

Evolution of GHG emissions in France from 1990 to 2017 and national climate objectives (based on CITEPA inventory)





Translate climate objectives into investment needs and a corresponding "business plan"

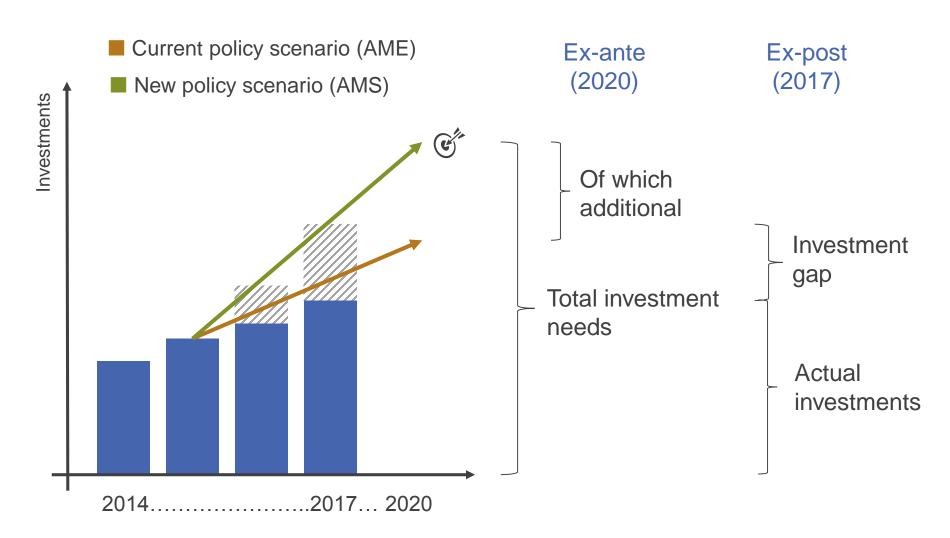
"The national low-carbon strategy and the multiannual energy plan are not currently based on an estimate of investment needs by sector, nor on their distribution between public and private financing.

However, it is essential to provide industrial actors with the milestones of a "business plan" for the transition, quantifying needs by sector and giving visibility on public and private commitments"

Parliamentary mission on private investment in the Energy transition



Total investment needs, and investment gap in low-climate projects





We used volume and cost data from both national strategies and third-party sources

(in 2020)	■ SNBC & PPE ■ Third-party source ■ I4CE
Buildings	380,000 dwellings retrofitted × 17-23k€ per dwelling =18 to 21 billion euros
Vehicles	120,000 electric cars sold x 18-25k€ per vehicle = 2,2 to 3 billion euros
Wind power	1360 to 2200 MW installed × 1300€ per kW = 1,8 to 2,8 billion euros
Railways	SNBC calls for the implementation of the 10-year contract between the State and SNCF Réseau = 4,8 billion euros per year
District heating	Local government association AMORCE estimates 400,000 homes need to be connected annually × 5-10k€ per home-equivalent
	= 2 to 4 billion euros

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Reminder: knowledge of investments and finance varies across sectors

	700°	Our Trans.	Knordy Drougy	Justion Contraction of the Contr	Agricult,	MOUSTELL	Ago Ago	Adaptation
Climate investment 2011-2017	✓	✓	✓	partial	partial	partial	×	×
Climate investment needs 2016-2030	✓	partial	✓	✓	×	×	×	×
Investment in fossil fuels	✓	✓	✓	partial	×	×	×	×

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OVERVIEW OF CLIMATE INVESTMENT ACTIONS COVERED IN GAP ANALYSIS

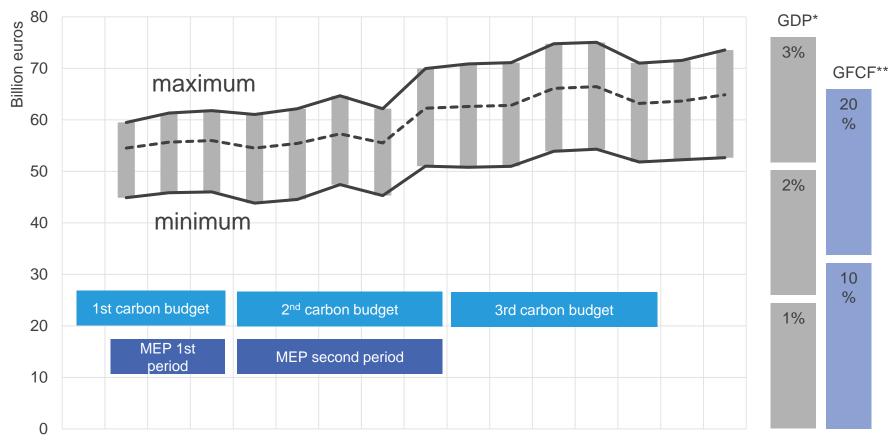
Current and past climate investment covered in the Landscape of climate finance, 2017 Edition						
Sector	Excluded from gap analysis	Investments needs documented from SNBC and PPE Included in gap analysis Excluded from gap analysis				
Buildings	Biomass in multi-unit housing and tertiary buildings	Energy efficiency in new buildings (housing & tertiary) Energy retrofitting of existing buildings (housing & tertiary)	Complete construction cost of new buildings (outside of energy efficiency)			
Transport	Electric light-goods vehicles Electric and hybrid heavy-duty vehicles Electric, hybrid and NGV buses	Electric and hybrid cars NGV heavy-duty vehicles Railways (infrastructure) Urban public transport (infrastructure)	-			
Industry	Energy efficiency*		Energy efficiency*			
Agriculture	Energy efficiency Forestry	Power generation from biogas (anaerobic digestion)	-			
Centralized energy production and networks	Nuclear (EPR and retrofitting of current plants) Geothermal electricity Biomethane injection	Renewable power generation (onshore wind, solar PV, biomass, biogas, small hydro). Extension of heating networks	-			

^{*} In the industrial sector, even though both current and required climate investment can be estimated, scope and sources differ too widely to allow a direct comparison



Between 45 and 75 billion euros per year needed to achieve climate objectives

Estimation des investissements annuels en 2016 et 2030 d'après la SNBC et la PPE (périmètre commun au Panorama des financements climat)



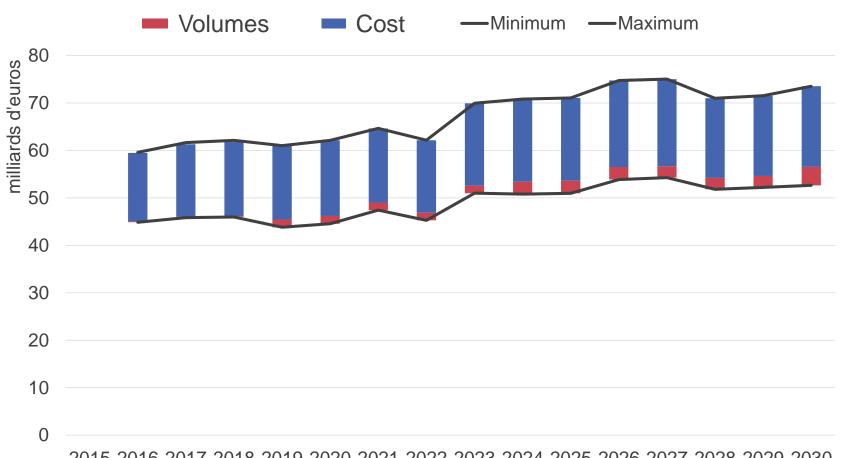
2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030

^{*} In 2016, France's GDP was 2465 billion euros; ** In 2016, gross fixed capital formation was 371 billion euros



Most of the range (uncertainty) in investment needs is related to costs

Climate investment needs range, 2015 to 2030

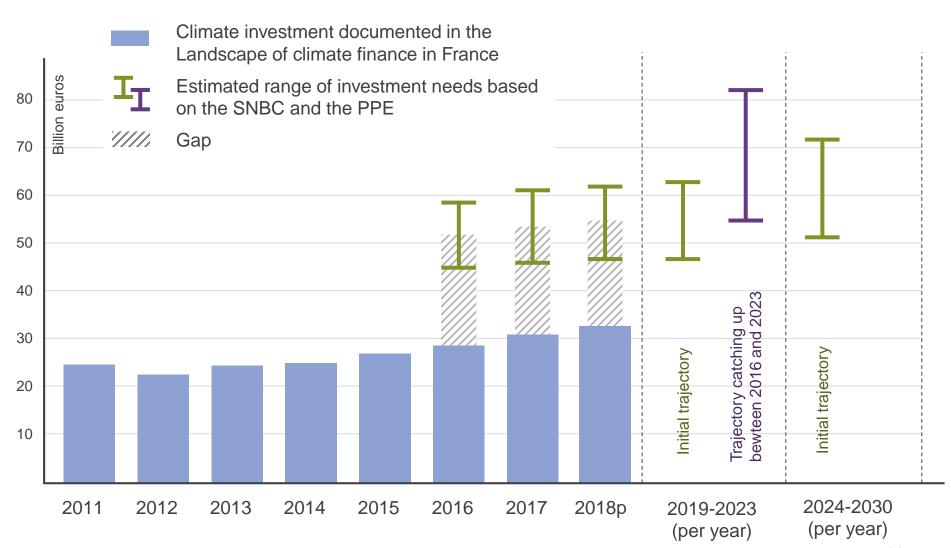


2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030



Landscape of climate finance

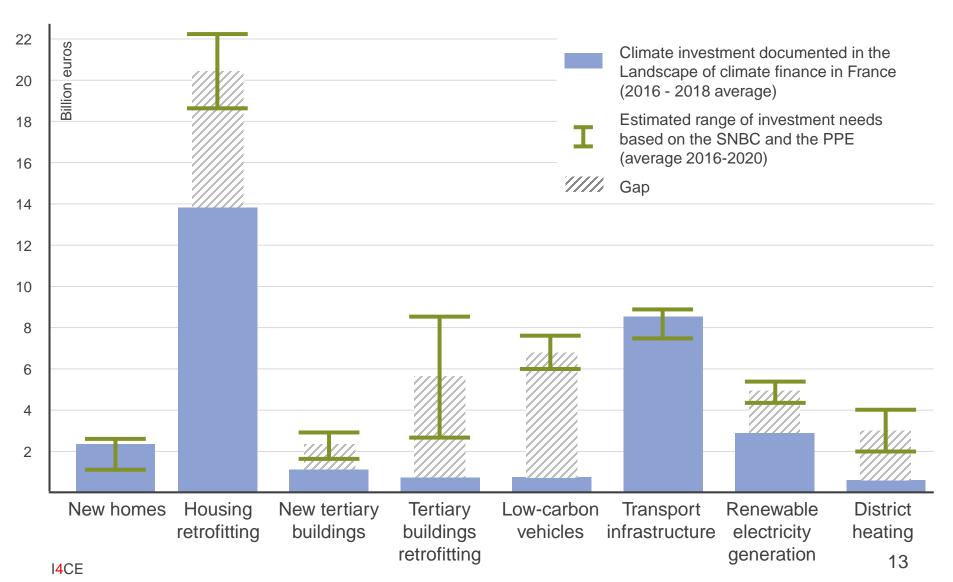
A gap of 10 to 30 billion euros per year compared to estimated needs to achieve national climate goals







Investment gaps vary across sectors





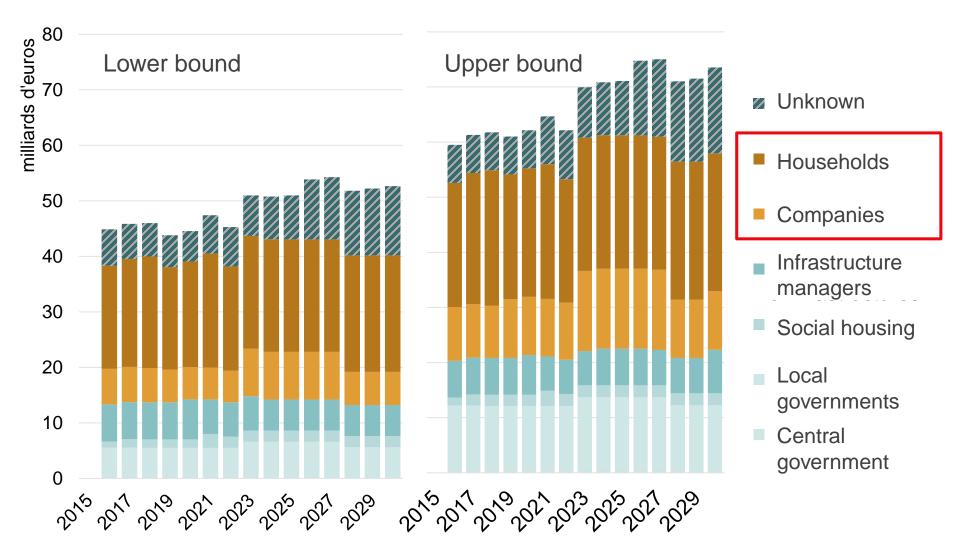


Investment gaps vary across sectors

	Renewable electricity	Low carbon vehicles	Transport infrastructure	Housing retrofitting	District heating
Climate investment in 2017	4 7 billion €	1.4 ⊅ billion €	9.6 → billion €	14.3 7 billion €	0.3 \(\) billion €
Gap with 2016- 2020 investment needs	+1 - 2 billion €	+5 - 6 billion €	+0.3 billion €	+5 - 8 billion €	+2 - 4 billion €
Publicly-driven finance in 2017	1.8 ⊅ billion €	0.4 7 billion €	9.5 → billion €	4.2 → billion €	0.3 ≥ billion €



Investment needs rely principally on private project developers



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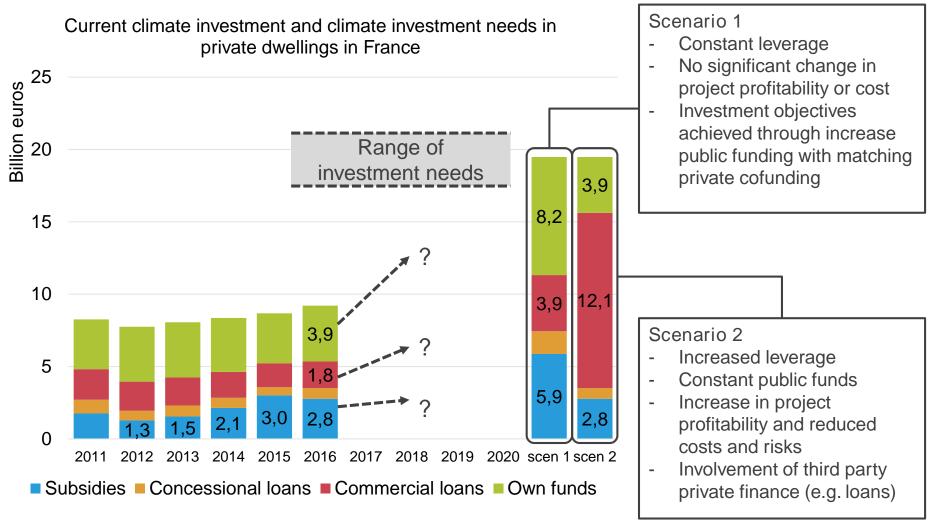
Next steps and challenges ahead

- Update estimates of investment needs
 - Relative to the revised SNBC & PPE (2019)
- Improve scope, quality of estimates
 - Scope : agriculture, industry, nuclear, vehicle charging infrastructure, behaviour ...
 - Quality: narrow cost uncertainties, working closely with operators of state, agency and academic models
- Propose forward-looking "business plans"
 - Attribution to project developers (public, private)
 - Explore possible alternative funding sources



Future development in France

An <u>illustrative</u> funding plan for the private residential sector



Thank you for your attention!

Questions and comments welcome at

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