

Sufficiency in the French long term strategy

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Ministry for an ecological and inclusive transition

Climate Change Department

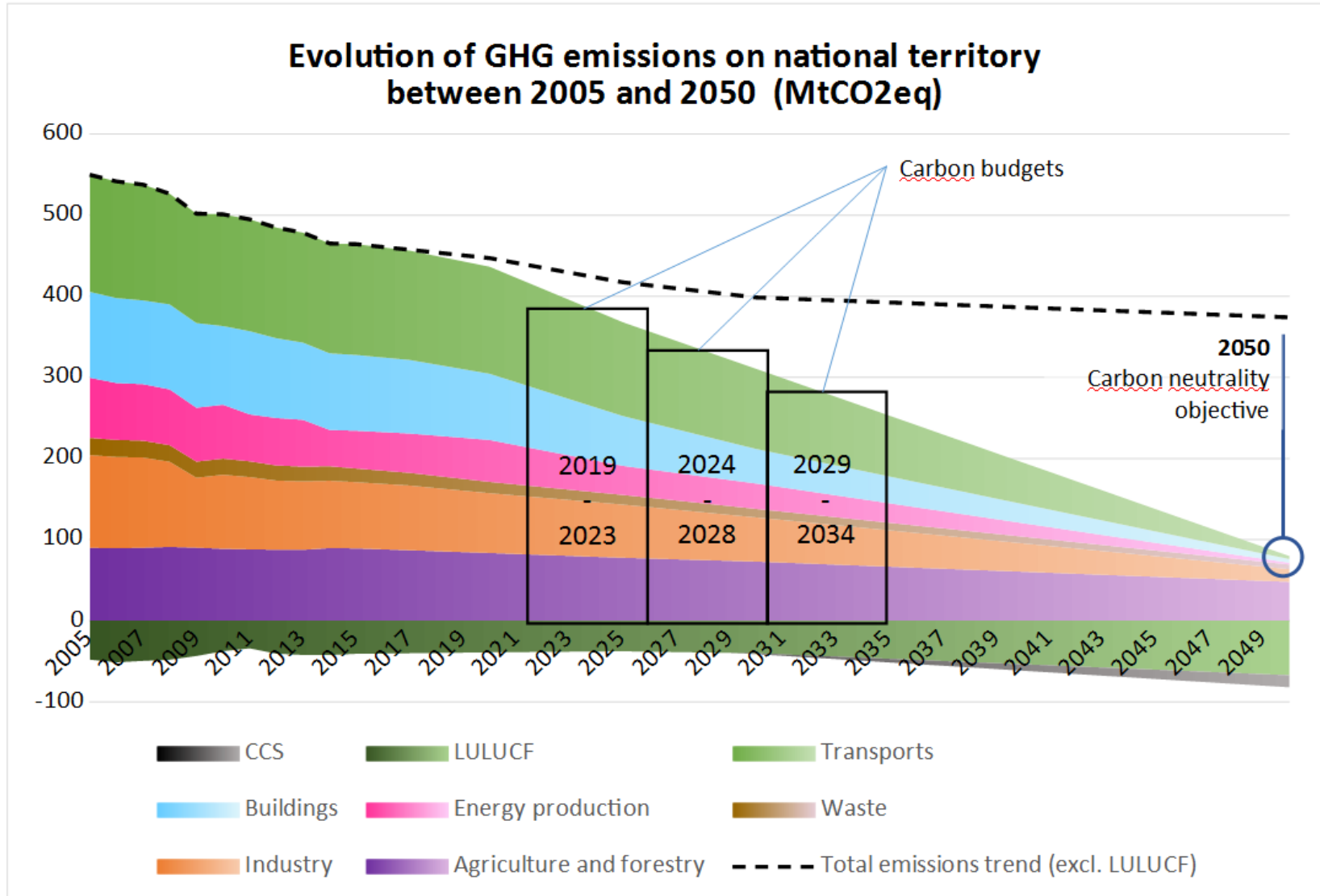
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Revision of the long term strategy to reach carbon neutrality :

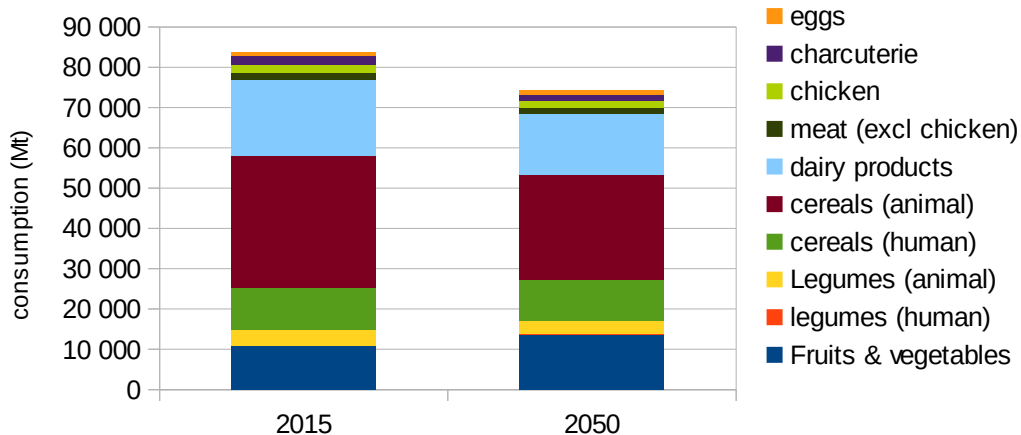
A scenario was defined and modeled with assumptions for sufficiency.



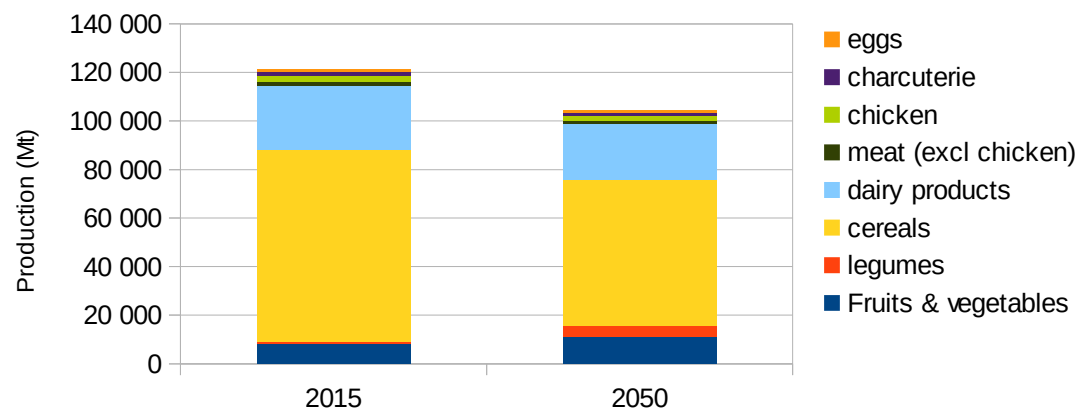
Behavioral changes in agriculture

Main assumption = **diet recommendations from the French Public Health Agency (+ WHO) are met by 2050 (+ less food waste)** : Continuation of past trends in term of decrease of meat consumption + Increased legumes, fruits and vegetables intake.

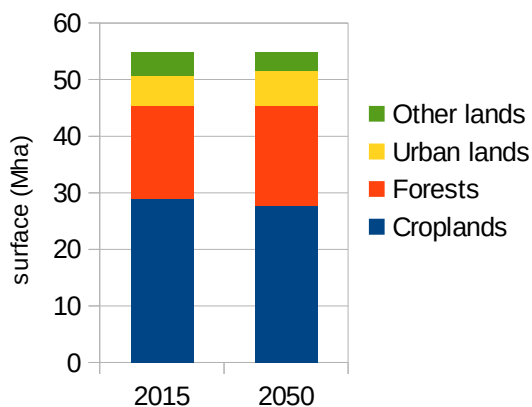
Diet changes



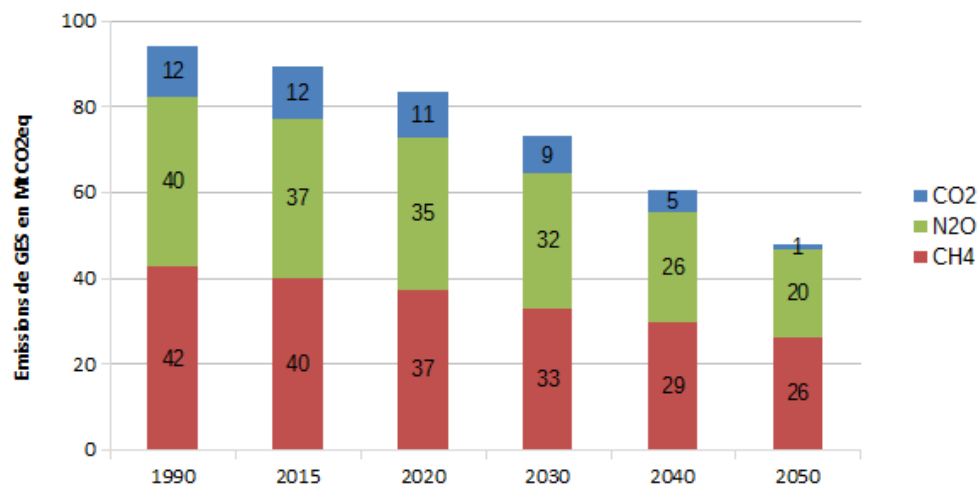
Production changes



Land use changes



Emissions de gaz à effet de serre du secteur agricole dans l'AMS



Sufficiency in other sectors

- Transports : car pooling, remote working, denser cities and modal changes =
The growth of transport demand is lower compared to BAU scenario : people*km increase by 26% instead of 30% between 2015 and 2050, and car*km reaches -2% instead of +24% due to lower modal share of individual car.
- Buildings : average temperature reduced of 1°C (+ smart heating and lighting) =
Overall reduction of 15% of energy consumption for heating in this sector.
- Industry : circular economy (eco-design, products last longer, can be repaired) =
Slightly lower demand per capita.

Food for thought

- Behavioral changes are required to reach carbon neutrality.
- Sufficiency can take place in every sector.
- It concerns both individuals' behavior and private firms' decision making.
- Modeling sufficiency is “quite easy”, but implementation can be trickier.
 - Policy options beyond awareness raising can be quite limited, however :
 - Reliance and coherence with other national plans and strategies can influence the demand on certain goods or services
 - It is as much about changing cultural norms as creating enabling environments
 - It is important to insist on the other benefits (health, budget, etc.)
 - And avoid “Tragedy of the commons” effects
- A few examples : Ecowatt Bretagne, carbon rewarding, flygskam;



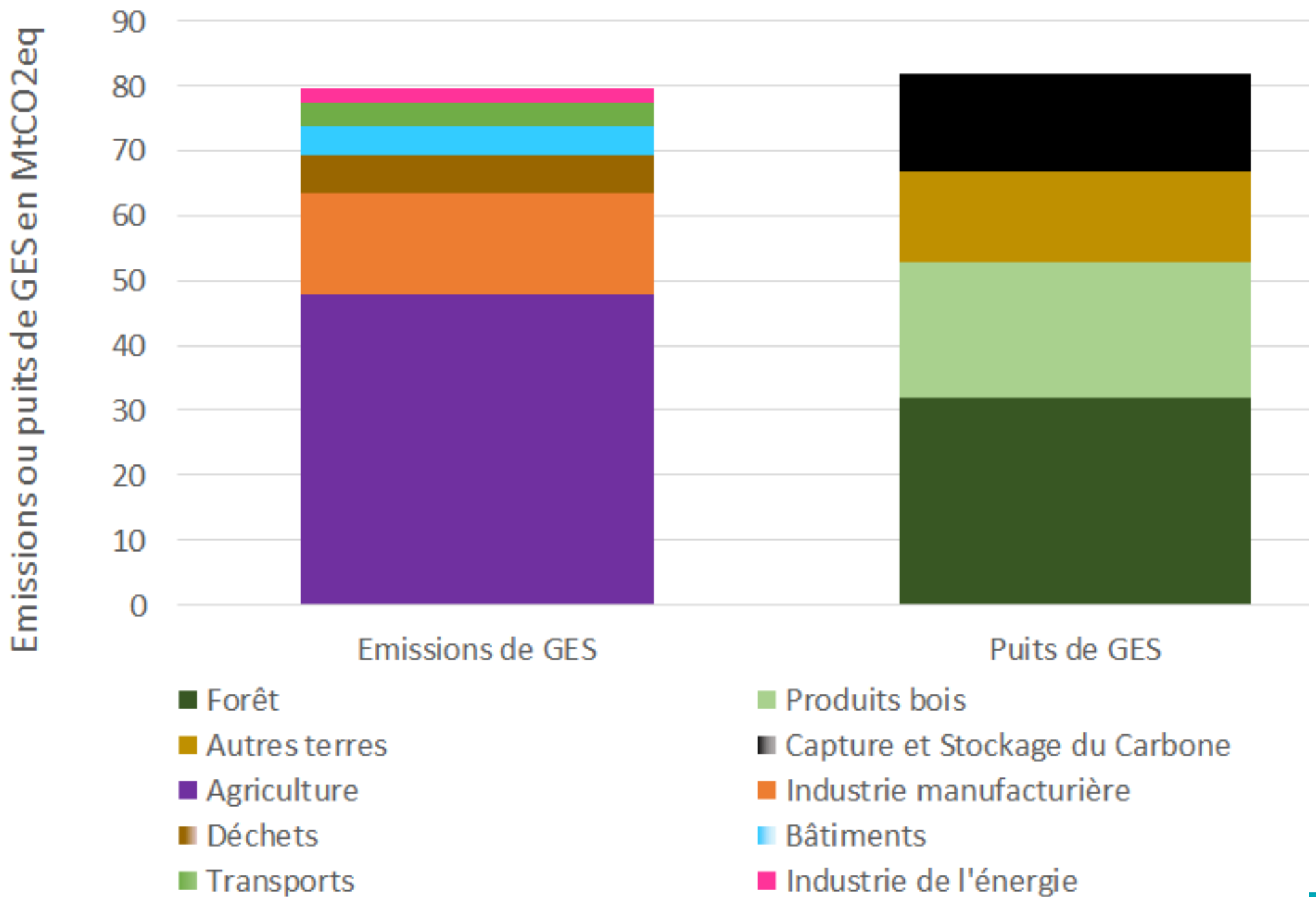
Thank you for your attention

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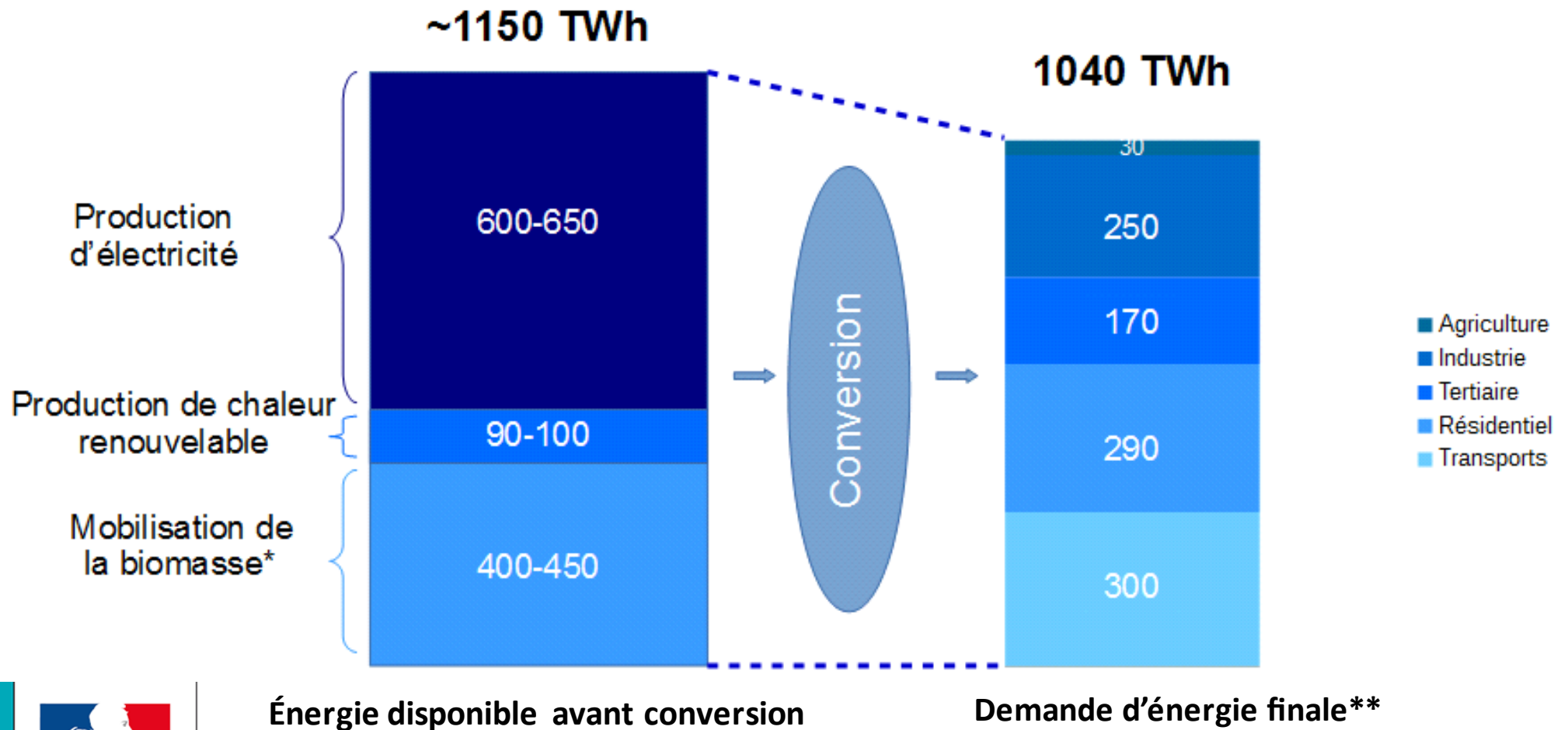


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Emissions et puits en 2050



Demande d'énergie en 2050



*Cela correspond à environ 350-400TWh de ressources en biomasse utilisable en prenant en compte les rendements de conversion.

** Inclut les soutes internationales mais pas les consommations non-énergétiques



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