

Sustainable Energy Action Plans

Plaine Commune Grand Paris [France]

Context

In August 2015 France passed the law "energy transition for green growth", aiming at:

- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030 (compared to 1990);
- Reducing energy consumption by 20% in 2030, 50% by 2050 (compared to 2012);
- Bringing the share of renewable energies (RES) to 23% of gross final energy consumption in 2020 and 32% in 2030.

By 2030 they will account for 40% of electricity production, 38% of final heat consumption, 15% of final fuel consumption and 10% of gas consumption;

- Reducing fossil fuels by 30% by 2030 (compared to 2012);
- Reducing the share of nuclear power in electricity generation to 50% by 2025;
- Multiplying by 5 the share of RES in district heating and cooling networks.

The law on the modernization of territorial public action and the affirmation of metropolitan areas (called MAPTAM law), of January 27, 2014, gives a new leadership role and several responsibilities to local authorities in the area of energy, namely:

- Management of transport, biodiversity, energy transition and Agenda 21;
- Sustainable mobility and air quality.

As a local player, the Plaine Commune, created on 1 January 2016 within the Grand Paris metropolis, set up a Local Energy and Climate Agency (LECA, June 2012) to assist public and private actors in their energy saving and energy rehabilitation.

Description and Main Objectives

The LECA Intends to contribute to the preservation of natural resources, the implementation of the energy transition and climate adaptation of the Plain Commune area. Founded by local authorities and private companies, and supported by ADEME, it envisages four strategic missions:

- A resource centre and trusted third-party for public and private projects;
- Accompaniment of the condominiums in their thermal audits and their work plans;
- Accompaniment of the resident owners in pavilion;
- Preventive action against energy poverty.

The main objective is to engage the ecological and social conversion of the territory of Plaine Commune, to improve the quality of life, while respecting ecological and climatic imperatives:

- Integrate urban ecology into all community policies and projects;
- Mobilize and support the actors, inhabitants and users in the ecological and social conversion of the territory;
- Implement actions to improve the environmental quality of life of the territory and promote cross-cutting projects.

All these objectives are set out in three framework documents: Agenda 21, the Sustainable Development Framework, and the Climate Energy Plan.



Implementation Strategy

A strategic and operational project, the implementation of the Climate Energy Plan began in 2010 with the implementation of a Territorial Energy Climate Plan (TECP). In 2015, the year of COP21, the regulatory review of the CEP by signing the "Resolution of Shared Commitments for the Safeguarding of the Climate and the Improvement of Living Conditions" was an opportunity to:

- Strengthen commitments to the climate emergency;
- Broaden the mobilization of partners and stakeholders;
- Update the Action Plan.

This text provides medium-long-term objectives for reducing GHG emissions and sets out the strategic orientations of the energy climate plan for the territory:

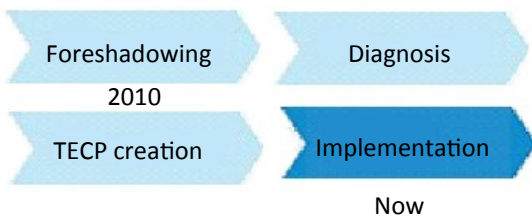
- Linking responses to climate and social emergencies,
- Reduce air pollution (public transport),
- Prepare inhabitants to adapt to climatic disruptions,
- Developing energy efficiency and promoting energy sobriety,
- Mobilize the players of the territory and cooperate within the metropolis of Grand Paris.

Through the signing of this resolution, signatories commit themselves to apply the climate energy plan. This energy climate plan is a concrete application of national and European commitments, drawn up in a concerted way. A voluntary citizens' committee met five times during 2009 and issued recommendations that were incorporated into the Climate Energy Plan.

The plan aims to fight climate change and to implement an energy efficiency policy on the territory. Emphasis is placed on the four main greenhouse gas emission items: transport, industry, agriculture and construction. Several objectives have been defined:

- Reduce energy consumption by 16% by 2020;
- Developing renewable energies by 4% by 2020;
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% by 2020.

Time Frame



Budget

€ 135,000 for the LECA every year.

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