

海外情報連絡会、材料部会、核燃料部会 合同セッション
フランスのエネルギー政策とジュールホロビッツ材料照射試験炉

(1) フランスのエネルギー政策

(1) The French Nuclear Sector: Trends and Latest Developments

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Global warming is caused by the production of greenhouse gases, 70% of which come from our consumption of fossil fuels. It is the use of coal, oil and gas that renders our growth model unsustainable, thus leading countries to commit to drastically reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, within the Paris Agreement.

The Low-Carbon French National Strategy describes France's roadmap aimed at reducing its greenhouse gases by 2050.

In order to reach this target, it will be necessary to reduce our energy consumption, by putting more emphasis on consumption of the most carbonized energies, and to substitute fossil energies with decarbonized energies. New technologies will be required in the transport sector, new consumption habits will need to be adopted, energy saving measures will need to be implemented in buildings. In the industry, energy transition will also need to preserve competitiveness all while ensuring sustainability of activities on the French territory.

Energy production will also change: more based on renewables and more decentralized, it will need to be produced closer to consumption locations, and be more environment friendly.

In this context, the multiannual energy program (PPE) was set up from the green growth act of August 2015.

This PPE fixes the priority actions in the energy sector, in order to reach carbon neutrality in 2050.

The first PPE was adopted in 2016. The new one is established for the periods 2019-2023 and 2024-2028. It will be revised in 5 years from now.

The objectives of the new PPE:

According to the new PPE, final energy consumption will need to be reduced by 7% by 2023, as compared to 2012, set as the reference year, and by 14% by 2028.

In priority, consumption of the most carbonized energy sources will need to be reduced (-80% for coal, -35% for oil and -19% for natural gas by 2028).

Among the measures adopted, the closure of the last four coal fired plants by 2022, an increase of renewables to 27% in the final energy consumption in 2023 and 32% in 2028, as well as the shutdown of 14 nuclear power plants by 2035. The share of nuclear will thus be reduced to 50% by then (versus 71,6% in 2017).

The presentation made during the AESJ Fall meeting aims at providing details about the French nuclear sector in this context.