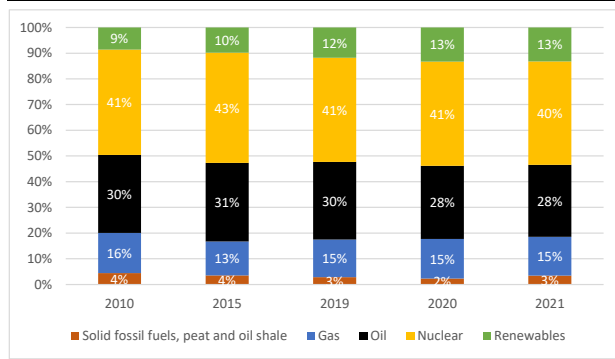


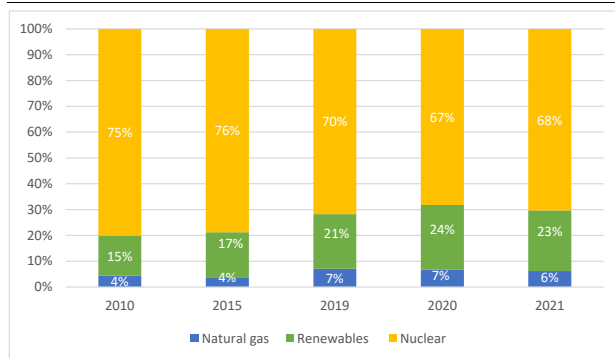
Key energy figures

Graph 1: Energy mix



Source: Eurostat

Graph 2: Electricity mix



Source: Eurostat

Saving energy

1. Key energy savings measures

- “**Plan de sobriété énergétique**” launched in October 2022 aiming at reducing energy consumption by 10% over the next two years compared to 2019. The plan aims at consuming less energy and improve energy efficiency in households.
- As regards buildings, continuation of the implementation of the **national Long-term Renovation Strategy**.
- Upscaling of the “MaPrimRenov” scheme for building renovations under the EUR 100 billion **French RRP ‘France Relance’**. The fast deployment of the ‘MaPrimeRénov’ support scheme helped more than 700 000 households in their energy renovation work. However, most applications consisted in single measures

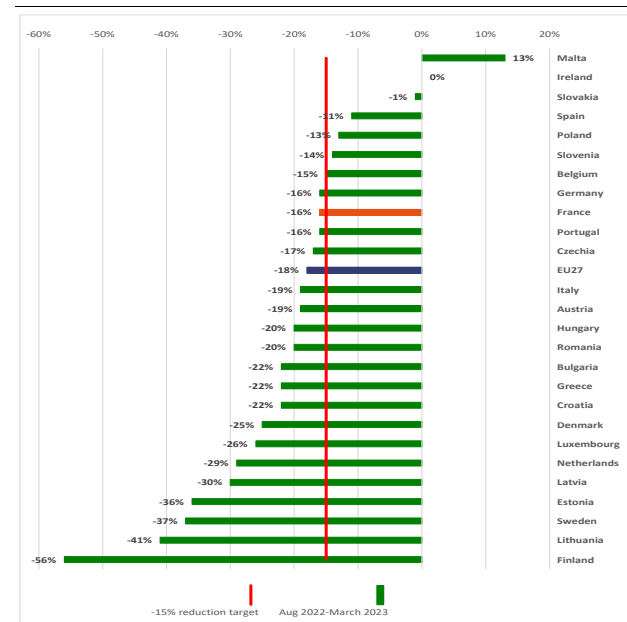
and less than 10% undertook global renovations.

- For the 2022-2025 period, France increased the level of obligation for the **white certificate scheme** by 25%, reaching 1970 TWh.
- Furthermore, the implementation of the 2021 **Climate and Resilience Law** strengthened building codes, labelling and the application of energy audits for businesses (renting prohibition of the energy worst-performing building, “G+” Class, as from 2023).

2. Gas Demand Reduction

France has reduced its gas consumption by **16%** in the period **August 2022-March 2023**, below the decrease achieved at EU level (18%) and surpassing the EU-level legal obligation of 15% ⁽¹⁾.

Graph 3: Natural gas demand reduction (August 2022-March 2023)



(1) Cyprus does not use natural gas

Source: Eurostat, DG ENER calculations

Diversification of energy supplies

1. Key actions

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2022/1369 of the Council of 5 August 2022.

Import dependency from Russian natural gas was **22%** in 2021 (equalling 13.4 bcm). In **2022**, France received 7.1 bcm of Russian gas via LNG.

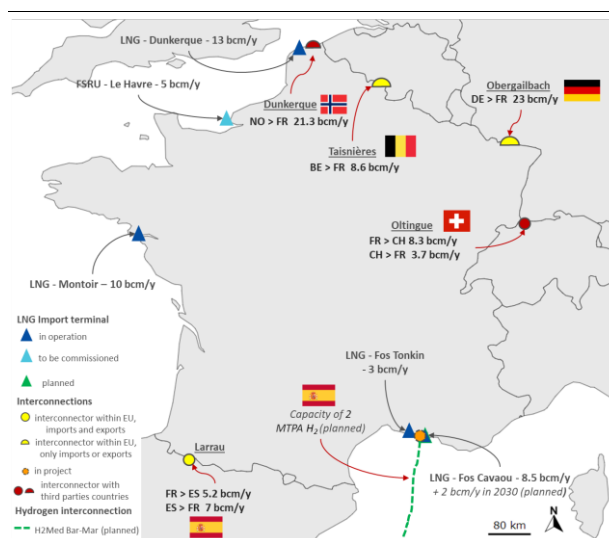
In **August 2022**, Gazprom stopped supplying gas via pipeline.

Between **January and March 2023**, France received around 1.3 bcm of Russian LNG ⁽²⁾.

2. Gas Infrastructure Developments

France's gas system is interconnected with four countries: Belgium, Germany, Spain, and Switzerland. It includes a pipeline linking France to Norwegian gas fields and comprises four LNG terminals ⁽³⁾. In June 2022, the French government reported that it has mandated Total Energies to set up a **FSRU terminal in the port of Le Havre**. The terminal would be connected in 2023 and will cover approximately 10% of French gas consumption (equalling to 5 bcm/y). The interconnector between France and Germany has recently been fitted to allow for a **reverse flow of gas** into Germany, without the need for a deodorisation unit. Physical gas flows from France to Germany started in October 2022. Also, in October 2022, the French, Spanish and Portuguese heads of state and governments issued a joint statement proposing a **Green Energy Corridor (H2Med), with a focus on a dedicated hydrogen project for inclusion in the next PCI list, but also electricity**.

Map 1: LNG terminals and cross-border interconnections

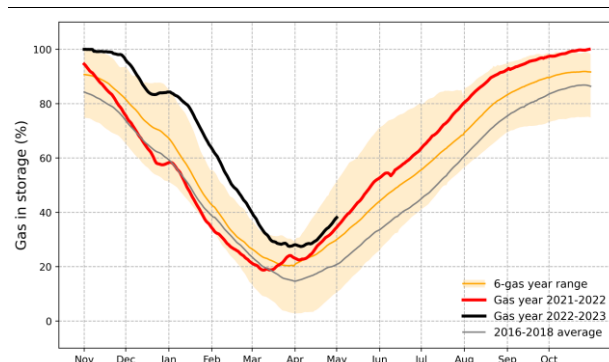


Source: DG ENER

3. Gas Storage

France has fourteen storage facilities with a total capacity of 132 TWh ⁽⁴⁾. France fulfilled its gas storage obligations last winter, reaching 100% by 1 November 2022, (20 percentage points above its legal obligation⁵), and ended the heating season with a filling gas storage at 38.08% by 2 May 2023.

Graph 4: Storage levels in France



Source: JRC calculation based on AGSI+ Transparency Platform, 2022

⁽²⁾ European Commission (based on Refinitiv and ENTSO-G).

⁽³⁾ The gas is delivered to the French territory through seven entrance points, including five gas pipelines interconnected with the Belgian (Taisnières), Spanish (Larrau, Biriadou), German (Obergailbach) and Norwegian (Dunkerque) networks and four LNG import terminals with a total capacity of around 34 bcm/year: Tonkin (3 bcm/year); Montoir-de-Bretagne (10 bcm/year), Fos Cavaou (8.25 bcm/year), and Dunkerque (13 bcm/year, since 2017).

⁽⁴⁾ Saint-Illiers, Beynes Supérieur, Beynes Profond, Gournay-sur-Aronde, Chéméry, Céré-la-Ronde, Soings-en-Sologne, Trois Fontaines l'Abbaye, Cerville, Germigny-sous-Coulombs, Saint-Clair-sur-Epte are managed by Storengy and VGS Lussagnet and Izaute are managed by Teréga.

⁽⁵⁾ Regulation (EU) 2022/1032 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 June 2022 amending Regulations (EU) 2017/1938 and (EC) No 715/2009 with regard to gas storage.

4. Nuclear fuel diversification

Although EDF shows **not being in any significant way dependent** on Russian uranium or services, EDF is dependent on Russia for **recycling its spent nuclear fuel** (uranium), since certain steps of the recycling process can be currently carried out only in Russia.

Energy Platform

- **Regional Group of reference:** South West Europe and North West Europe
- **National companies participating to the Industrial Advisory Group:** ENGIE, TotalEnergies Electricité et Gaz France

On Wednesday, May 10, the European Union launched its first international tender for joint gas purchases. A total of 25 international suppliers and more than 110 companies have decided to participate and intend to purchase 11.6 billion cubic meters of gas. Deliveries are expected to take place between June 2023 and May 2024.

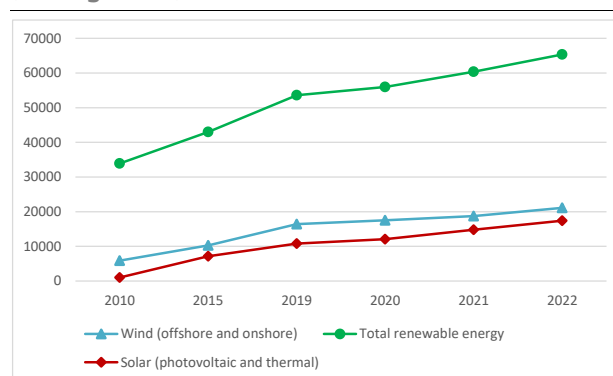
Accelerating clean energy

1. Installed Renewable Capacity

In **2022**, France installed around 4.9 GW of renewable capacity, bringing the total to **65.4 GW** (vs. 60.4 GW in 2021).

In **2022**, the annual growth rate of installed renewables power capacity rose to **8.2%**, compared to 7.9% in 2021.

Graph 5: Installed solar and wind power capacity (in megawatt)

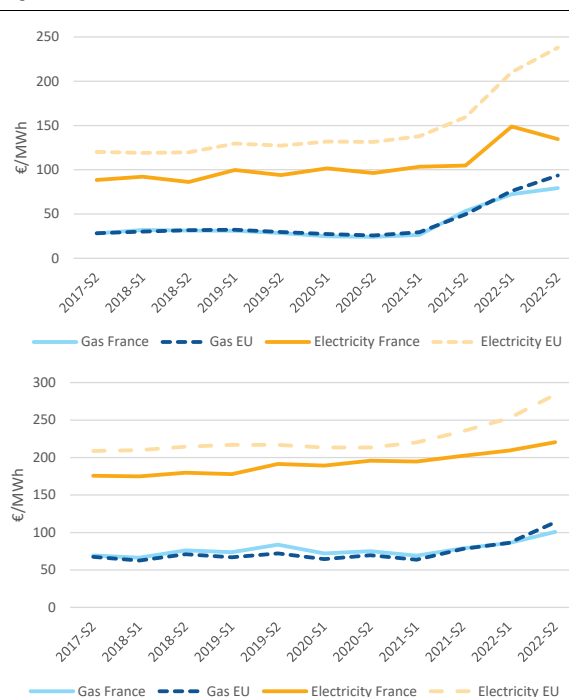


- (1) The renewable power capacity data reflects the capacity installed and connected at the end of the calendar year.
- (2) In 2022, France installed around 2.4 GW in wind power capacity (vs. 1.2 GW in 2021)
- (3) In 2022, France installed 2.6 GW in solar power capacity (vs. 2.7 GW in 2021)

Source: IRENA, RE Capacity statistics, 2023

Energy price developments

Graph 6: France's energy retail prices for industry (top) and households (bottom)



- (1) On electricity, the band consumption is for DC households and ID for industry
- (2) On gas, the band consumption is D2 for households and I4 for industry

Source: Eurostat

Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP)

- **EUR 37.45 billion in grants** (updated, representing approximately 1.5% of 2021 GDP). **No loans requested.**
- **Adoption date by Council:** 13 July 2021
- **First payment request** was positively assessed and disbursed
- **Second payment request (EUR 14.5bn, 65 M&T) expected in June 2023** (postponed from December 2022 to 2023 to cater for a full revision of the Plan beforehand).
- **The first annual RRF event with stakeholders** took place on 27 September 2022 in Paris.
- **Submission of a modified RRP, including a REPowerEU chapter.** 21 April 2023.
- **Climate target:** 42.4%