

NOTABLE STRENGTHS

- MaPrimeRénov' program provides no-cost residential insulation and heating upgrades
- Has robust policies requiring whole-building retrofits and offers financial incentives for retrofits
- 4th lowest energy intensity from the industrial sector
- Invests more in rail infrastructure than road infrastructure

ACTIONS TO TAKE

- Generate more electricity from renewable sources
- Reduce energy intensity from residential buildings
- Reduce energy intensity from the agricultural sector
- Encourage greater use of public transit

**NATIONAL EFFORTS**

For the second edition of the *International Energy Efficiency Scorecard* in a row, France ranked first overall. It ranked second for the individual national efforts chapter. France invests roughly \$566 million 2023 U.S. dollars on energy efficiency R&D. France's MaPrimeRénov' program provides no-cost insulation and heating upgrades in homes. The country also offers energy bill assistance for households that spend at least 10% of their annual income on energy bills. France's 2023 water-saving plan aims to cut water use by 10% by 2030.

**BUILDINGS**

France tied for second place with Italy and Spain in the buildings chapter. France's mandatory residential and commercial building codes fully address the elements necessary for achieving maximum energy savings. The country has robust policies for whole-building retrofits and offers financial incentives for retrofits. One area where France can improve is reducing energy intensity from residential buildings, both in terms of residential energy use per floor area and energy use per capita.

**INDUSTRY**

In the industry chapter, France tied for first place with the United Kingdom. The country ranked fourth for its total energy intensity of industry at roughly 6.33 kBtus per 2023 U.S. dollar, a strong sign of energy efficiency. To improve further, France should work to reduce energy intensity from the agricultural sector. France has voluntary agreements and incentives with manufacturers, a mandate for energy managers, and mandatory energy audits. In 2024, France dedicated 11.89% of industrial sector spending toward research and development, the fifth-highest percentage of the countries studied.

**TRANSPORTATION**

France ranked first in the transportation chapter. Along with other European Union countries, France has adopted a goal of limiting emissions to 43 grams of carbon dioxide per kilometer by 2030. France is also one of three countries that invests more in rail transportation infrastructure than highway spending. However, the high ratio of rail to road investment does not guarantee high public transit use and France should implement educational campaigns or other public outreach to improve its public transit passenger-kilometer (representing one passenger's transport by a given mode of transport), which is around 17%.