

# ENERGY TRANSITION: 2020-2050, a future to be built, a way forward to be charted

*A highly topical issue, energy transition has become the only possible response to the challenges posed by climate change, the depletion of easily accessible natural resources and the changes in the demand for energy.*

*The ESEC considers that energy transition must be a response to the climatic, ecological, economic and social challenges which we face. It will require proactive engagement in order to achieve a low-carbon, energy-efficient society, which only a strong political will can create.*

## ENERGY TRANSITION SUPPORTING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

### During the national debate, and after:

- clarify the definition of energy efficiency and define its role in energy transition
- integrate all factors into the discussion
- support the debate on possible scenarios for the 2050 goals, diverse, pluralistic and transparent in their determining factors and accessible to all, taking into account the need to keep energy demand under control
- carry out the environmental and socioeconomic impact studies necessary to provide a complete picture of the consequences of each scenario and possible choices for the 2020-2050 goals

### By 2020:

- for the future keep an electricity service with lower production costs in the mix in order to maintain the competitiveness of certain key economic sectors, protect households from excessive increases and fight against insecurity
- focus on high potential renewable energy development and generate skilled jobs that cannot be outsourced
- anticipate changes in trades in order to limit job losses
- structure recycling industries and encourage the spread of eco-innovation within a national and European context which is ambitious in terms of objectives and standards

## REDEFINING THE ENERGY MIX

### During and after the debate:

- do not focus solely on the issue of the electricity mix and the role of nuclear power, but take into account all energy sources
- question and evaluate needs and whether they are met by the energy supply through optimal use
- address the question of the evolution of nuclear in a calm and comprehensive way
- Integrate transport issues into the national debate as a priority

### By 2020:

- encourage the development of balanced scenarios whilst respecting the commitments on climate change in the 2050 goals
- focus assistance on renewables already deployed commercially, those offering technological potential for our companies and those whose balance sheet in terms of negative externalities is satisfactory
- support the expansion and modernisation of energy distribution networks
- with regard to transport encourage the use of electric, hybrid or natural gas engines, and thus renewables, and promote new forms of mobility
- establish a multi-year programme for energy

### By 2030:

- accelerate the electrification of individual and public transport, and continue to support the growth of the sector



Jean Jouzel is a researcher and Research Director at the CEA (Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique - Atomic Energy Commission) and Vice-President of the IPCC Working Group I. He sits on the ESEC section for Environment, where he represents the Qualified Individuals Group.



Catherine Tissot-Colle is Director of Communication and Sustainable Development at the ERAMET group, and President of the FEDEM. She sits on the ESEC's section for Environment, where she represents the Enterprise Group.

### Contact the rapporteurs?

jean.jouzel@lsece.fr  
catherine.tissot-colle@lecese.fr

+33.1.45.38.41.13

## MOBILISATION OF STAKEHOLDERS AND METHODS TO MEET THE CLIMATE CHALLENGE

### During and after the debate:

- clarify the respective roles of public stakeholders and, in particular, regional authorities
- ensure that the State remains responsible for the national coherence of the climate and energy policy
- entrust responsibility for territorial coherence of the energy transition to a regional level
- strengthen territorial operational programmes aimed at controlling energy demand, including TCEPs (Territorial Climate Energy Plans)
- steer French foreign policy towards an equitable international agreement for a just transition
- decide as soon as possible on a united and ambitious common European energy policy, consistent with climate policy
- evaluate the balance sheet of the European Trading Scheme (ETS) market in an open and cooperative manner
- review French fiscal mechanisms affecting energy in terms of economic efficiency, social justice and their compliance with the objective of fighting against GHGs (greenhouse gases)
- expand on the issues relating to the transition and in particular to energy savings and energy efficiency, through training in education for sustainable development throughout life
- increase awareness and mobilise all citizens and stakeholders

### 👉 By 2020:

- attach a meaningful price to carbon
- taking a long-term approach, direct European policy towards the strengthening and extension of the ETS market into the area of diffuse emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, provided that the conditions are established for regulation to ensure the integrity and transparency of the market
- improve the clarity and transparency of the CSPE (contribution au service public de l'électricité - contribution to the public electricity service) and

- conduct impact assessments in order to broaden the base
- make the BPI a financing tool for energy transition in the context of a genuine public financing arm
- encourage the cooperative banking sector in particular to integrate the energy transition into its strategy

## A ROADMAP FOR PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATION

### In the immediate future:

- link basic research, applied research, innovation and development
- take stock of public and private research, in order to foster innovation and energy «Made in France»
- develop a multidisciplinary network linking research in social sciences to economic and engineering sciences
- encourage partnerships between public stakeholders and businesses to facilitate the transition from R & D to the development of new industries
- create expertise in the financing chain for R & D in order to support companies in the pre-manufacturing phase

### 👉 By 2020:

- determine the amount of investment in R & D as a function of the state of the research and not by predetermining financing in terms of volume
- rebalance and refinance research in general and in particular energy research, allocating a part of the revenues from the ETS market quotas to it
- develop and structure social sciences research in the energy sector to support social change
- encourage French stakeholders to also be stakeholders in European research policy

### 👉 By 2030:

- continue to explore and use all options for the recovery and conversion of CO<sub>2</sub> including capture and storage