



Today, therefore, industry must continue its transformation and demonstrate that it is playing its full part in meeting the major environmental and social challenges facing us all: industry is providing solutions for a world in transition!

ENERGY TRANSITION

The term “energy transition” came to light for the first time after the 1973 oil crisis. Forty years later, in 2015, the Paris agreement negotiated by 196 parties underscored their commitment to transform their development pathways with a focus on sustainability, and to limit global warming to 2°C, but ideally 1.5°C.

However, the latest report by UN (IPCC) climate experts, published in 2022, sounds the alarm for the climate emergency and demonstrates that global warming is on course to reach +1.5°C or +1.6°C around 2030, compared to the pre-industrial era. To guarantee a “viable future”, a “rapid, radical and most often immediate reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in all sectors” is required, according to the IPCC, with an emphasis on energy, transport, industry, agriculture and cities.

To place the joint efforts of citizens, companies, regions and national government within a framework, the French energy transition law for green growth sets medium- and long-term targets aiming, in the construction field, to improve building energy performance and promote an approach to urban planning that is economical in terms of land and energy resources. The French National Low-Carbon Strategy sets out a trajectory for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, with the key aim of achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.