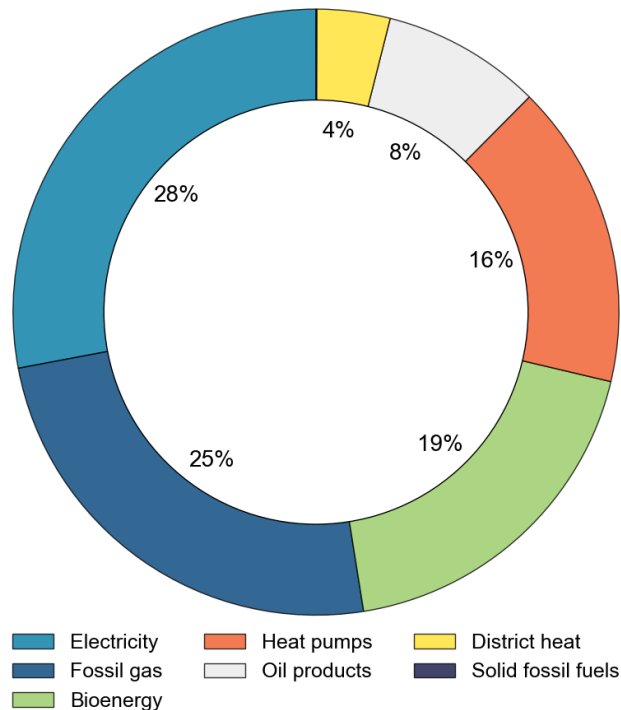


Clean Heat Policy Tracker 2025

France



Energy used for space heating and hot water in homes in France, 2023



Source: Eurostat, 2025.

Does the country have a national heat plan? Is it statutory?

France does not have a national heat decarbonisation plan. However, it has a National Low-Carbon Strategy (SNBC) that outlines commitments to low emissions across all sectors, including heating. The SNBC defines emission reduction trajectories and sets short- and medium-term targets. Additionally, France has a multi-year energy programme (PPE) that implements policies to achieve SNBC targets.



Is the progress of heating decarbonisation tracked and is the information publicly accessible?

Yes, the French Statistical Office (SDES) publishes annual datasets regarding fuel usage in residential and tertiary sectors. It also reports the share of renewable heat to Eurostat. More information is [available online](#).

Is the country a member of the Buildings Breakthrough?

Yes.

Is the heating sector governed by local authorities?

Building energy codes and heating sector developments are governed at the national level, while local municipalities are responsible for heat planning.

Is heat planning carried out at a municipal, regional or national level?

Information not found.

Is there a specific body that governs heat decarbonisation?

It all falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Ecology.

Is heat decarbonisation part of the country's Nationally Determined Contribution?

Yes, heating is part of the National Low-Carbon Strategy (SNBC).

Does the country have targets for heat pump deployment?

No targets for heat pump deployment exist; however, France aims to manufacture 1 million heat pumps by 2027.

Does the country have a clean heating obligation or standard?

There is no clean heating obligation in France. The White Certificate Programme (CEE) requires energy suppliers to offer grants to meet energy savings obligations. A renovation standard will deem homes rated G unfit for rental starting 1 January 2025, followed by F-rated homes in 2028 and E-rated homes in 2034.

Does the country have restrictions on installing fossil fuel heating appliances in new buildings?

Since January 2022, standalone gas boilers cannot be installed in new individual homes, and collective housing will face similar restrictions from 2025. Oil boilers have been banned in new buildings since January 2022.



Does the country have restrictions on installing fossil fuel heating appliances in existing buildings?

Gas boilers can still be installed in existing buildings, following a public consultation in July 2023. However, oil boilers have been banned since January 2022, with limited exemptions.

Has the country decided on a phase-out date for fossil fuels in heating?

Not specifically for heating, but it is addressed within the context of the SNBC and overall sector-wide decarbonisation.

Has the country undertaken energy pricing reforms to support electrification?

Not specifically. France has been resistant to lowering the tax on electricity and raising it on fossil gas.

Does the country place a carbon tax on fossil fuels for heating?

Yes.

If yes, please provide details. If not, is it under discussion?

The carbon tax was introduced in 2013 and has been gradually increased. As of 2017, residential fossil gas is taxed at 4.88 €/MWh, while heating oil is taxed at 11.89 eurocents/L.

Does the country provide financial support for heat pumps?

Yes, the main subsidy programme, MaPrimeRénov, offers tiered subsidies based on household income. Energy suppliers also provide grants through the White Certificate programme for low-income households.

Does the country provide financial support for district heating?

Yes, through the Fonds Chaleur programme, which finances investments in low-carbon heat production and refurbishments for existing district energy networks. Additional support programmes exist for connections.

Has the country made efforts to improve public understanding and support of clean heat systems?

Yes, France has made efforts in improving public understanding and support of clean heating, especially heat pumps. This includes public information campaigns, a one-stop shop website (FranceRénov') and introducing a certification label (label RGE) to protect consumers. There are also advisory centres and advisors that have been physically set up throughout the country. One-stop shops and third-party financing companies existed prior to the FranceRénov' programme.



Does the country support the development of clean heat skills?

The FEEBAT initiative subsidises a 5-day training for installers, preparing them for qualification exams to install heat pumps supported by subsidy programmes.

Brief overview of the biggest challenges towards heat decarbonisation in the country.

The challenges include a strong gas lobby, low building performance, public misconceptions about heat pumps, and urban planning constraints affecting collective housing with individual gas heating.