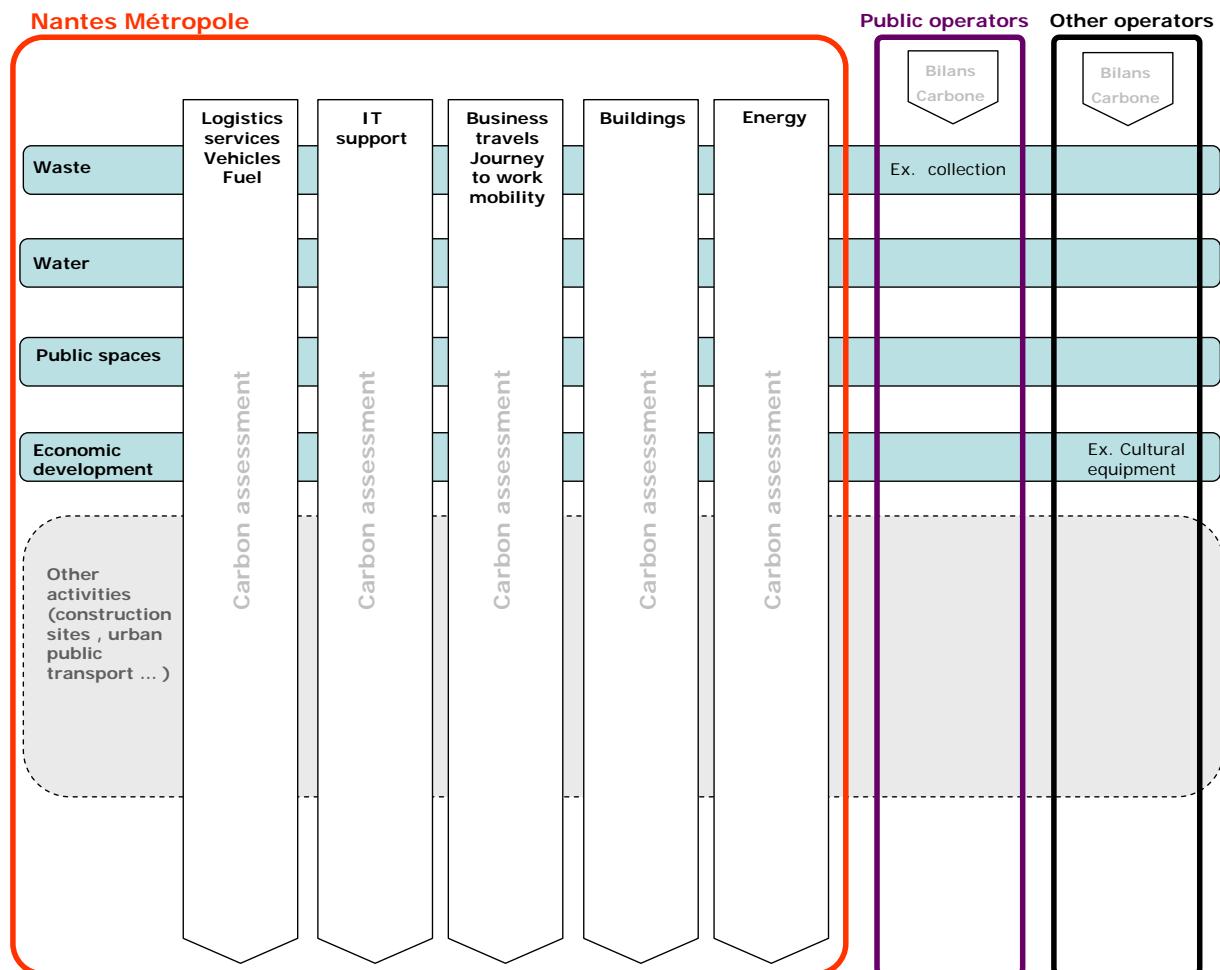


## Low carbon council: reduce the carbon footprint of city council and direct partners

### Global carbon assessment

Nantes Métropole is implementing a global carbon assessment regarding to Scope 1 (direct emissions from owned or controlled sources) Scope 2 (indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy) and Scope 3 (indirect emissions). It's a long term process applied at different sector.

A public servant is in charge of this carbon assessment. Public services analyses and cross cutting carbon thematic analyses composed the carbon assessment.



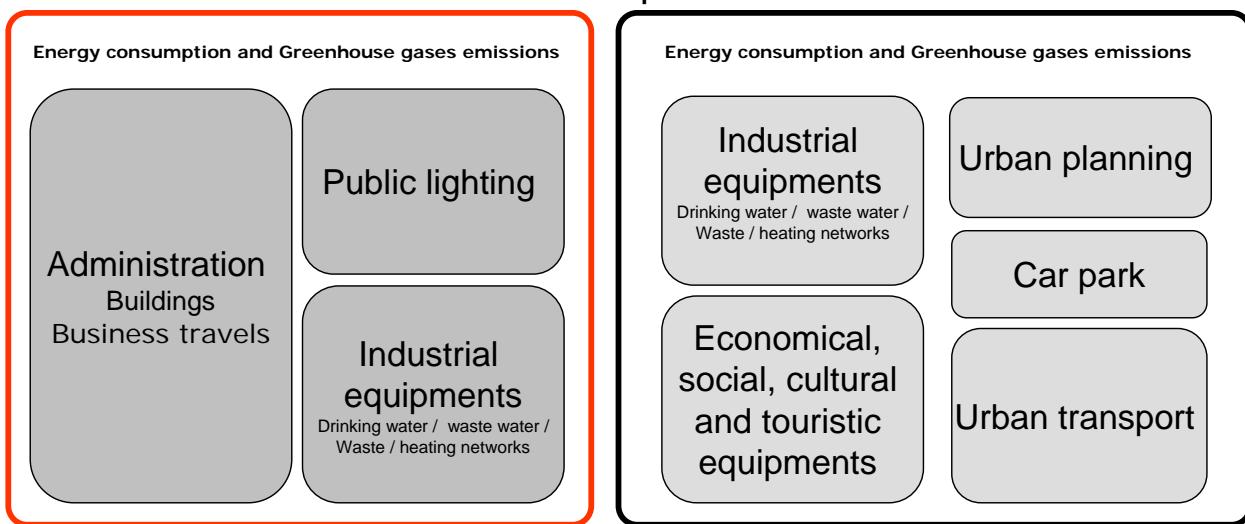
### Energy and CO2 council profile

An energy and CO2 profile is realised only on the SCOPE 1 and the SCOPE 2 (extract from the global carbon assessment). This profile is based on datas from 2010 to 2012

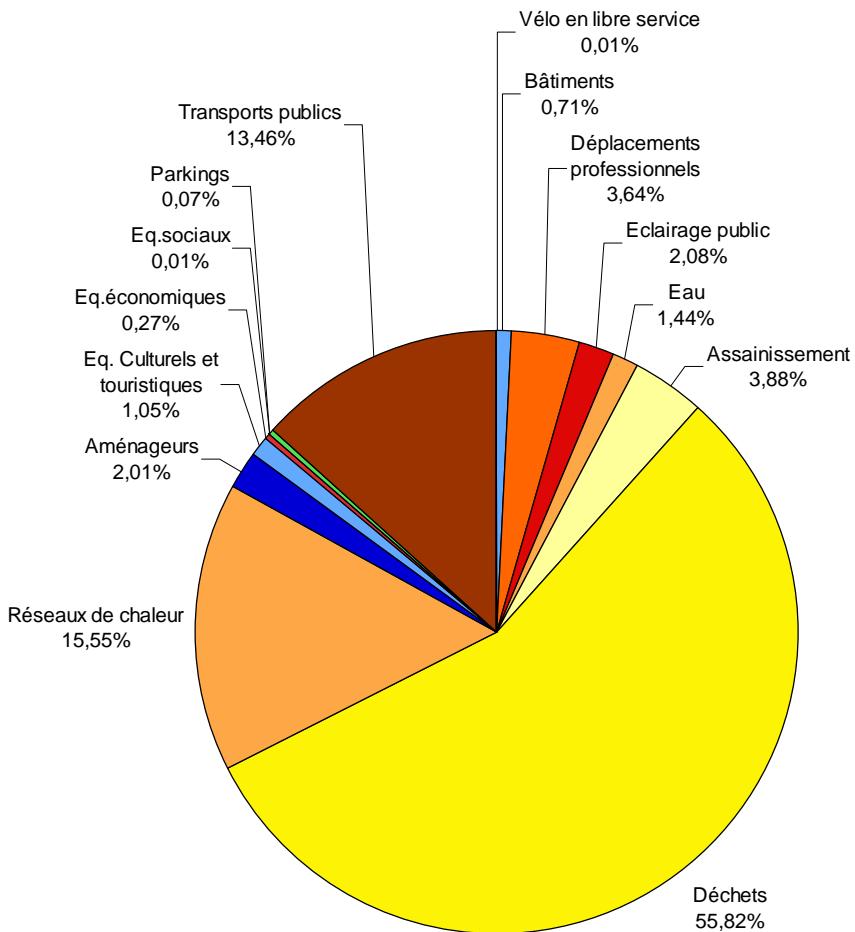
The CO2 energy sources concern two perimeters:

- Nantes Métropole: all public services manage directly by public servants and public operators
- Operators: public services manage by private operators

## Nantes Métropole



## CO2 council profile



The industrial equipment sector represents the first emission source and 56% of this CO2 emissions is due to waste management (plastic burning essentially and residual emissions of closed waste storage). Urban heating network represent 16% of the total emission. Since 2012 important changes are operated on existing urban heating network to include large part of biomass (more than 50%) in the process.

## Thematic action plans: the case of Nantes Métropole car fleet

A carbon management scheme is organized to reduce car fleet carbon footprint. From a carbon assessment an action plan has been implemented and a specific carbon reporting tool has been elaborated.

The carbon assessment analyses give also the impact of actions finished, engaged and planed.

Criteria have been established to assess the efficiency of each action.

Axe d'action	Action	Critères minimaux (note de 1 à 5)				Critères autres (note de 1 à 5)			Note globale (sur 5)	Action retenue ?
		Investissement financier	Cout de fonctionnement	Economies financières	Potentiel de réduction GES	Facilité de mise en œuvre	Implication des salariés	Image		
<b>Pondération (poids de 1 à 10) :</b>										
AXE 1	Action 1.4.63.02 Limiter les émissions du parc en immobilisation (suivre l'évolution du parc, etc.)	4	4	2	10	8	5	2	2,74	oui
	Action 1.4.63.03 Augmenter la durée d'amortissement de certains véhicules d'un an	5	3	5	1	3	4	1	2,80	oui
	Action 1.4.63.04 Acquérir des véhicules plus légers et dont la fabrication émet moins de CO2	5	5	5	1	3	5	1	3,17	oui
	Action 1.4.63.05 Mettre en place des pools de véhicules pour limiter l'augmentation du parc	5	5	5	1	3	2	2	2,80	oui
	Action 1.4.63.06 Optimiser l'utilisation du biodiesel (dans les cas où aucune autre alternative énergétique ne peut être mise en oeuvre)	5	5	1	2	4	2	1	3,03	oui
	Action 1.4.63.07 Optimiser l'usage du GPL par rapport à l'essence des véhicules bi-carburation	5	3	3	1	3	1	4	2,43	oui
	Action 1.4.63.08 Optimiser l'usage du GNV par rapport à l'essence des véhicules bi-carburation	5	3	3	1	3	1	4	2,43	oui
	Action 1.4.63.09 Acquérir de nouveaux véhicules au GNV en remplacement des véhicules diesel	5	3	5	3	5	3	4	3,86	oui
	Action 1.4.63.10 Acquérir de nouveaux véhicules au GPL en remplacement des véhicules diesel	3	3	3	5	5	3	4	4,09	non : diminution du parc au profit du GNV
	Action 1.4.63.11 Acquérir de nouveaux véhicules électriques en remplacement des véhicules diesel	2	5	3	1	4	3	5	2,89	oui

With this criteria, public servants can prioritize actions to be realistic and efficient.

### Greenhouse gases reduction choice

