

Press Release

Climate change: “the potential of technologies must be mustered”, says a NATF Academic Report

Government ratifications of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change has commenced April 22, 2016 at the New York UN Headquarters. It is in this context that the National Academy of Technologies of France (NATF hereinafter) is issuing an Academic report covering those technologies that contribute to reduction of greenhouse gas (GHGs) emission and to adaptation measures to be taken in our national economies.

In an interim report, voted in plenary session, Nov. 4, 2015, NATF recognized the manmade origins of GHGs in the Earth’s atmosphere and its effects. The present Academic Report, which embodies several months’ studies by the Fellows, opens with a warning strongly advocating that the authorities take action, given that *“inaction would have serious consequences, unacceptable for France and for the planet Earth”*.

Taking action implies mobilization and development of the potential in terms of technologies and this Report analyses and prioritizes various solutions for the main sectors concerned. It turns out that the technologies that would help mitigation and adaptation to climate change often exist already: but they must be implemented, knowing that these technologies will themselves progress continuously. The solutions proposed here also call for a combination of a number of technologies that must be optimized intelligently and with perseverance.

The NATF Fellows remain somewhat reserved when it comes to climate geo-engineering (seeding the atmosphere or the oceans) which processes, given the state-of-the art knowledge available, cannot constitute a viable, alternative solution to limit GHG emission levels or to mitigate their impact if the aim is to adapt to the prevailing situation.

NATF, without waiting for decisions setting a price for carbon, encourages business enterprises to integrate, as of now, an ‘in-house price’ for carbon in their calculations for future investments – whether it be for carbon emissions or for carbon-saving measures – that would prove to be doubly virtuous, enabling them to anticipate, on one hand, on changes in regulations or market-conditions and on the other, privileging less emissive corporate projects.

Provisions must be made to ensure efficient implementation of financial incentives to deploy technological transfers – or to design new and adapted technologies – to benefit developing nations who often are more vulnerable faced with adverse climate change.

[Download the Executive Summary and Introduction on Technology and Climate Change \(2016\)](#)

[Download the Advice Note on Technology and Climate Change \(2015\)](#)