

Air, climate and energy policies in the Île-de-France region are on track thanks to reductions in energy consumption

[12 December 2025] To mark the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Paris Agreement, Airparif has published a report on energy consumption in the Île-de-France region and the resulting greenhouse gas and air pollutant emissions. This cross-cutting air-climate-energy approach highlights the co-benefits of public policies in terms of health gains. Beyond monitoring trends, quantifying the responsibility of each source of emissions based on an emissions inventory is essential for making a diagnosis and identifying effective levers for action to improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).

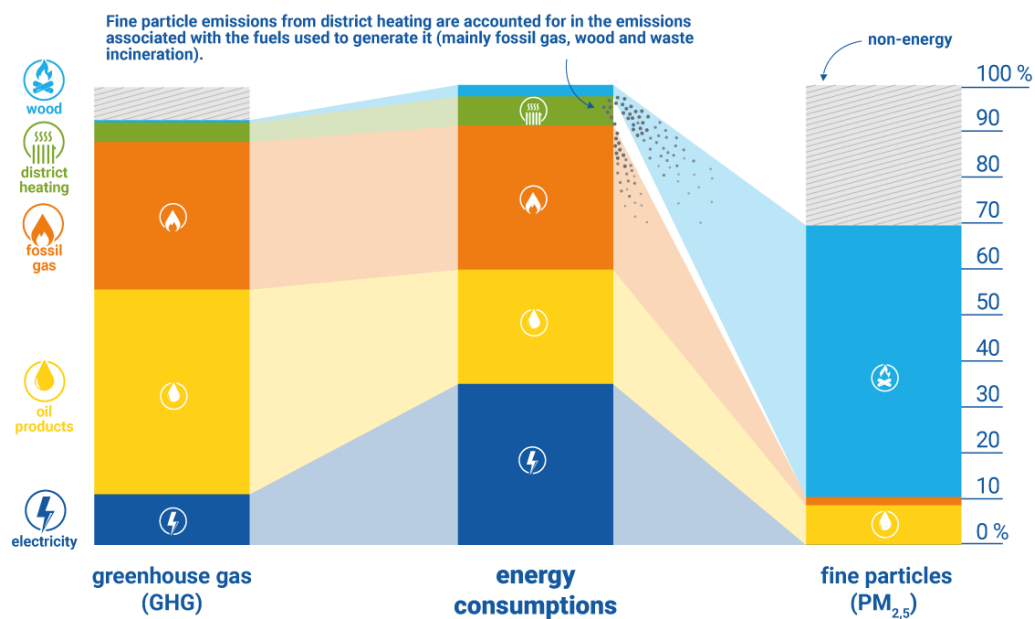
Since 2010, the Ile-de-France region has recorded a 35% reduction in its greenhouse gas emissions, placing it among the French regions with the most significant reductions. The decrease in air pollutant and GHG emissions observed in recent years reflects public policies implemented at all levels: local, national and European.

Energy consumption: a key lever for air, climate and health

Air pollution and climate change are two closely linked issues, with one major common source: energy consumption, particularly from fossil fuels. The emissions inventory identifies both levers for action with co-benefits for air and climate and certain dynamics that are counterproductive for one or the other.

GREENHOUSE GAS AND FINE PARTICLE EMISSIONS LINKED TO ENERGY CONSUMPTION

in the Paris region in 2022



In Paris region, fossil fuels still account for the largest share of energy consumption and are responsible for the majority of greenhouse gas emissions. Petroleum products, mainly linked to road traffic, account for a quarter of consumption and generate 45% of GHG emissions and 9% of PM2.5 fine particles. Fossil gas, which accounts for 31% of regional consumption, is responsible for 32% of GHG emissions and more than 15% of nitrogen oxides.

Reducing oil and fossil gas consumption is therefore a major lever for climate and air quality, with direct benefits for health. Conversely, wood energy, although marginal in the energy mix (2.5%), is responsible for nearly 60% of fine particle emissions. Other non-energy sources, such as agriculture (ploughing, harvesting, etc.) and abrasion (wear and tear on tyres, brakes and roads), also contribute to emissions.

The health effects of particulate matter and nitrogen dioxide in ambient air, from all sources combined, are well documented in terms of mortality and morbidity by the scientific community. This impact is more pronounced in the Paris metropolitan area, where emissions of these pollutants are concentrated due to the density of activities and population.

Significant long-term reduction in emissions

Between 2010 and 2022, Île-de-France recorded a marked decrease in emissions linked to lower fossil fuel consumption (-32% over the period, all sectors combined). Greenhouse gases fell by 35%, with particularly sharp declines in the residential sector (-44%), road transport (-22%) and the tertiary sector (-38%), despite a partial shift to gas and electricity.

Over the same period, PM2.5 fine particle emissions fell by 43%. The decline was particularly marked in road transport (-64%) thanks to technological advances and reduced traffic, as well as in the residential sector (-45%), driven by energy-efficient building renovations and improved heating equipment. Agricultural emissions also fell (-26%).

These results demonstrate the effectiveness of the public policies implemented, with a faster decline in air pollutants than in greenhouse gases. They also illustrate the value of an integrated air-climate-energy approach that allows for shared benefits and avoids conflicts. In a context where health and climate issues are still present, these efforts must nevertheless be continued and amplified in order to further reduce pollutant emissions and consolidate the benefits for the health of the inhabitants of the Paris region and for climate change mitigation in the long term.

Airparif provides local authorities with its air-climate-energy inventory, particularly for regional planning purposes (PCAET) but also in line with national guidelines (PREPA). These data are the benchmark in the Île-de-France region and are also available via ROSE (Réseau d'observation statistique de l'énergie et des GES – Statistical Observation Network for Energy and GHG), of which Airparif is a partner.

Emissions or concentrations?

Airparif quantifies air pollutant emissions, i.e. the quantity of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere by activities within the Île-de-France region, which makes it possible to identify effective measures for improving air quality. These emissions must be distinguished from air pollutant concentrations, which correspond to the quantities of pollutants present in the air we breathe. Air pollutant concentrations

depend on the emissions of these pollutants into the air, but also on meteorological conditions, which can concentrate or dilute pollution, transfers with neighbouring regions, and chemical transformations in the atmosphere that can form new pollutants.

Summary: [Reducing the consumption of petroleum products and fossil gas means taking action for public health and the climate](#), Airparif, December 2025 [online in French]

The report: [The balance sheet, by sector and by pollutant](#), Airparif, December 2025 [online in French]

5 minutes to understand: [Links and differences between air pollution and climate change](#), Airparif, December 2025 [online in French]

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