



**PREMIER
MINISTRE**

*Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité*

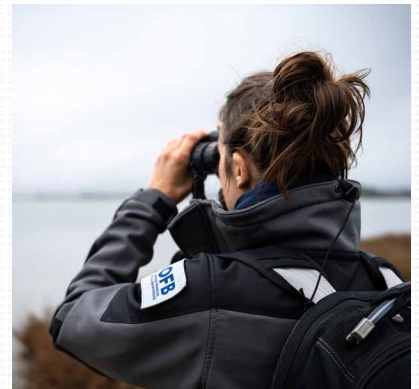
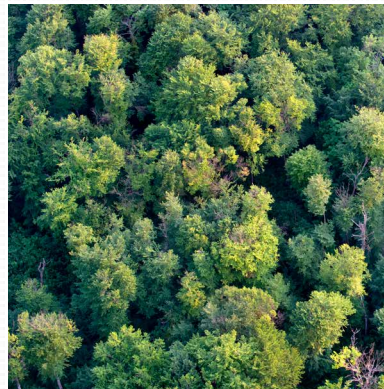
Secrétariat général
à la planification
écologique

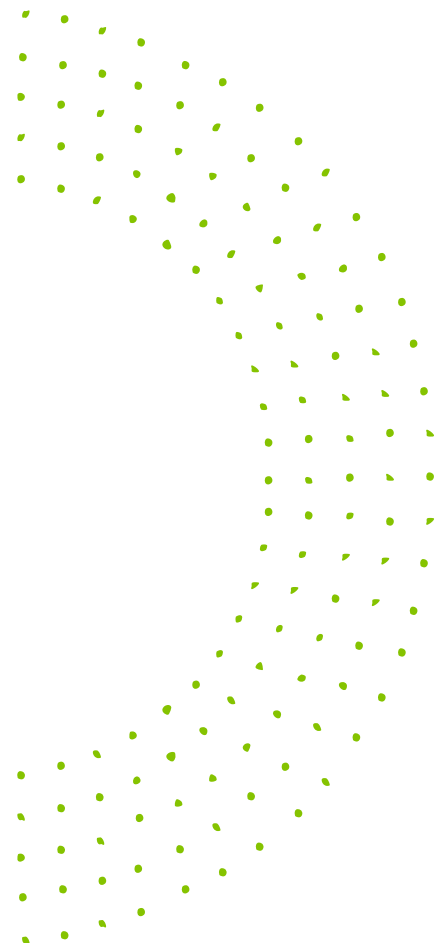
MOBILISING FOR ACCELERATION ECOLOGICAL PLANNING



JULY 2024

**FRANCE
NATION
VERTE >**
Agir • Mobiliser • Accélérer





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ECOLOGICAL PLANNING

OUR SHARED PATH TO A SUCCESSFUL TRANSITION

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A YEAR OF MOBILISATION



Environmental planning is making progress, and that's something to celebrate. The results speak for themselves: the fall in our greenhouse gas emissions is accelerating, reaching -5.8% in 2023, with most reductions being of a structural nature. We are now on course to meet the 2030 target of a 55% reduction in emissions compared with 1990.

This success is the result of a collective working method, coordinated by the General Secretariat for Ecological Planning, the robustness and credibility of which is built on the day-to-day collaboration and technical expertise of a large number of people. This method has enabled us to work together to develop practical, system-wide solutions for the climate, biodiversity, the preservation of our resources and our health.

I would like to thank everyone for their commitment, especially for implementing the planning. For the past two years, we have been building an environmental plan that engages the whole of society in a fair and equitable way from local regions to businesses, from government services to citizens. The regional COPs are already harnessing unprecedented enthusiasm at all levels of local government and across many stakeholders. There is a collective determination in each region to face the challenges. Similarly, the mobilisation of economic sectors now gives us yet more grounds for confidence in the credibility of our sector-by-sector trajectories.

Over the past two years, we have also been building an environmental plan that provides us with the necessary tools to accelerate the transition process, with a particular focus on the strategic mission of linking up all our resources; natural materials (water, biomass, etc.), energy, finance and labour. These are the hallmarks of a coherent, credible and realistic plan which does not seek to minimise the journey ahead of us. Eight billion euros of credit have been allocated by the State budget in 2024 to finance the transition. Staying the course on controlled decarbonisation, paying constant attention to protecting and restoring biodiversity, and thinking systemically about how best to allocate our resources are our collective responsibilities.

More than ever, we need to be extremely demanding in terms of the ambitions of our public policies and the associated means to see them through. The multi-annual funding strategy currently being developed will meet the funding needs of the environmental transition and reduce spending that harms the environment. Other major projects, and adaptation in particular, will be among the priorities over the coming months. Increasing stakeholder motivation remains the driving force of environmental planning, enabling us to meet these challenges collectively. So let's pick up the pace.

Antoine Pellion General Secretary for Environmental Planning

ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING: YEAR 2

The first year of work by the General Secretariat for Environmental Planning (SGPE), whose "Taking action" summary was published in summer 2023, has resulted in the construction of a practical, coherent and equitable plan whose credibility is built mainly on the financial trajectories accompanying the physical trajectories of decarbonisation. An additional €10 billion has been earmarked for environmental transition in the 2024 Finance Act.

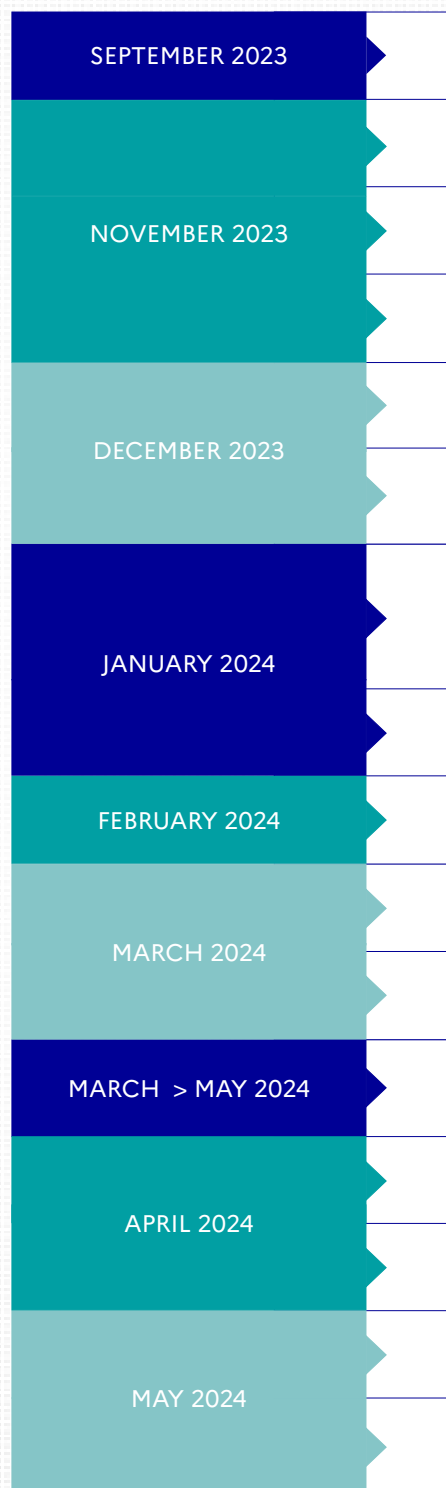
This second year has seen even more widespread stakeholder mobilisation than the first, and has provided an opportunity for rich discussions to strengthen the robustness and credibility of the plan.

The subjects already covered in the first year were explored in greater depth from a number of angles. The first of these was accountability, with the publication of a scorecard of over 250 indicators providing transparency on progress made. The next was the delivery aspect, with implementation reviews overseen by the Secretary General of the Elysée demonstrating the match between the trajectories, the commitments made and the work actually carried out in all sectors.

New areas have also been opened up, including: regionalisation and the involvement of more local stakeholders, the mobilisation of economic sectors, the issue of human resources with strategies for "jobs and skills" and digital resources, and also the challenge of disseminating environmental planning, through the training of 25,000 senior State managers and the "Le Bon Plan" workshop.

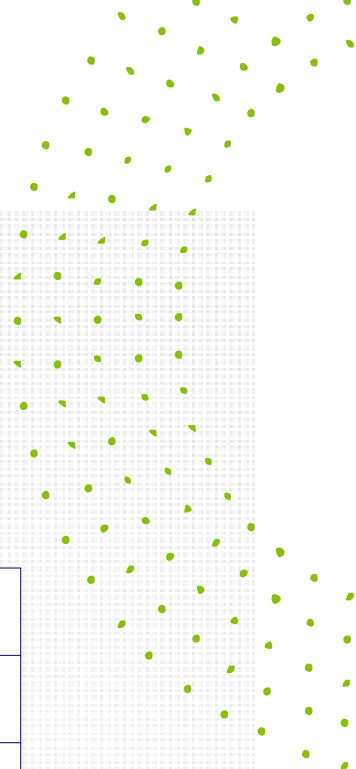
This brochure summarises the progress of this work between summer 2023 and summer 2024.

MOBILISING FOR
ACCELERATION
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING



2023-2024

Key points in the planning process



Environmental Planning Council in support of the President of the Republic, communication on the Plan

Adoption of the National Biodiversity Strategy

Regional COPs in 16 regions launch work on regionalisation

Opinion of the National Council for the Circular Economy on environmental planning

Consultation process on the Digital and Data Roadmap

2024 Finance Act with 10 billion more credits for environmental transition than in 2023 (+8 billion after the cancellation decree of February 2024)

Creation of a special commission of the National Council for Environmental Transition (CNTE) dedicated to environmental planning, bringing together colleges of social partners, associations and regional representatives once a month to share the progress of the work and the results obtained

Preparation of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC 3)

Publication of the employment and skills strategy for environmental planning (preliminary version)

Publication of new online dashboard with 250 indicators

Announcement of the government's environmental transformation plan

First cycle of progress reviews in all areas of environmental planning under the aegis of the Secretary General of the Elysée Palace and the Prime Minister's Chief of Staff.

Roll-out of the "Le Bon Plan" workshop to improve understanding of environmental planning

Publication and submission to Parliament of a report on food sovereignty

Publication by CITEPA of correct figures for 2023 on the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, - 5.8% in 2023

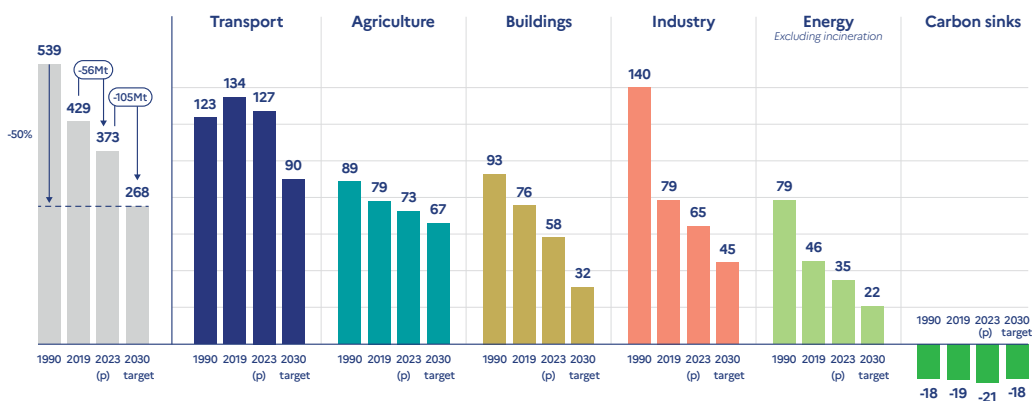
Government seminar on ecology, focusing on the issues of regionalisation and transition of jobs and skills

Reducing our greenhouse gas emissions: 200 million tonnes to be saved by 2030

While the fall in our gross domestic emissions (excluding carbon sinks) since 2019 – including an estimated fall of 5.8% between 2022 and 2023 (CITEPA) – is encouraging and in line with the plan, efforts must be continued to achieve a 50% reduction in gross emissions by 2030 compared with 1990 levels, in line with the European “Fit for 55” objective.

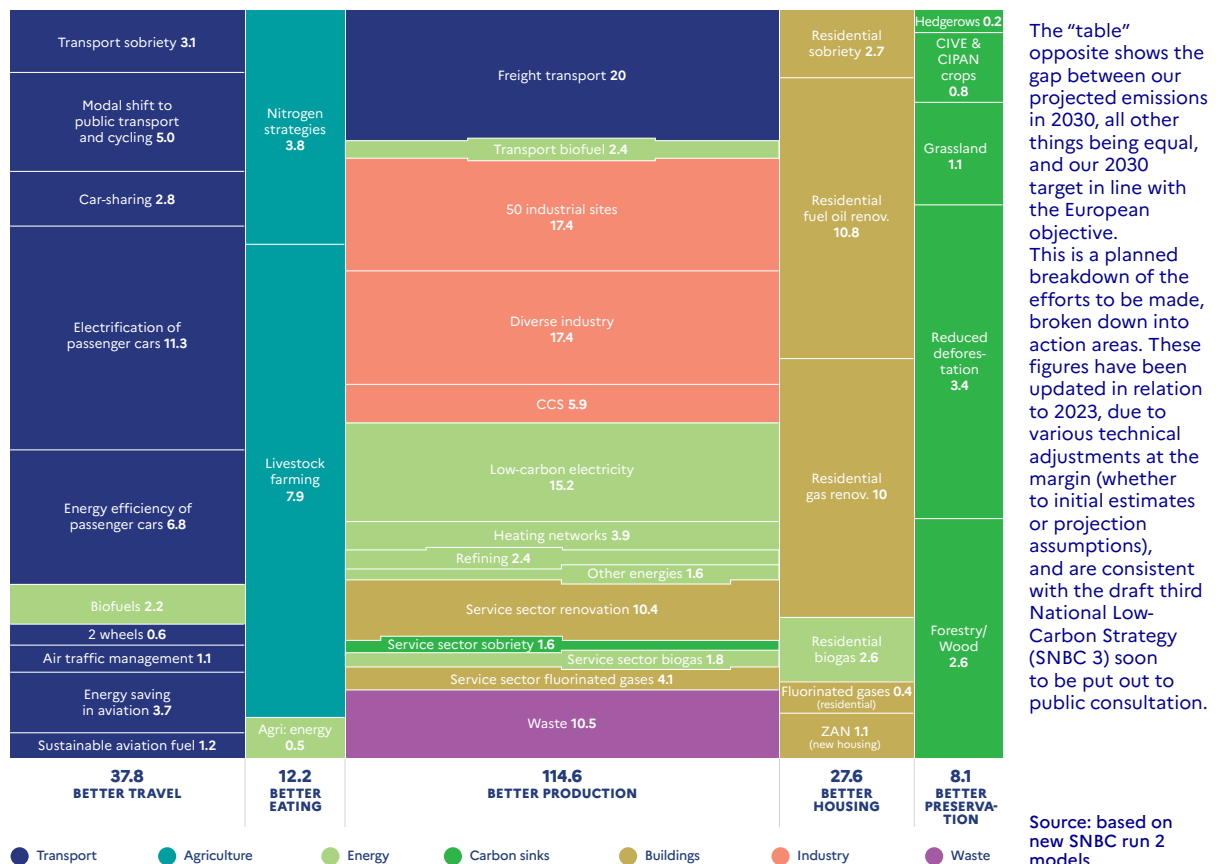
Annual domestic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

Transport excluding international bunkers (25MtCO₂ in 2019)



Source: CITEPA, emissions by substance 2024 ed. (prelim); SGPE analyses based on DGEC - SNBC modelling (Run2)

Breakdown of decarbonisation targets by 2030 in MtCO₂

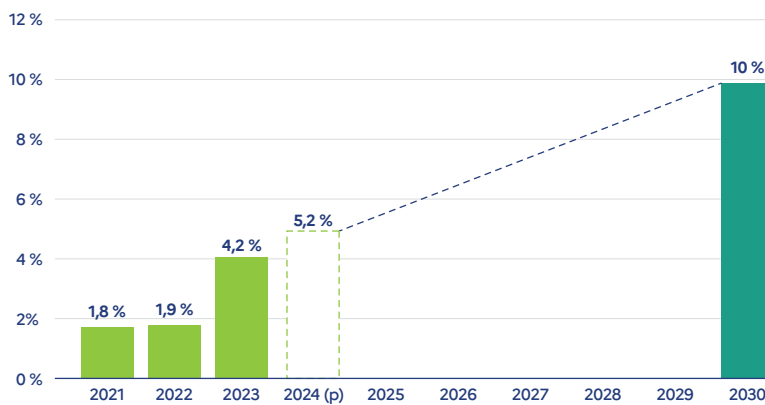


Preserving and restoring our biodiversity

Biodiversity is being eroded on a global scale, threatening human societies. Artificialisation, soil and water pollution, weakened forests: these are ecosystems that are less resistant to climate disruption and risk losing a carbon sink, a rainwater filter or, for example, a local temperature cooler. Biodiversity therefore needs to be much more rigorously protected everywhere, as set out in the National Biodiversity Strategy (SNB). However, certain areas need to be identified and given special protection to enable threatened species and habitats to continue to exist.

Percentage of land area under rigorous protection

Metropolitan France and French overseas departments and territories



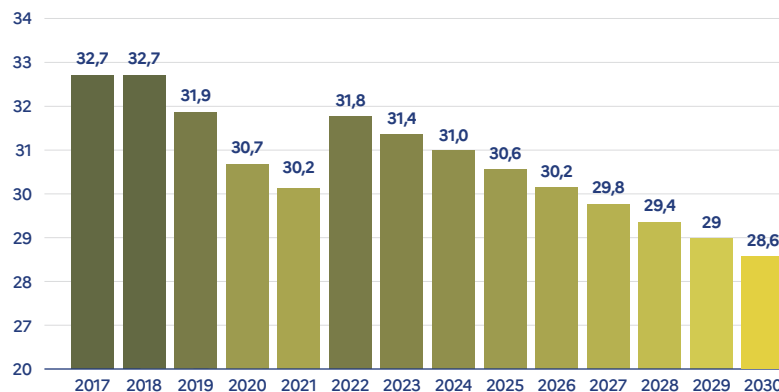
Source: INPN, Patrinat

Protecting our essential resources

Preserving our resources (water, soil, raw materials) means ensuring their availability for the future. This means that we need to start preparing now for more sparing and equitably distributed use, for better forward-looking monitoring of the resource, and for its recycling or reuse. Efforts have been made in recent years to protect water and land from development, and to collect bio-waste. But all the signs are that pressure on the resource will continue to increase. Consequently, for all uses and across all regions, we need to continue to reduce requirements and develop alternatives.

Freshwater abstraction for all uses

In billions of m³ - Metropolitan France



Source: BNPE (stabilised data up to and including 2021)



MOBILISING

**Businesses, local authorities,
government departments,
associations and citizens:
all committed to
environmental planning.**



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I ... in regions

DEPLOYMENT OF REGIONAL COPS

If environmental planning is to succeed, it needs to be adopted by local regions and managed around a collectively-constructed path. This is why, following on from the work carried out at national level, a process of regionalisation of environmental planning has been launched in the form of regional Conférences des Parties (COPs). These COPs are co-chaired by the prefects and presidents of the regions and involve all the local authorities, government departments and representatives of the economic and voluntary sectors, as well as representatives from the economic and voluntary sectors.

16 COPs have been launched since the scheme's November 2023 inauguration, covering almost all French territories, with the exception of French Guiana and Mayotte to date.



The COP method is based on 4 pillars:

→ A tangible vision of the key areas of environmental planning and the steps to be taken at regional level, with indicative local and regional objectives presented in the form of a quantified overview of the key areas, consistent with national targets, as a basis for discussion;

→ The identification of priorities for local and regional action based on a shared diagnosis; more than **65% of local authorities* have contributed to this diagnosis**, demonstrating their strong interest in the initiative and ensuring a high level of initial commitment;

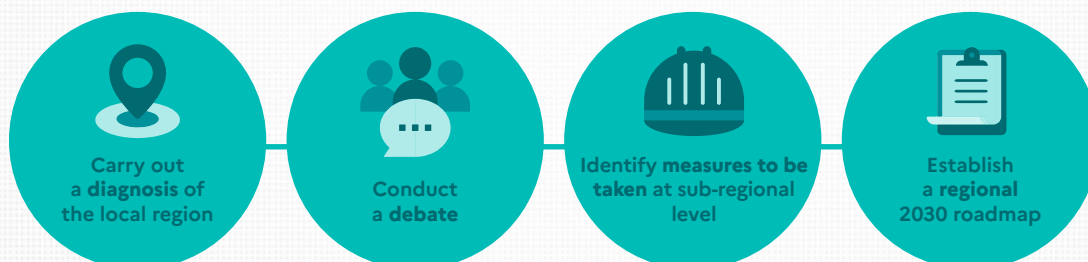
→ Debates and work involving all local and regional stakeholders (businesses, citizens, public players, etc.): in total, **more than 200 working groups and consultations have been set up throughout France**, at both regional and departmental level;

→ A **focus on practical measures to be taken and the creation of a 2030 roadmap** to accelerate environmental transition in the regions in order to launch an operational dynamic from 2025.

Because they represent a new and effective method of discussion between the State and local authorities, because they provide a basis for discussion with figures that are consistent with national objectives, and because they “break down silos”, the COPs are generating significant momentum among all stakeholders, demonstrating the need for a fresh approach to decision-making on these issues.

**Rate of response to the questionnaire from EPCIs, departmental councils and regional councils for the 14 regions that completed the diagnosis.*

The 4 stages of a regional COP



Mobilisation across all regions

Each COP deploys an approach tailored to its local region, with many innovative initiatives: examples of good practice put in place (non-exhaustive)



Extended sector-based working groups bringing together several hundred people to discuss and publicise the work carried out in **Normandy**.

Specific website to generate engagement throughout the COP, with the option for civil society to submit free contributions in the **Ile-de-France** region.

Use of regional tools and data from the Environmental Observatory to share knowledge in **Brittany**.

Comparison of the objectives set out in the SRADDET, the PCAETs and the strategy overview provided by the SGPE in **Pays de la Loire**.

Departmental meetings with the Prefect and VP of the Regional Council to introduce the approach and enlist support from local players in the **Centre Val de Loire**.

Action plan dedicated to cross-cutting themes (employment and skills, fair transition, health) to complement the sector-based strategies in **Nouvelle-Aquitaine**.

Departmental consultations to encourage the emergence of new projects in the regions and enable them to become a reality, while also identifying the support needs in **Occitanie**.

Strong take-up for the questionnaire among local authorities, with a **100%** response rate on **Réunion**.

Support for existing themed governance bodies (CRB, CRE, COREAMR, etc.) in order to boost the efforts already made and ensure consistent public action in the **Hauts-de-France** region.

Continuation of the “Grand Est Région Verte” regional initiative launched in July 2023, using the current regionalisation phase to promote the approach at sub-regional level in the **Grand Est** region.

Widespread take-up by local authorities: 60% responded to the questionnaire and **25%** attended the diagnostic feedback meetings in each département in **Burgundy-Franche-Comté**.

Significant engagement from economic players, working in partnership with professional sectors, consular networks and the **Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes** development agency.

Working groups tailored to regional issues, including “Better organisation of tourism, cultural, economic and sporting events” in **Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur**.

Regional working groups spread across the area, with close proximity to the issues concerned, in order to encourage the involvement of local stakeholders in **Corsica**.

Intermediate COP: a day involving 130 stakeholders to discuss the diagnosis and priorities for **Martinique**.

Adaptation and biodiversity as cross-cutting issues for all the working groups in **Guadeloupe**.



All our publications on regional mobilisation



info.gouv.fr/france-nation-verte



WE NEED TO KEEP UP THE COLLECTIVE MOMENTUM: 2025 IS A FIRM DATE!

The COPs conclude at the end of summer 2024 with the establishment of the regional roadmaps. These must then be put into practice; for example, via the new CRTEs, renamed “Contracts for the Success of the Environmental Transition”. The COPs are intended to be held annually, so as to ensure operational follow-up, the achievement of objectives, the updating of commitments and ongoing interactions between the national, regional and sub-regional levels.

... within economic sectors and companies

Companies today are faced with the need to transform to enable them to meet the challenges of environmental transition.

The focus is on: increasing regulatory pressure (CSRD, CS3D, etc.), requests from their financiers and customers seeking to reduce their indirect emissions, demands from their employees and job applicants, and fluctuating and rising costs linked to raw materials, against a backdrop of increasing scarcity of resources and geopolitical tensions. These challenges represent opportunities for those who can adapt by changing their business models to make allowance for environmental issues.



In addition to the sectors as intermediary bodies, we also need to mobilise all companies more effectively at individual level. Many are already actively contributing to carbon reduction in certain sectors. They also have a major role to play in meeting other planning objectives, such as reducing water consumption (nuclear, industry, etc.), promoting the circular economy (eco-design, changing business models, etc.) and preserving biodiversity (reducing the proportion of developed land). The main aim of the opening of the “Mission Transition écologique” (“Mission: Environmental Transition”) platform is to give all SMEs the ability to contribute to and benefit from transition.

In this respect, a number of initiatives are underway to assess and support businesses, such as the Banque de France’s climate indicator, which will be incorporated into the plan’s trajectories.



A PLACE IN THE PLAN

Economic sectors have already made significant commitments by developing their own decarbonisation roadmaps. We now need to make adjustments to take better account of cross-functional looping constraints (materials, biomass, etc.) and factor in resource-saving issues (water in particular).

This sector-driven approach illustrates how environmental transition can also create jobs and economic growth in our regions. For example, two-thirds of the historic fall in emissions from industry is linked to investment on national soil.



A ROADMAP FOR EVERYONE

Under Article 301 of the French Climate and Resilience Act, the key economic sectors have drawn up decarbonisation roadmaps. These propose the measures to be introduced to achieve the national greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction targets for 2030, and identify the obstacles to be overcome and the actions to be taken by economic players and public authorities to implement these trajectories. These roadmaps currently cover around 90% of national emissions, and cover all sectors: industry, transport, agriculture, digital technology and construction. The challenge now is to roll out these roadmaps over the next few years.

BETTER ACCESS TO ASSISTANCE

There are a number of public schemes designed to help businesses make the transition to a greener future, from diagnostics to engineering and support for taking action, and including engineering offers. To make them easier to understand and use for businesses of all sizes, an initial version of the “Mission transition écologique” platform was launched in November 2023, enabling businesses to carry out a self-diagnosis that will direct them to the most appropriate assistance. Ultimately, enhanced by the feedback thus received, it will offer a comprehensive, personalised user pathway that will enable users to answer a few questions and then be directed to the relevant schemes, where they can find out the essential measures to be taken.

mission-transition-ecologique.beta.gouv.fr

“Forward-looking skills research”

Faced with the need for jobs and skills to make a success of environmental transition, the coalition of players involved is growing to meet this collective challenge of forward planning that affects all sectors.

An initial analysis of current employment trends reveals a high level of uncertainty in the construction industry – with more than 190,000 additional jobs to be filled by between now and 2030 – and in agriculture, whose future trajectory will depend not only on the economic situation but also on strong social choices (energy renovation, agro-ecology, etc.). Choosing our future assets will not be a straightforward task! The occupations poised for strong growth are often more physically demanding (skilled construction workers, maintenance technicians, etc.), training courses will have to be reviewed to give a whole new age group the tools to ensure successful environmental transition, and above all a knowledge of the resulting opportunities. For public authorities, it is not just an issue of studying the distribution of workers in post by identifying possible changes in professions, but also of planning a global and structural cross-sector movement.

FOCUS ON TRAINING

More than 2.8 million people will require training between now and 2030 to meet the needs of environmental transition and generational renewal. All talent pools (young people, current workers, jobseekers) are affected by this historic effort, and all possible approaches are being examined: training and professional transition, the Compte personnel de formation (“personal training account”, PTA), the Conseil en évolution professionnelle (“professional development council”, PDC). A list of qualifications and professions contributing to environmental planning is currently being drawn up, in conjunction with the work being carried out by a number of players. These analyses should also help us to understand how to adapt all professions to address the consequences of climate change, and not just target those professions that contribute directly to a lower-carbon economy.

STEPPING UP ENGAGEMENT

To overcome the uncertainties associated with future professional transition and to meet the employment challenges of tomorrow, it is essential that companies and local authorities work together more closely. Their efforts must be encouraged and supported; for example, to identify pools of human resources, support career changes, facilitate recruitment and develop appropriate training. Synergies between players are also essential, given the wide disparities between regions in terms of demography, economic fabric, available resources, etc. As a result, the region and the employment areas are the appropriate levels at which to build a relevant vision of the issues, construct suitable action plans and enable experimentation.

I ... at State level

INITIATING ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSFORMATION AT STATE LEVEL

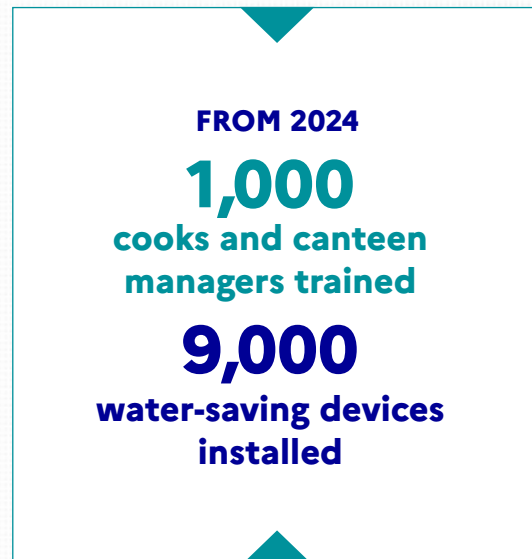
Implementing environmental planning measures means that the State and its 2.5 million employees have a duty to set an example.

Deployed at the beginning of 2024, the French government's environmental transformation plan includes 15 commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 22% by 2027 compared with 2022, achieve net zero emissions by 2050, preserve and restore biodiversity and reduce resource consumption. This plan incorporates all strategies, laws and regulations, and facilitates their appropriation by proposing a method based on greater responsibility, support and reinforced resources to help all stakeholders start taking practical action. It unifies governance to ensure high-level support, and capitalises on the players, initiatives and indicators already in place to ensure faster implementation.

Each government department has set out its objectives in a regional or ministerial plan, to take account of the various different realities. A French government "green fund" has been set up to co-finance practical initiatives on water, food, biodiversity, active mobility and waste, to the tune of €25 million.

In 2024, for example, 1,000 cooks and canteen managers will be trained to apply the Egalim law, 1,200 electric assist bicycles will be purchased, 300 sites will be equipped with secure shelters, 9,000 water-saving devices will be installed in public buildings, and around a hundred biodiversity projects (revegetation, renaturation of car parks, certification of natural areas) will be set up.

Tangible results by the end of 2024 will consolidate the transformation and extend its momentum.



TRAINING CIVIL SERVANTS AND SUPPORTING THEM IN IMPLEMENTING PRACTICAL MEASURES

The Environmental Transition Training programme for the French state's 25,000 senior managers began in October 2023. It runs until the end of 2024 for the training of senior managers, then 2027 for the 2.5 million civil servants in the state civil service. **France is the first country to embark on a programme to train all its public servants in environmental issues.** This scheme, co-piloted with the Interministerial Delegation for Senior State Personnel (DIESE), was designed in collaboration with a scientific support and consultancy group. It is unprecedented and ambitious in terms of both content and duration: 22 hours of workshops, scientific lectures and field visits, all 100% face to face. It has 3 objectives: to understand the three crises (climate, biodiversity, resources), to plan for the future at grass-roots level, and to change the design and application of public policies. To date, nearly 11,000 senior managers from all French ministries (in metropolitan France and overseas) have started their training, and more than 9,000 of them have attended one of the 180 conference-debates organised throughout France in partnership with the CNRS.

I ... citizens

RESPONDING TO THE DESIRE FOR INVOLVEMENT

In response to calls from young people looking for meaning and opportunities to get involved, and also to meet society's need for skills to implement environmental transition, the General Secretariat for Environmental Planning is supporting the creation of 50,000 new environmental civic service missions between now and 2027.

On a day-to-day basis, these young people will help people and organisations to work together more effectively to achieve environmental transition (better housing, better food, etc.) and develop the know-how we collectively need for our future.

GIVING EVERYONE THE MEANS TO GO THE EXTRA MILE

Environmental planning is everyone's business, and is gradually changing the way we travel, eat and consume. However, we are not all equal when it comes to these changes: each of us has their own history, resources, constraints and desires.

To make it easier for each individual in society to take action in line with their abilities, the General Secretariat for Environmental Planning is designing and developing a digital service (website and mobile application) to help and guide each citizen towards practical measures tailored to their personal situation: what financial assistance am I eligible for? Where can I buy local near my home? Is the electric car right for me? How can I save energy or water? This service – a sort of "pocket consultant" – has been tested in 4 major French conurbations, and a national roll-out is planned for autumn 2024



©Léa Boissonnade (DITP)

A FAIR TRANSITION FOR EVERYONE

Environmental planning proposes a socially realistic path in which the fair distribution of effort is an essential condition for mobilising as many citizens as possible. We are proposing a structural transition in production methods and socio-economic structures, with businesses and public authorities on the front line.

When individual changes are required, an effort proportional to each person's practical capacity is proposed. Those with the means to act lead the way.

To engage people in certain strategic areas in which citizen action can make a difference, support measures have already been implemented, such as electric leasing from 100 euros per month, the overhaul of renovation subsidies with better coverage, and the rail pass for young people.

The many benefits of environmental transition as a whole aim to repair the injustices of the current system: comfortable living in summer and winter for all in renovated homes; food that is healthy because it is more sustainable and accessible; less polluted air, more and better-distributed green spaces.

PART
02

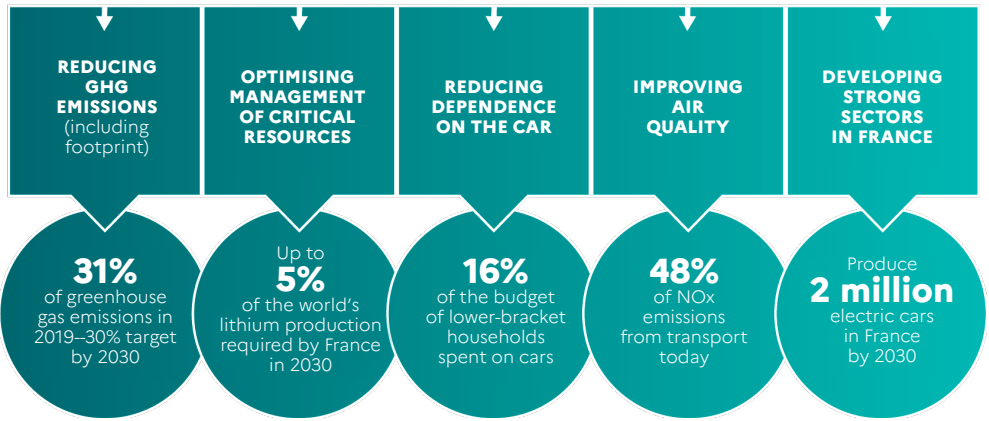
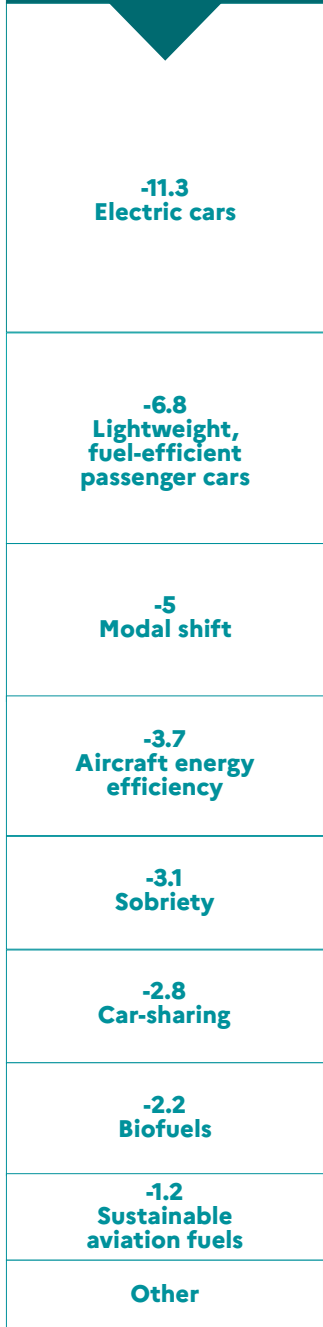
ACCELERATING

**Monitoring the
implementation of
environmental planning,
sector by sector.**



GREEN TRANSPORT

TARGET
-37.9
Mt CO₂



WHERE DO WE STAND?

→ ELECTRIC CARS



The target of electrifying 14% of the car fleet by 2030 is the main strategy for decarbonising passenger transport. It is supported by public subsidies (bonuses, leasing, conversion premiums), tax incentives (levies on the most polluting vehicles, company car tax) and quotas for company fleets. Today, in 2024, electric cars account for 17.5% of sales, compared with 14% in 2022 and the plan's target of 66% by 2030.

→ EFFICIENCY OF PASSENGER CARS



The natural replacement of older combustion-powered vehicles with new, more efficient vehicles will help to reduce overall emissions from the car fleet. The current trend is slightly below the target (a fall of 0.8%/year compared with an expected 1%) and can be accelerated by public support schemes (conversion bonuses), regulations (low-emission zones) or incentives (levies on the heaviest vehicles, particularly SUVs).

→ MODAL SHIFT



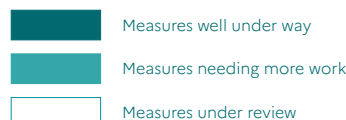
The modal shift from cars to low-energy public transport (bus, coach, train, bike) is essential not only to decarbonising transport, but also to our energy balance and the fight against urban pollution. The aim is to increase the share of these modes of transport by 5 percentage points between 2019 and 2030, hence the Rail Plan, the Cycling & Walking Plan, and the Metropolitan Regional Express Services projects. Rail is currently experiencing an uptick, with traffic up 17% from 2019, but road traffic has also increased by 3% (CEREMA/SDES).

→ BIOFUELS



Carbon reductions among the internal combustion vehicle infrastructure require increasing the volume of biofuels incorporated into petrol and diesel fuel to 11.5% and 12% respectively by 2030. This increase will be based mainly on changes to the incentive tax on the use of renewable energy in transport (TIRUERT).

Caption: indicative overview of the level of commitment of measures to achieve the decarbonisation objective



→ LOW-CARBON AIRCRAFT



Carbon reductions in air transport rely on three strategies. Firstly, the replacement of existing aircraft fleets with more energy-efficient aircraft. Secondly, the use of increasing proportions of sustainable aviation fuels, up to 6% by 2030, compared with less than 1% today. Lastly, control over traffic growth, which is returning to its strong pre-Covid momentum, is also essential if we are to meet our targets for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It will be based on the development of an alternative rail service, sobriety measures via advertising and, where appropriate, price signals.

→ BUSES & COACHES



Shifting journeys from cars to buses and coaches helps to reduce transport emissions, yet there is also a need to decarbonise the engines of these heavy vehicles. 2030 target: 88% of sales of electric buses and 30% of sales of electric coaches, compared with 7% and 0.2% respectively in 2023. This objective will be supported by financial aid for electrification from ADEME. Coaches could also be decarbonised using natural gas (NGV) engines for applications that cannot be electrified in the short term.

→ CAR-SHARING



Rationalising car use also means car-sharing: empty seats in our cars mean wasted energy and time spent in traffic jams, especially on journeys that could be shared! An economic model has already been established for long-distance car-sharing. On the other hand, it is still not a very natural option for everyday journeys: the savings are less apparent, and the lack of a critical mass makes it harder for users to get together. That's why public authorities are continuing to support it via the "Fonds vert"(green fund) and short-distance car-sharing schemes.

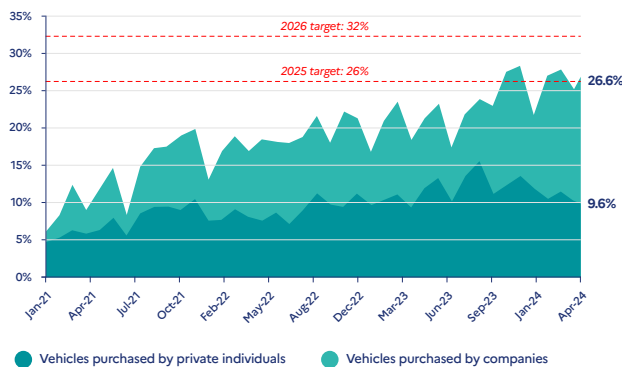
→ SOBRIETY



Lastly, the most effective way of reducing transport emissions is to minimise travel wherever possible. While this strategy relies largely on regional planning – e.g. bringing living and working areas closer together and thus limiting the need to travel – it is also possible to take action by promoting teleworking and encouraging local tourism.

FOCUS ON KEY INDICATORS

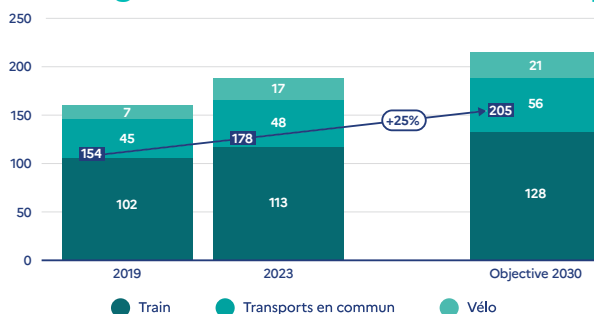
Proportion of Electric vehicles (EVs) among new car registrations



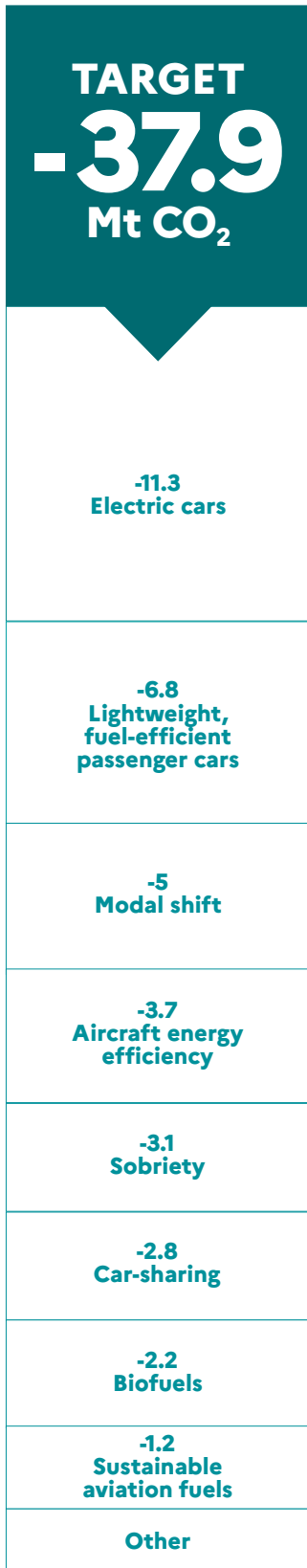
Source: SDES, RSVERO

The share of electric vehicles in new vehicle sales has been rising steadily from 2021. By 2023, it had reached 16% of sales – a trajectory in line with planning. However, electric car registrations by private individuals are well ahead of registrations by corporate fleets, which are lagging behind targets. We need to speed up the greening of these vehicles if we are to achieve the 2025 target of a 26% share of electric vehicles in new vehicle sales.

Passenger traffic on low-carbon transport Billions of passenger-km



Decarbonising transport will mean increasing travel by train, public transport and bicycle. The aim is to increase the number of passenger-kilometres delivered by these modes by 25% between 2019 and 2030. Over the period 2019-2023, there was a 13% increase.



→ **Biofuels: a means of decarbonising transport, if the resource loop can be closed**

Biofuels – which can be used in land, sea, river and air transport, as well as in agricultural machinery – are helping to reduce the climate impact of transport while gradually moving away from dependence on fossil fuels. In addition, the incorporation of biofuels requires neither new engines, nor large-scale changes in equipment.

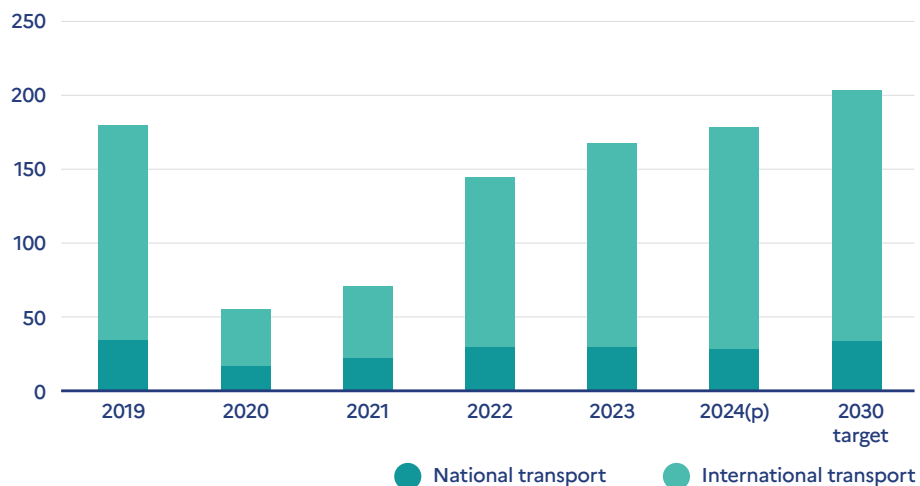
However, the growth of biofuels comes up against limitations in terms of available resources and the economic model:

- first-generation fuels, produced from raw materials that compete with food uses and therefore have a negative impact on land use, have reached the 7% incorporation ceiling set by the European Union. Their future growth potential is very limited.
- Second-generation fuels are produced from fatty substances or lignocellulose biomass, which are faced with limited reserves and/or economic challenges in terms of mobilising resources and lowering production costs
- In 2019, almost 50% of the biofuels consumed were imported. Increasing this dependence would be contrary to our energy sovereignty objectives.

The additional quantities of biofuels that can be developed will therefore be lower than the decarbonisation needs of the various sectors. Consequently, there is a need to prioritise their use and to plan for the growth of appropriate resources, particularly with regard to the allocation of agricultural biomass and therefore of our productive land. Public policies, and tax incentives in particular, must therefore take into account the real potential for decarbonisation, the economic balance of the sectors (to avoid windfall effects), and the use of biomass and the underlying concept of our energy sovereignty.

Air transport passenger volumes

in thousands of passengers



Source: DGAC

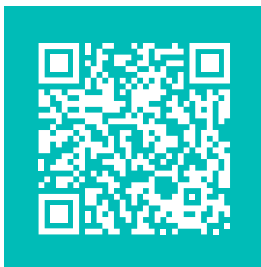
Decarbonisation will also mean limiting the strong growth in the aviation sector, particularly for international flights. Although traffic fell sharply with the health crisis, by 2024 it had returned to pre-crisis levels. A number of ways of controlling this growth are currently being investigated, such as controlling advertising and encouraging more local forms of tourism.



OF THE
450
MILLION
TONNES OF
CO2 PRODUCED
EACH YEAR
IN FRANCE,

70
are directly
attributable
to the car.

.....
All our
publications
on mobility



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.....

MULTIMODALITY: A NEW BALANCE OF POWER

Environmental transition for short, everyday journeys depends on one reality: our dependence on the car. This is by far the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in France. 10 kilometres travelled in a car with an internal combustion engine represents 2.2 kilograms of CO₂e emitted per person, compared with 0.03 kilograms by metro or train, or... 0 on foot. In addition to emissions, the car's stranglehold on travel also consumes a considerable amount of land (80% of public roads), causes road accidents and regularly exceeds urban air pollution thresholds.

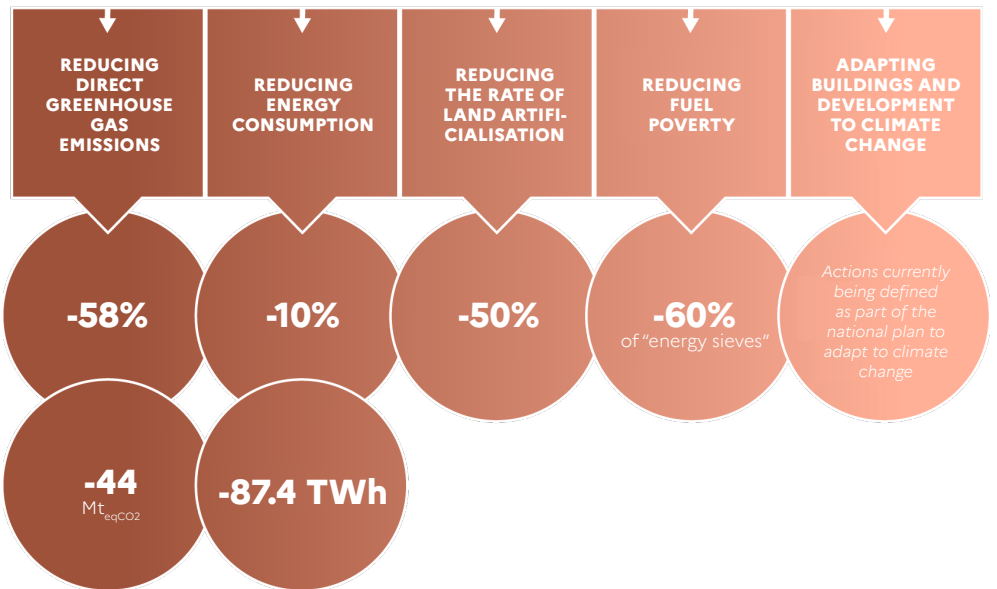
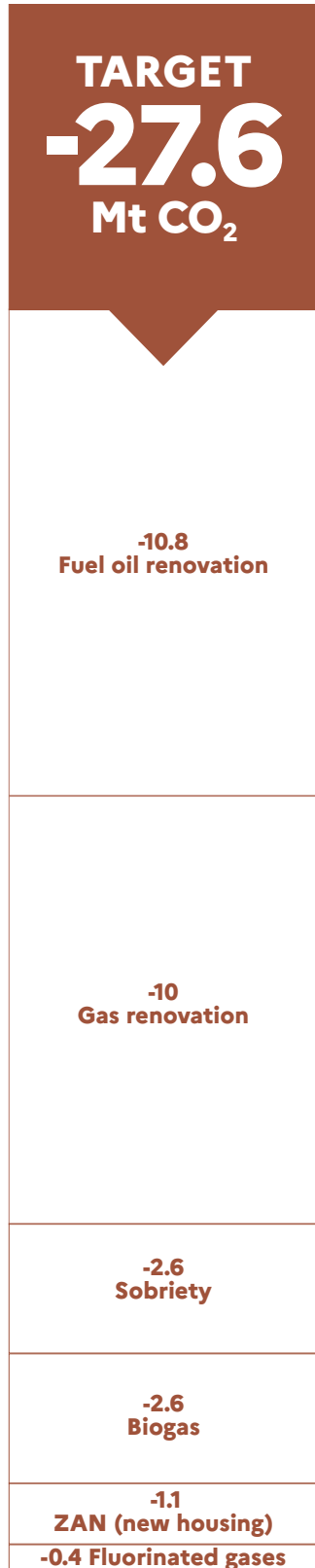
A QUESTION OF MODAL SHARE

Progress in mobility requires a reinvention of the role of the car in our daily journeys. If we cannot manage without cars, it is imperative to optimise the energy efficiency of vehicles (through electrification, weight reductions, etc.) or to improve occupancy rates through car-sharing, for example. But this "car optimisation" is still not enough to achieve the ambitious targets: a 40% to 55% reduction in CO₂ emissions in less than 7 years. This leaves us with the solution of modal shift. Changing the way we travel (or not travelling at all) is still the best way of getting the car out of our daily lives wherever possible. Here again, the solutions are well known: urban densification and short chains, more public transport services, cycling infrastructure, etc.

PLANNING IN THE BALANCE

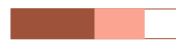
The problem has been identified and solutions exist, yet one question remains unanswered: why is the transition so slow? The answer lies in two major factors. The first is cultural: the car occupies an inescapable place not only in our lives, but also in our hearts. The second is systemic and relates more closely to the remit of the SGPE: the success of a genuine modal shift relies on fine-tuned, complex coordination between infrastructure deployment and policy responses. The aim is to provide expertise to encourage speed, relevance and fluidity in the implementation of local planning tools, so that the transition in infrastructure is consistent with environmental and social transition, as recommended in the latest report by the Conseil d'Orientation des Infrastructures (COI) council on mobility planning. We therefore need to adopt a detailed, complex strategy to catchment areas, avoiding cycle paths that go nowhere, hubs that have little connection value, and certain major projects that are more symbolic than actually useful.

BETTER HOUSING



WHERE DO WE STAND?

→ RENOVATION OF FUEL OIL AND GAS BUILDINGS



Emissions from the residential sector fell by almost 6% in 2023, due mainly to changes in heating systems. By 2023, around 623,000 homes had undergone renovation with the help of MaPrimeRénov', including around 72,000 major renovations. This figure is still below the target of 90,000. A major support overhaul was implemented in 2024, to increase the amount of support and encourage major renovations.

→ BIOGAS



The growth in biogas injections into the network enables emissions associated with gas consumption in buildings to be reduced to some extent. By 2023, around 650 facilities were injecting biogas into the grid, giving a volume of around 12 GWh per year. To reach the target of around 44 TWh injected in 2030, the rate of development of methane plants will need to be further accelerated.

→ SOBRIETY



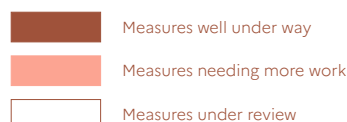
The sobriety plan, launched in October 2022, aimed to reduce energy consumption by 10% in two years. This ambition has been translated into practical measures, particularly in terms of awareness-raising and support, which have enabled us to exceed our target. The continuation of the plan is now aimed at sustaining the reductions in energy consumption in both winter and summer.

→ FLUORINATED GASES



The aim is to minimise emissions associated with refrigeration and air conditioning equipment. European regulations on fluorinated gases, proper maintenance of equipment and control over the development of air conditioning have led to a drop in emissions associated with fluorinated gases of around a quarter since 2015.

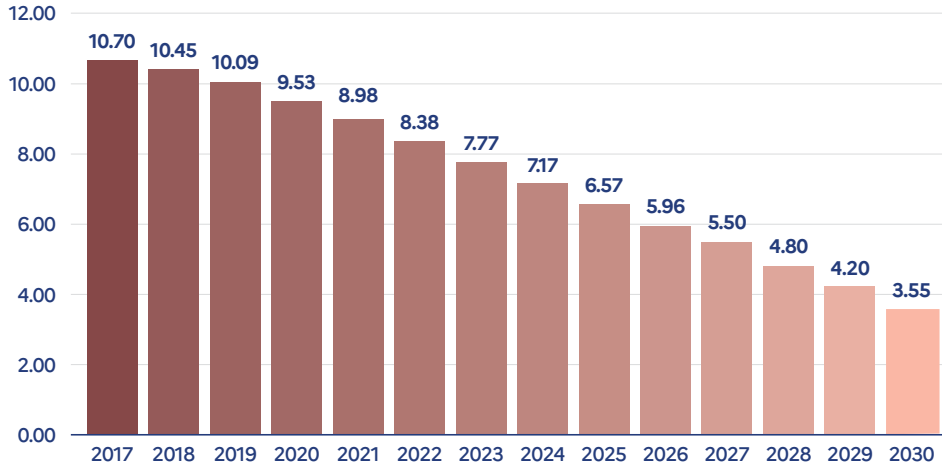
Caption: indicative overview of the level of commitment of measures to achieve the decarbonisation objective



FOCUS ON KEY INDICATORS

Percentage of main homes heated with fuel oil.

Metropolitan France

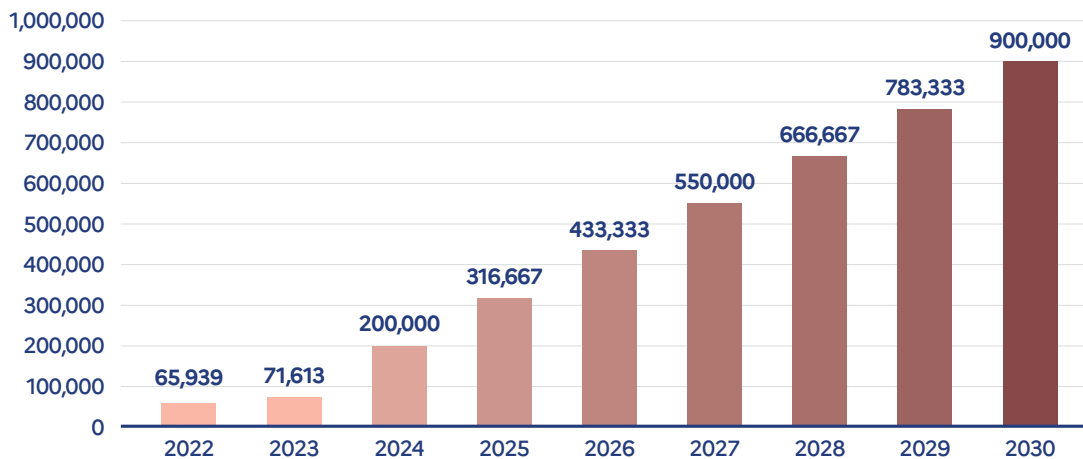


Source: SDES (ONRE)

Fuel oil is the most polluting heating energy. It is therefore the top priority in terms of replacement by friendlier energy sources, such as heat pumps and heat networks. New oil-fired boilers are now banned, and the support measures that have been put in place (Coup de pouce CEE and MaPrimeRénov') have accelerated the rate at which boilers are being phased out, but this momentum still needs to be increased if we are to achieve the target of a 75% reduction in the number of boilers by 2030.

Major renovations assisted by ANAH

Number (cumulative) - Metropolitan France and overseas territories

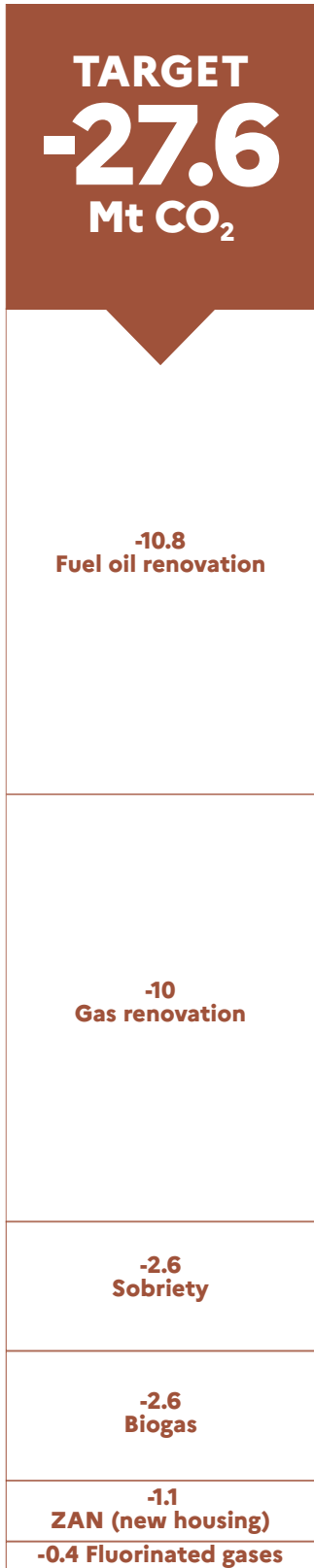


Source: ANAH

Major renovations involve at least two areas of insulation in the home (e.g. replacing windows and heating), two energy class upgrades for houses (e.g. from F to D) or a reduction in consumption of at least 35% for commonhold properties. The overhaul of the MaPrimeRénov' scheme is specifically aimed at massively increasing the number of these large-scale renovations, but the momentum in 2023 was less than hoped, with around 72,000 renovations assisted. Consequently, the 2024 target will probably not be reached and has been revised to between 140,000 and 150,000. It will be necessary to make up for this delay in order to get back on track, which may also involve more ambitious renovations.

BETTER HOUSING

ANALYSIS & VIEWPOINTS



→ **An unprecedented recruitment and attractiveness challenge for renovation trades**

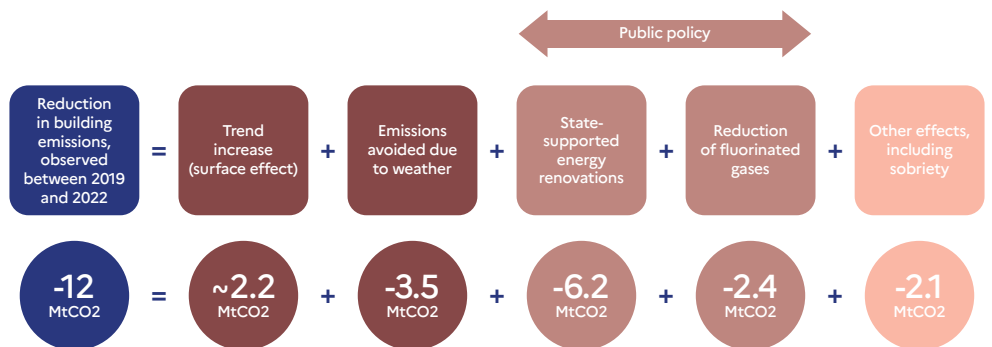
To ensure that our towns, villages and cities are sustainable, we need to plan for the renovation of existing buildings, using local jobs.

This major challenge requires not only major investment, but also sufficient numbers of qualified staff to carry out the necessary work. In a study published in September 2023, France Stratégie estimates that between 170,000 and 250,000 additional jobs will need to be created between now and 2030 in energy renovation for buildings.

Admittedly, a downturn in new construction would enable professionals in this sector to switch to renovation, but this would be far from sufficient to cover the needs in all regions.

For this reason, an interministerial plan to upgrade the skills of the renovation sector has been set up to meet these needs. It includes measures aimed at adjusting existing training provision, enhancing the attractiveness of the trades concerned, helping the sector to innovate (off-site, bio-sourced materials, etc.) and improving the overall quality of provision (combating fraud, etc.).

Estimated causes of the fall in direct CO2 emissions from the building sector between 2019 and 2022



SGPE analysis

Between 2019 and 2022, emissions from the building sector (including the tertiary sector) have fallen significantly. The weather effect accounts for around a third of this fall, but most of it is due to renovation and energy efficiency efforts. This trend has continued in 2023, with the sector once again recording a 3m tonne drop in emissions compared with 2022, according to the latest CITEPA figures.

RENOVATIONS MUST BE EFFICIENT... OR THEY WON'T HAPPEN!

In 2015, the law provided for the renovation of 500,000 homes per year, so that the entire housing stock would meet low energy consumption (BBC) standards on average by 2050. An ambitious target, but one that will never be reached if we take the scale of the renovations into account. Although almost 670,000 homes were eligible for MaPrimRénov' support in 2022, only 66,000 applications related to major renovations.

So we need to renovate not only more, and more quickly, but also renovate better. Until now, much renovation work has been limited to piecemeal measures: changing doors or windows, insulating the roof, or sometimes investing in a new heating solution in a poorly insulated home. However, as an ADEME study on efficient renovation has shown, this approach does not significantly reduce energy consumption. This type of renovation can also lead to malfunctions and even health problems, such as poor air circulation and mould, etc. Lastly, renovations must not only save energy in winter, but also improve comfort in the heat of summer.

"Taking into account the social value of the emissions avoided and the health costs associated with exposure to cold, and assuming that barriers to investment are removed, the share of socially profitable renovations rises to 55% of the housing stock, reducing CO2 emissions by 70%".

Conseil d'analyse économique
- June 2024

GOODBYE TO HALF-MEASURES

It has been shown that a comprehensive approach is more efficient than a piecemeal approach. Each operation must be designed not as an end in itself, but as one of the components of a wider project, enabling a high level of performance to be achieved over time, with a (limited) number of stages if necessary. In all cases, the most important thing is that households receive support and that there is overall consistency and good coordination between the different phases of the work.

The priority of these large-scale renovations is to insulate homes, particularly those that are very energy-intensive (classified F or G, or even E). For boiler replacements in these homes to be effective, insulation should generally be used. However, for homes with adequate insulation (classified as D or better), priority can be given at this stage to changing the boiler if it runs on fossil fuels.

BETTER-TARGETED SUPPORT, BETTER-TRAINED PLAYERS

To make a success of this project, the grants have been overhauled to take better account of household incomes and housing characteristics, and to ensure that their incentive effect encourages the most ambitious measures possible. A trusted third party, "Mon Accompagnateur Rénov'", will be on hand to provide support for ambitious renovation projects.

Other major conditions: the way in which professionals work must also change, so that coordinated work, under the supervision of a site manager responsible for an overall project, gradually becomes the norm. Finally, all players are expected to play their part, from the manufacturers of heat pumps in our country to co-ownership associations, banks and local authorities, in order to succeed in this huge challenge of efficient renovation.

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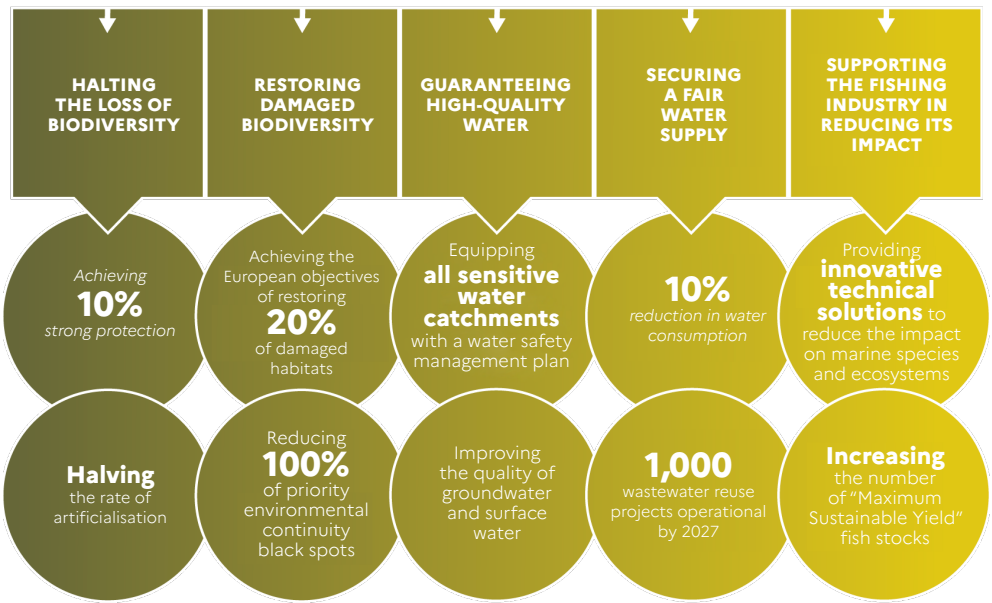
All our publications on housing



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PRESERVING ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY



WHERE DO WE STAND?

➔ ARTIFICIALISATION OF LAND

Reducing the amount of land artificialisation helps to preserve soil quality, its capacity to store carbon and biodiversity. A rethink of land-use planning that involves reducing the consumption of natural agricultural and forest areas helps to limit urban sprawl, which in turn helps to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions inherent in longer travel distances. Environmental planning thus incorporates the objective of reducing the rate of consumption of natural agricultural and forest areas by 50% by 2030, and then achieving zero net artificialisation by 2050.

➔ RESILIENT FOREST



Droughts, fires, parasites: forests are falling victim to climate change, which threatens the entire ecosystem. To make them more resilient, they need to be managed sustainably, using a variety of tree species adapted to future climate conditions: this is the aim of the forest renewal programme, which must replant new trees, support natural regeneration, preserve endangered species and soils, and adapt forest management methods. The National Biodiversity Strategy (SNB) sets out these objectives, which are currently being implemented in the field.

➔ STORAGE PRACTICES

Changes in agricultural practices (direct seeding, addition of organic matter, intermediate cover crops and agroforestry) help to store carbon in cultivated soils and improve their fertility. However, they can be costly and risky for farms. The Label Bas Carbone (LBC) and equivalent schemes provide both a technical framework and additional remuneration – they are rapidly gaining ground (around 80 kha of arable crops have already been awarded the label), but there is still a long way to go before they can be scaled up.

➔ PLASTIC POLLUTION

Plastics have a major environmental and health impact throughout their life cycle. To minimise these impacts and limit our economic dependence, we need to reduce the quantity of virgin plastics in circulation as a matter of priority, through sobriety, substitution, reuse and recycling. While requirements have been drawn up in all these areas, recycling is the main area that will improve between 2018 and 2022, with the incorporation rate rising from 6.4% to 12.2% in France.

Caption: indicative overview of the level of commitment of measures to achieve the decarbonisation objective



Measures needing more work

→ WATER

The water plan, launched in March 2023, aims to ensure sober, resilient and concerted management of the resource. Progress has been made not only in protecting drinking water supplies (93 of the 171 "black spots" have received financial support from the water agencies), but also in terms of energy efficiency, thanks to support for industrial sites. Measures to improve water quality are currently being rolled out, including the protection of sensitive water catchments, all of which will be subject to a water safety management plan by 2027.

→ PROTECTING HABITATS AND SPECIES

Biodiversity must be protected everywhere. But some species or areas are particularly under threat, and require special attention. We have reached 30% of our land and sea areas under protection, and soon a third of these will be subject to strong protection measures. The "national action plan" tool, which aims to coordinate the various players affected by a threatened species, will continue to be rolled out and will cover more species than at present, particularly in overseas France.

→ PESTICIDE PRODUCTS

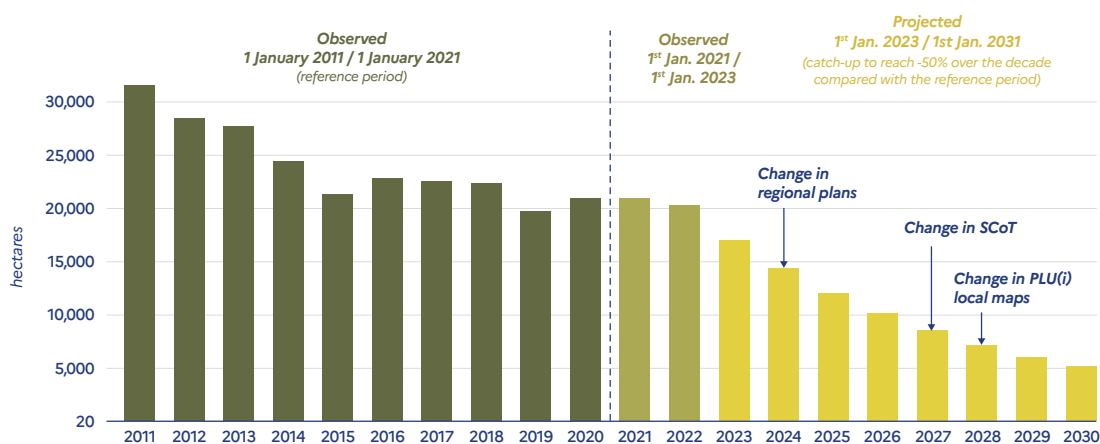
The Ecophyto 2030 strategy, published in May 2024, aims to achieve a 50% reduction in the use of, and risks associated, with plant protection products. This strategy focuses in particular on measures at European level, a strong commitment to research and the introduction of alternatives in anticipation of the potential European withdrawal of active substances, support for risk-taking, monitoring and protection of key areas and strengthening of governance to improve the monitoring and effectiveness of the strategy.

→ LIGHT POLLUTION

Pollution is one of the five causes of biodiversity loss, and of these sources of pollution, the least known, yet most widespread, is light pollution. Night-time lighting leads to changes in species behaviour, displacement and disappearance of habitats. While more needs to be known about the phenomenon, it is already possible (and necessary) to improve our regulations and ensure that they are implemented on the ground, as provided for in the National Biodiversity Strategy (SNB).

FOCUS ON A KEY INDICATOR

National consumption of natural, agricultural and forest areas (ENAF)



Source: CEREMA / Observatoire national de l'artificialisation, land records at 1 January 2021 (reference period) and 1 January 2023 (current decade). Processing: DGALN

The consumption of natural agricultural and forestry areas is declining, but has stagnated at 20,000 ha/year. One third of the artificialisation ceiling for the 2021-2030 period has been used up. The rate of reduction in land artificialisation is not sufficient to maintain the trajectory. The Regional Plans for Land Planning, Sustainable Development and Equality (SRADDET), which will be revised at the end of 2024, will set out the objectives for reducing land use. All geographical areas are affected, especially low-density areas: low-density developments with fewer than 8 dwellings account for 51% of artificialisation. However, planning practices are changing: we are seeing an improvement in space consumption efficiency. Urban renewal is a priority: there is a significant amount of brownfield land (170,000 ha), and the vacant housing stock (1 million) could be better utilised.

PRESERVING ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY

ANALYSIS & VIEWPOINTS



→ The central role of forests in environmental planning issues

As an ecosystem of central importance to all environmental issues, forests are central to the success of environmental transition. Our forests play an essential role as carbon sinks, major reservoirs of biodiversity and tools for enabling local regions to adapt to climate change.

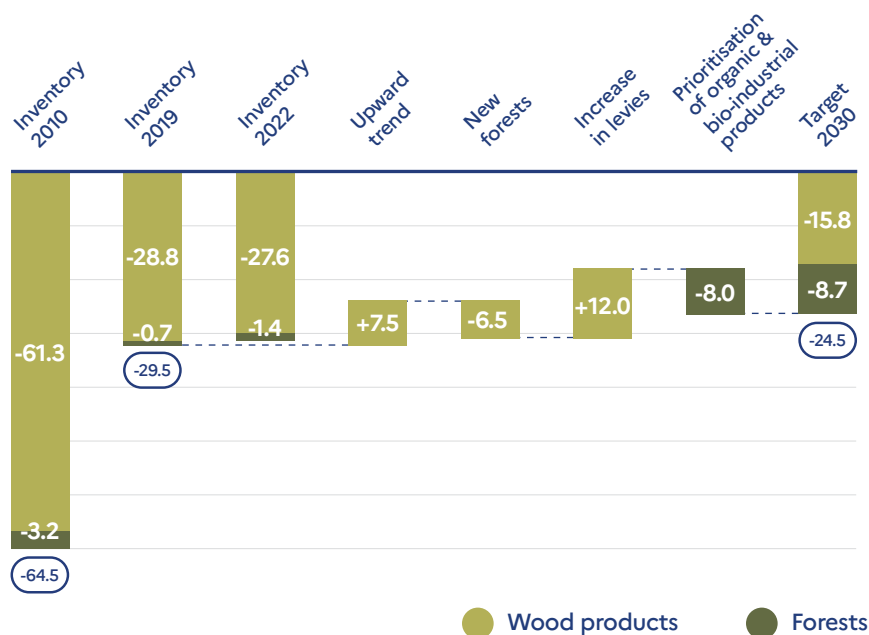
Our country's forestry policy is therefore one of the major tools of our environmental transition, and must be designed and implemented as such. Apart from certain obstacles to this principle, such as the fragmentation of private forest holdings or the imbalance between forest and game in certain areas, a succession of crises has been observed over the last few years: fires, repeated droughts, health crises, etc. These crises represent warnings for the future, with future climate conditions likely to lead to a proliferation of such events. One of the consequences of such crises, which can already be seen, is a reduction in the capacity of forests to store carbon: -50% between 2010 and 2020.

The solution for reversing this trend and preserving our forests lies in a proactive policy of forest renewal. Sustainably managed forests, with preserved biodiversity and a diversity of tree species adapted to climate change: this is the objective to be achieved through the renewal of 10% of our forests and the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy.

By having a strong downstream sector capable of processing the timber from our forests, we will increase the economic resilience of the upstream sector, and also ensure that we all take care to protect our forests.

Forest carbon sinks: offsetting the decline in forest carbon stocks by increasing the lifespan of harvested wood

Expected impact of the sector's decarbonisation strategies between 2019 and 2030 (MtCO₂e)

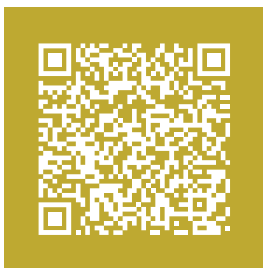




**FRANCE'S
OVERSEAS
TERRITORIES
ACCOUNT FOR
80%
OF NATIONAL
BIODIVERSITY**

**1 hectare of forest
in French Guiana
can be home to
over 300 species
of tree: more
than are found
in the whole
of continental
Europe.**

**All our
publications on
biodiversity**



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THE LIFE THAT SUSTAINS US

Biodiversity affects us all! This is quite simply because it determines the functioning of ecosystems, without which essential needs such as housing, transport, clothing, food and healthcare could not be met.

PRESERVING OUR LIVING CONDITIONS

On a day-to-day basis, we benefit far more from the services that nature provides than we might imagine: providing for daily needs (food, materials, fresh water, medicinal resources, etc.), regulating natural phenomena (air quality, carbon sequestration, flood prevention, maintaining soil fertility, etc.) or providing inspiration and well-being: think of the benefits of a walk in the woods.

A world in which ecosystems are deteriorating is daily becoming increasingly unstable, making it harder for us to take advantage of these essential services. We are feeling this already today: more frequent natural disasters (floods, droughts, etc.), the proliferation of pests in crops, and the rapid disappearance of pollinating insects. Economic activities are also being hit hard: no industrial facilities without sufficient water, no wood production without resilient forests, and no food production without healthy, functional soils. Our “little birds” and billions of trees share this superpower of providing us with life-giving services... provided we take care of them!

INVOLVEMENT AND PLANNING

Given the cross-cutting nature of the issues involved, preserving biodiversity is just as strategic as combating global warming if we are to make a success of environmental transition. We need to involve everyone – local authorities, THE STATE, businesses and the general public – to preserve and restore our soils, forests and wetlands.

But what's good for the climate is not necessarily so good for biodiversity. While some actions to promote biodiversity also contribute to efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change (such as greening cities), others are difficult to reconcile. For example, increasing biomass production for energy may have an impact on the disappearance of certain natural environments.

Hence the need to think about these different issues together, integrate them into a single framework and check that the measures to be taken are compatible. This is the purpose of the new National Biodiversity Strategy, published in November 2023, which shares this concern of central importance to environmental planning work.

GREEN PRODUCTION

TARGET
-114.6
Mt CO₂

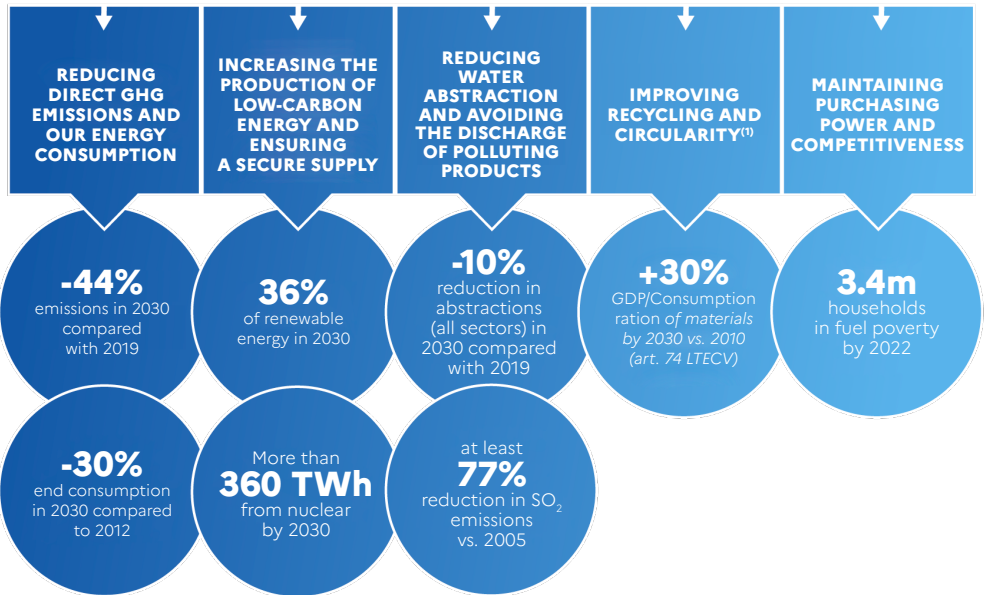
-40.7
Industry

-22.4
Transport and logistics

-23.1
Energy

-17.9
Service sector

-10.5
Waste



WHERE DO WE STAND?

→ INDUSTRY DECARBONISATION



Industry is showing strong momentum, having reduced CO₂ emissions from 80 Mt to 65 Mt (2019-2023), with a high proportion of structural work. The environmental transition contracts signed with 50 major emitting sites, and the six roadmaps defined with key sectors, cover 85% of industrial emissions.

→ TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS



Freight transport saw its emissions fall for the first time in 2023 (excluding the Covid period), with 2.5 Mt less than in 2022. The electrification of HGVs has begun, with 450 electric HGVs sold this year thanks to public support; electrification of light commercial vehicles (LCVs) continues to gain pace, with 7.7% of LCVs sold electrically in 2023, compared with 4.7% in 2022. However, the modal shift towards rail and river freight has fallen slightly, mainly due to the economic situation. As part of the implementation of the Conseil d'Orientation des Infrastructures (COI) investment trajectory, the State's financial support for rail freight and combined transport has been increased to reverse this trend.

→ CARBON-FREE ENERGY PRODUCTION



The production of carbon-free energy has continued to rise in France, thanks to the improved availability of nuclear power, the acceleration in the rate of installation of renewable electricity and the continued growth in biomethane. Overall, the share of renewable energies in final energy consumption exceeded 22% by 2023, and emissions from the energy sector fell sharply (-8 Mt compared with 2022). So we need to continue and build on this momentum.

→ SERVICE SECTOR



Emissions from the service sector have continued to fall, by around -5% in 2023. This is due in particular to ongoing efforts to reduce energy consumption and renovate buildings. To ensure further improvement, work is focusing on implementing the service sector eco-energy scheme, providing technical and financial support to local authorities for their own buildings, and planning the renovation of government buildings.

Caption: indicative overview of the level of commitment of measures to achieve the decarbonisation objective

Measures well under way
Measures under review

Measures needing more work

→ WASTE MANAGEMENT



The waste sector is unique in that it enables other sectors to avoid emissions (~23 Mt eqCO₂ avoided) through the increasing incorporation of recycled raw materials in industry, and the rise in methanisation and heat production. Reducing emissions from waste management means reducing the quantity of waste, increasing the amount of methane captured and recovered in landfill facilities, and recycling waste more effectively.

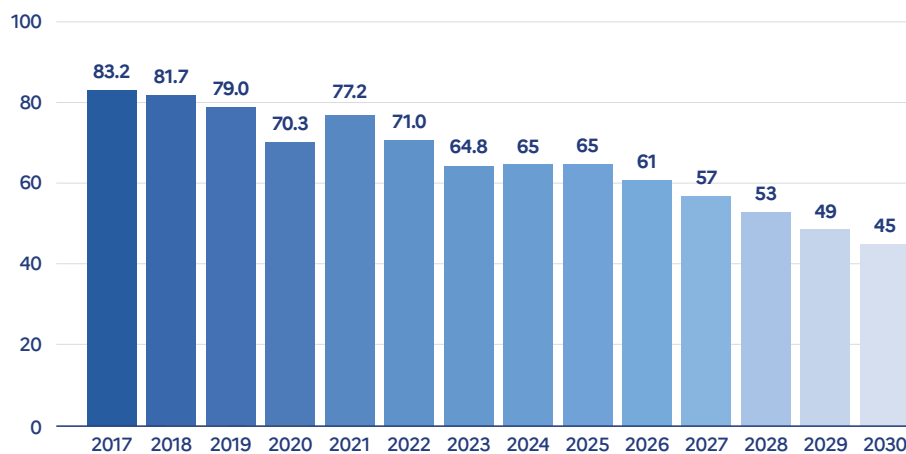
→ GREEN REINDUSTRIALISATION

Environmental planning offers an historic opportunity for reindustrialisation. France has launched the C3IV tax credit, part of the Green Industry Act, to encourage investment in strategic sectors such as batteries, wind power, solar panels and heat pumps. Between now and 2030, it plans to invest €23 billion and create 40,000 jobs, while reducing CO₂ emissions. The introduction of an environmental criterion for electric cars has enabled the production of 85% of vehicles sold in France to be relocated to Europe.

FOCUS ON KEY INDICATORS

Emissions from the manufacturing and construction industries

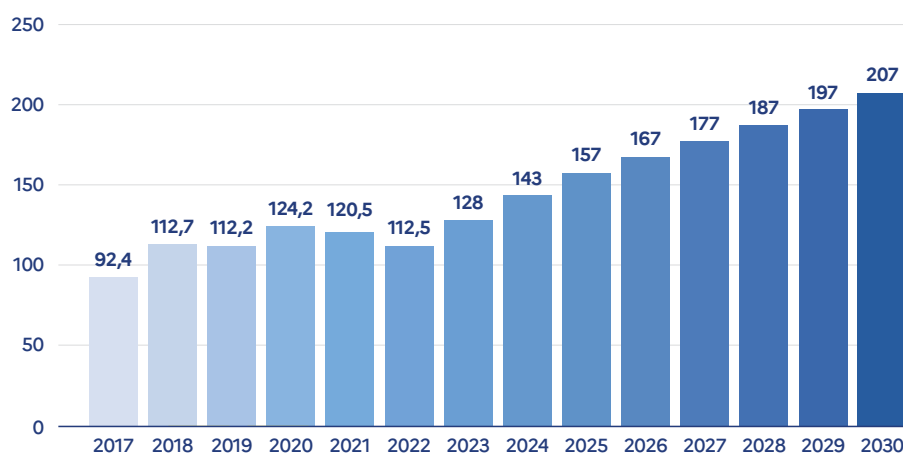
Millions of tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per year - metropolitan France and overseas territories



Source: CITEPA

Primary production of renewable electrical energy

In terawatt-hours - France (excluding Corsica for projections)



Source: SDES

The development of renewable energy in electricity will be key to meeting the electrification needs of other sectors. Renewable electricity production is set to double overall by 2030. Hydroelectricity is currently the main source, but solar and wind power (onshore and offshore) are making rapid progress, and will account for around three quarters of production by 2030.

TARGET
-114.6
Mt CO₂

-40.7
Industry

-22.4
Transport and logistics

-23.1
Energy

-17.9
Service sector

-10.5
Waste



➔ **Investment, sobriety and technology**
in support of industry

In 2023, greenhouse gas emissions in the industrial sector fell by 15 Mt eqCO₂ compared with 2019, marking a positive dynamic in line with the trajectory set by environmental planning.

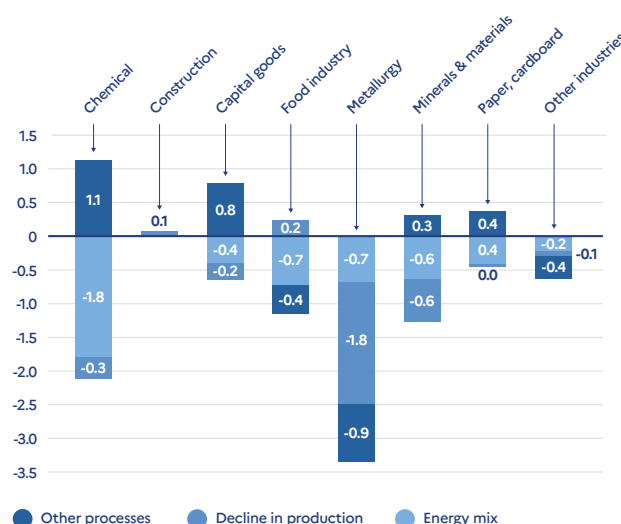
Electrification, energy efficiency and good management of biomass resources for industrial applications are already strategies that need to be deployed wholeheartedly, with investment supported by the State. With France 2030, 270 supported projects will reduce emissions by 6.6 Mt eqCO₂ per year, in line with environmental planning objectives. 11 of France's most highly-emitting industrial zones will also be supported in their environmental and energy transformation. Since the launch of the France 2030 investment plan, €1.8 billion has been committed in this area.

Environmental planning in industry also involves managing resources and reducing environmental impact. To achieve the national objective of reducing water consumption by 10% by 2030, the 16 sectors of the Conseil National de l'Industrie (National Industry Council) have drawn up water efficiency plans with over 100 measures to support companies. For example, the government is supporting 55 sites with high potential for reducing water consumption. Industrial sites must continue to receive support in their efforts to manage water more sparingly, with an assessment of funding requirements and the necessary regulatory adjustments.

Innovation, particularly in disruptive technologies, will also play an important role, and will eventually be integrated into environmental planning. In particular, France is developing an ambitious CO₂ capture, storage and utilisation (CCUS) strategy, providing a framework for the introduction of this technology in France and giving all stakeholders the regulatory and economic visibility they need to undertake their projects. Significant measures have also been taken on carbon-free hydrogen, with a production target of 6.5 GW by 2030. Technological advances and public assistance measures will soon be rolled out as part of the revised guidelines for the national hydrogen strategy.

The French industrial sector is making significant progress towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions and sustainably managing resources. The plans and initiatives to be implemented over the long term show a clear path towards decarbonisation, with ongoing support for emerging technologies and the necessary regulatory adjustments.

Estimated change in emissions by cause for the main industrial sectors (MtCO₂/year) 2019-2022



Industrial emissions fell from 80 to 65 Mt between 2019 and 2023. Although falling production accounted for around a third of this reduction, the decarbonisation of industrial processes is accelerating sharply. The decarbonisation plan aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 44% between 2019 and 2030, with carbon neutrality by 2050.

**IF NO THOUGHT
IS GIVEN TO
BALANCED
DEVELOPMENT
WHEN
IMPLEMENTING
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TENSIONS OVER
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ARISE AS EARLY
AS 2030.**

.....

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RENEWABLE HEAT

Electrification of processes is often touted as a ready-made answer to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. It is necessary, but not sufficient. Increased nuclear capacity and an acceleration in the production of renewable energies would not, on their own, cover all requirements for replacing fossil fuels. We therefore also need to plan for the development of renewable heat; for example, through bioenergy, geothermal energy and solar thermal energy.

BIOMASS: A COVETED AND LIMITED RESOURCE

Biomass will play a key role in the production of bioenergy (biogas, biofuels and solid fuels), which will continue to be required for industrial purposes and to power certain types of vehicle. Expectations are immense: the transport and construction sectors, and many players in the energy and chemicals industries, have made it one of the key pillars of their future growth. Two major risks have already been identified: the risk of encroaching on essential usages, such as food production or the carbon sink functions performed by forests and agricultural soils, and the risk of damaging biodiversity and the resilience of ecosystems. If no thought is given to balanced development when implementing and using biomass solutions, tensions over biomass could arise as early as 2030.

TRADE-OFFS TO BE ANTICIPATED

Priorities need to be set with regard to usage, giving priority first and foremost to the principles of sobriety and efficiency, and to alternative solutions, where these exist. For example, electrification is deemed to be preferable for private car travel, with electric vehicles currently the most technically and financially advanced solution. For other purposes, however, trade-offs will be necessary: this is the case, for example, for heating buildings, where biogas is not the only possible answer to decarbonising existing gas boilers. Tensions over biomass also impose a need to make better use of other sources of renewable heat: solar thermal energy and geothermal energy in particular, while also relying on heating networks, the development of which needs to be stepped up.

A TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL CHALLENGE

By 2030, an average of 300,000 homes a year must be connected to such networks, and their heat delivery tripled. The challenge is both technical and financial: such a quantum leap implies large-scale development of the sectors, equipment and infrastructure involved. The same issues apply to the other bioenergy and renewable heat sectors. The French government will support players in this type of project; e.g.: through the "Fonds Chaleur" fund. The success of the national low-carbon strategy depends on it, and it would not be possible without the contribution of bioenergy and renewable heat.

BETTER FOOD

OBJECTIVE
- 12.1
Mt CO₂

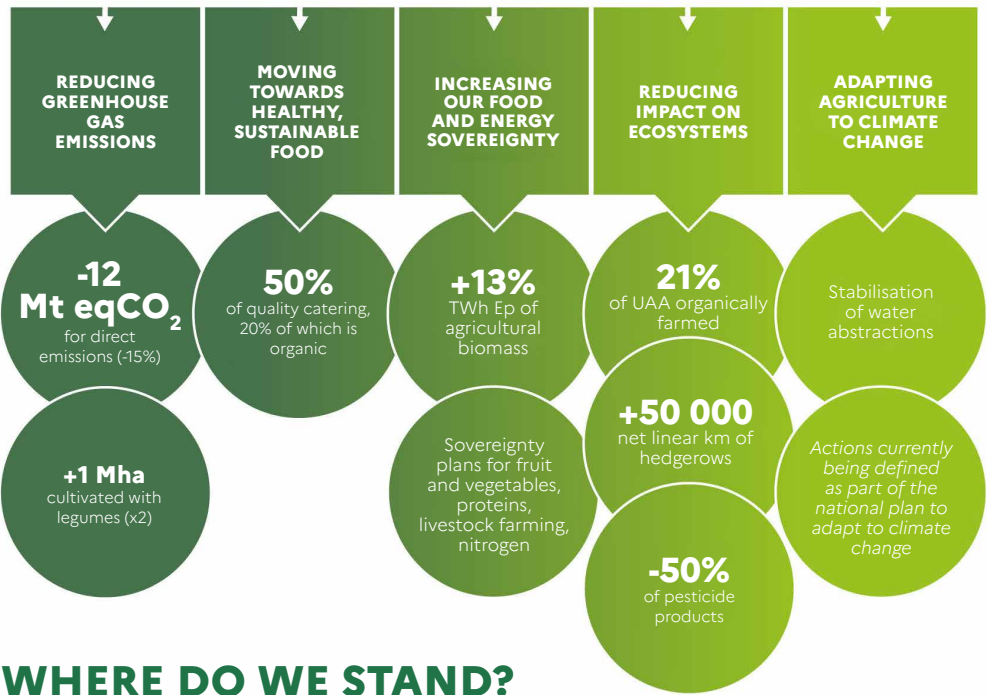
-7.9
Livestock farming

-3.8
Nitrogen

-0.5
Agricultural machinery

Agricultural production

Food



WHERE DO WE STAND?

→ LOWER CONSUMPTION OF NITROGEN FERTILISERS



The plan targets a 30% reduction in the consumption of nitrogen fertilisers by 2030, resulting in a saving of 6 Mt eqCO₂. The most important factor in the reduction of agricultural emissions, this trajectory is broadly on track, although this is due to a temporary surge in the price of nitrogen. Between 2019 and 2023, the volume of nitrogen delivered to French farms fell by 17%, and emissions linked to mineral fertilisers and soil improvers fell by 14%.

→ AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY



The consumption of non-road diesel by agriculture generated 8 Mt eqCO₂ in 2022, i.e. 2% of national emissions. Work involving agricultural equipment manufacturers, users, energy companies and the French government is aimed at drawing up a roadmap for decarbonisation and industrial sovereignty for agricultural equipment by 2030, with an initial target of a 15% reduction in emissions compared with 2022, and a 95% reduction by 2050, i.e. the end of RNG.

→ CHANGES IN DIETARY HABITS

In line with the recommendations of the French National Nutrition and Health Programme (PNNH), the plan aims to make our meals more vegetarian – with more plant-based products and less animal-based products – and more local, seasonal and organic products. Meat consumption should focus on higher-quality meat (e.g. grass-fed beef) produced in France. Interministerial work to prepare the National Food Nutrition Climate Strategy (SNANC) is currently being finalised. The aim of this strategy is to set out the broad guidelines for food and nutrition.

→ LIVESTOCK FARMING



Environmental planning supports a model of sustainable, local, grazing livestock farming that is beneficial to our meadows and landscapes, as well as to the self-sufficiency in fodder of our farms and our food sovereignty. However, the trends we are seeing are not yet the right ones: in addition to rapid reductions in the sizes of our livestock herds, which absolutely must be halted, we are seeing increased concentration upstream and a dangerous decline in the grassland model, and downstream consumption trends that favour imports. A great deal of work remains to be done to inform consumers, make transitions bearable and share the cost, risk and value more effectively.

Caption: indicative overview of the level of commitment of measures to achieve the decarbonisation objective

Measures well under way
 Measures needing more work
 Measures under review

Measures well under way
 Measures needing more work

➔ RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

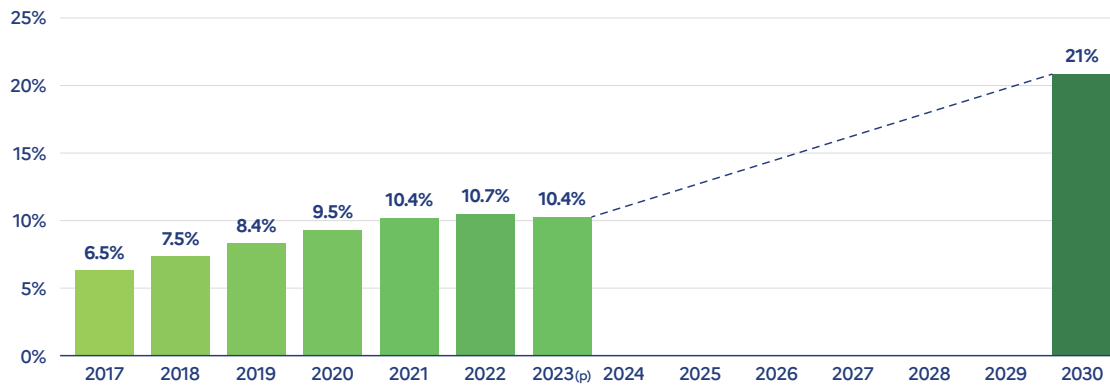
Fishing in a way that allows all species to reproduce and the ecosystem to function sustainably: this is the European objective of achieving maximum sustainable yield. In France today, 63% of aquaculture species are at this level. The National Biodiversity Strategy and the National Strategy for the Sea and Coastline include ambitious measures to increase this figure, while supporting the sector in reducing its impact on the environment.

➔ MORE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The unprecedented fall in demand for organic products since 2020 is at odds with the production and consumption objectives of environmental planning. As of 2024, organic farming accounts for 10.4% of French farmland, with a target of 21% by 2030. The supply of organic food in mass catering remains a priority, and is currently estimated at 13% by 2022 for canteens that have declared their supply online (~ 25% of canteens), compared with a target of 20% for all school, hospital and company canteens (EGALIM law).

FOCUS ON KEY INDICATORS

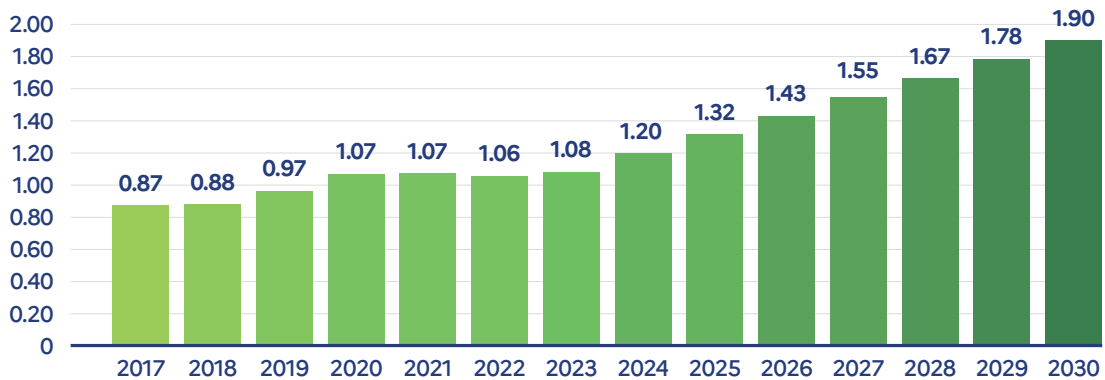
Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) for organic farming Metropolitan France and Overseas



Source: Agence Bio

Area under legume crops

Millions of hectares - Metropolitan France and Overseas



Source: Agreste (SAA microdata)

Legumes are strategic crops for fertilisation, soya cake sovereignty and their nutritional qualities on the plate. Nonetheless, planted legume area is declining, mainly because of its low value compared with other crops and the need for the entire sector to make the transition (storage, logistics, handling). A fertiliser plan incorporating legumes is currently being prepared.

BETTER FOOD

OBJECTIVE
-12.1
Mt CO₂

-7.9
Livestock farming

-3.8
Nitrogen

-0.5
Agricultural machinery

Agricultural production

Food

ANALYSIS & VIEWPOINTS



➔ **No food sovereignty without environmental planning**

In April 2024, the Government submitted to Parliament a report on agricultural and food sovereignty, coordinated by the SGPE, involving a wide range of stakeholders. An analysis of more than 100 indicators shows that France remains a sovereign country in terms of food and agriculture, but with some worrying weaknesses.

French agriculture remains the largest in Europe in terms of surface area, with some of the highest yields, but is suffering from the impact of climatic variations.

With 20% of our production by volume exported, the agri-food trade balance remains positive overall, with the exception of the European Union. Our production is heavily dependent on certain sectors, in which consumption is increasing, such as fertilisers, animal feed, processed products, poultry, rapeseed, durum wheat, seafood and rice. Changes in French eating habits also play a decisive role in the development of our sovereignty.

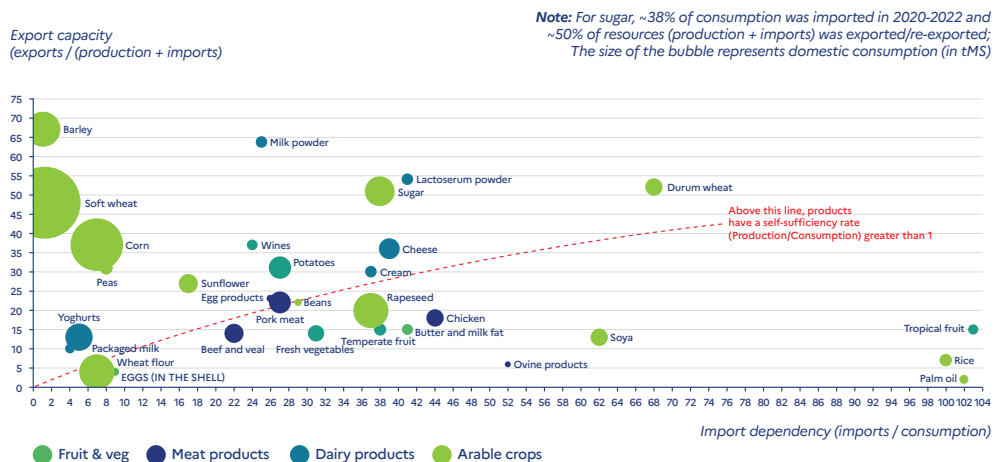
In addition to food, biomass resources are key to the country's industrial and energy sovereignty, even though its production is subject to increasing physical constraints (soil, yields).

French agricultural sovereignty can be sustained if the economic resilience of our farms and industries is maintained. Doing so not only ensures export competitiveness, but also makes the industry attractive to the younger generation, and delivers the means to enable innovation and agro-environmental change.

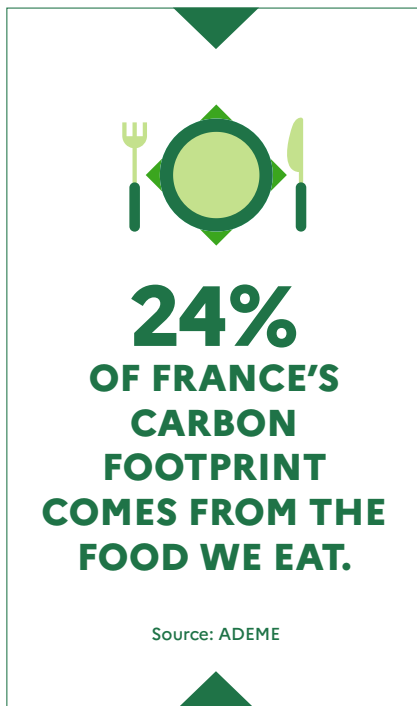
Climate change is putting the means of production under pressure: environmental planning strategies are improving the resilience of agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture to climate change and helping to maintain France's agricultural and food sovereignty.

A bird's-eye view of the foreign trade exposure of the main agri-food sectors

Export capacity (exports / (production + imports))



Source: Study by France AgriMer, "Sovereignty - insights from balance sheet indicators" February 2023



HEALTHY FOR THE BODY AND THE PLANET

There are many good reasons to be concerned about what's on our plates, and it's not just a question of taste! Chronic diseases linked to nutrition remain a major issue in France: the rate of overweight people is at a historically high level: 47% of adults were overweight in 2020, including 17% who were obese. And from a climate point of view, our food is the second largest source of greenhouse gas emissions (24%). The good news is that the measures that need to be taken are all complementary, because what's good for health is also good for the environment. French people who have the best diets from a nutritional point of view emit 18% less greenhouse gases. A comprehensive approach is therefore desirable and possible, making it possible to orchestrate an environmental plan for our food while at the same time taking care of our health.

In addition, changes in eating habits must be accompanied by an increase in quality, with priority given to organic, local and seasonal products, and a diversification of the foods we eat. For example, tuna, salmon and cod alone account for almost all fish consumption in France. Yet these three species are overwhelmingly imported (and will remain so), and are overfished; indeed, cod supplies have collapsed entirely. This over-specialisation is not only destructive for ecosystems, but also very risky in terms of maintaining global food security.



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A TRANSFORMATION IN LINE WITH PRODUCTION

To achieve this balance, the trajectories of French agricultural production and food consumption must converge to ensure food sovereignty, economic resilience for French farmers, the health of French people and environmental balance. Convergence is within our grasp, because improvements on the plate also constitute improvements in the field: growing legumes enriches the soil with nitrogen, while diversifying crops helps to develop biodiversity and preserve water resources.

This is a difficult task. Not only because we are not entitled to dictate standards that affect our private food choices, but also because our goal is to ensure the continued existence of high-quality, profitable French agriculture. Consumers and farmers alike are invited to change their practices and behaviour, not by opposition or imposition, but through their support for this change.

The recurring vagaries of the climate are clearly forcing us to make a shared effort to adapt, which can only encourage us to make progress together. Each of us supports local agriculture through the food we eat.

SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION

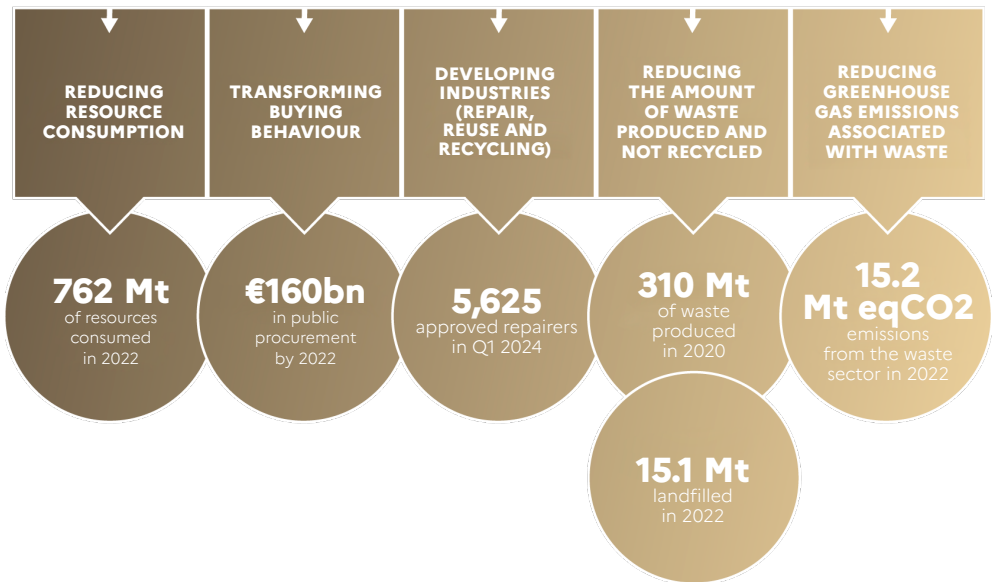
Towards a circular economy

Rethinking our production and consumption models

Encouraging sober and responsible consumption

Better informing the consumer

Stepping up responsible purchasing by economic operators and public authorities



WHERE DO WE STAND?

→ ENVIRONMENTAL LABELLING

Environmental labelling is based on the development of a reliable and agreed methodology for estimating the environmental impact of a product’s life cycle, which will enable consumers to make informed and responsible choices. Initially focusing on the textile and food sectors – the method envisaged has already been shared with stakeholders – the scheme will gradually be extended to other product categories (cosmetics, furniture, etc.). Impact measurement is built around the environmental cost of a product in absolute terms.

→ RESPONSIBLE PURCHASING

Better consumption also means better purchasing, by increasing sobriety and taking environmental externalities into account in both public and private purchasing. Today, 18% of local authority contracts include an environmental provision, compared with 53% of GOVERNMENT contracts. Our aim is to be able to measure the environmental impact of these purchases over time. The Government will also shortly be adopting a new scheme for the promotion of socially and economically responsible public procurement (SPASER), in line with environmental planning.

→ CIRCULAR BUSINESS MODELS

Resources are not inexhaustible, and so we need to rethink our production and consumption models. It is a practical and strategic necessity, firstly to transform the economic offer – 80% of the environmental impact of products is determined at the design stage – and secondly to support change; for example towards an economy driven by functionality, local industrial ecology, longer product life and, lastly, increased recycling capacity.

→ RESPONSIBLE COMMUNICATION

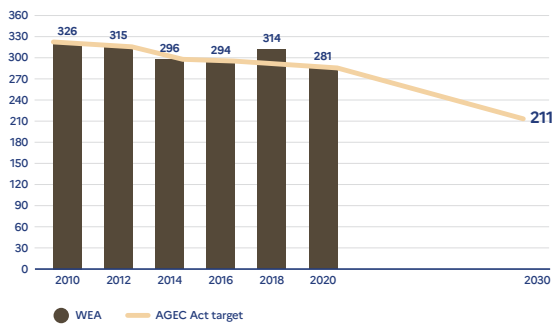
The aim is to fight more and more effectively against greenwashing, to encourage more ambitious voluntary commitments (for example, through Climate Contracts), and to organise conferences on communication and commercial practices.

➔ REPAIR, REUSE, RECYCLE

The circular economy supports local economic activities and jobs. 430,000 FTEs are already involved in extending the life of goods (repair, re-use) and waste collection/management (including recycling). The economic value of the good created during the production phase is extended by means of repair/reuse activities and even recovered during the reconditioning and recycling phases. It is therefore vitally important to extend the lifespan of goods; for example, by enabling repair and reuse to become the default outcome: by increasing the reparability of products, the number of repairers (5,625 by 2024) and reconditioners, and also by increasing the potential quantities of used products. The system has been improved and simplification measures introduced, but repair and re-use still need to be scaled up.

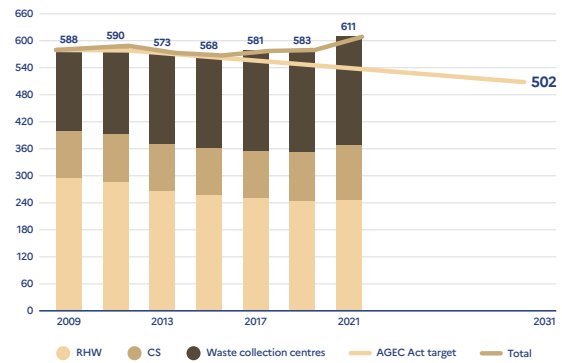
FOCUS ON KEY INDICATORS

Production of waste from economic activities (WEA) in Mt

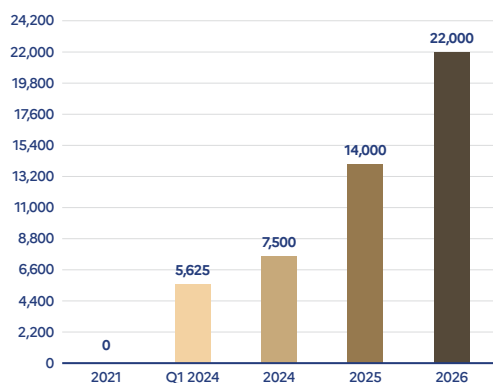


Source: ADEME

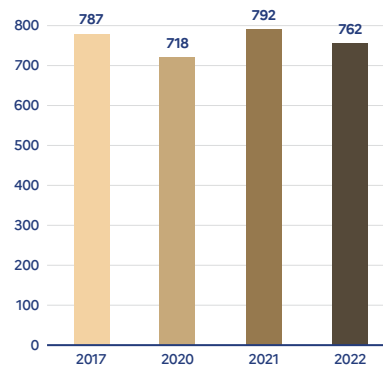
Production of household and related waste (HRW), kg/person



Number of approved repairers



Resource consumption in France Domestic and imported (Mt)



Source: Eurostat

Towards a circular economy

Rethinking our production and consumption models

Encouraging sober and responsible consumption

Better informing the consumer

Stepping up responsible purchasing by economic operators and public authorities

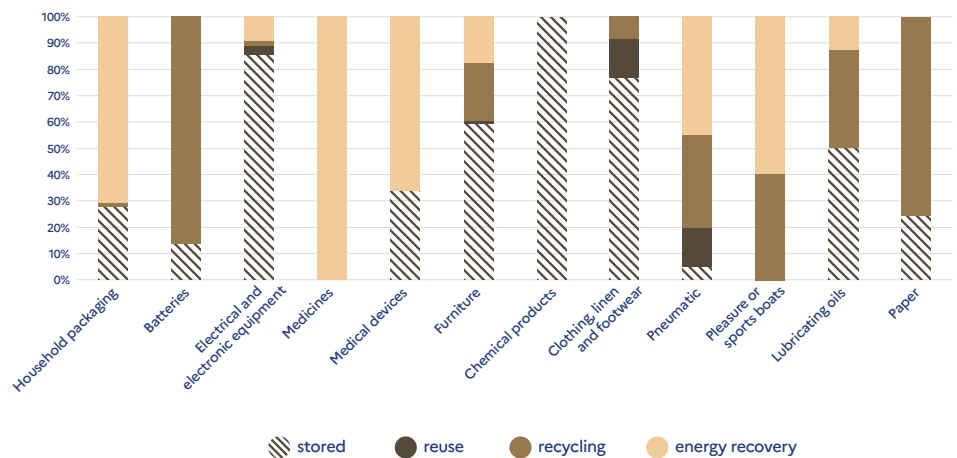


→ The decisive role of EPR schemes

The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme is an important component of prevention, waste management and the “polluter pays” principle. as a result of changes in European law and the AGEC Act, EPR schemes have recently been given a boost: the scope of their remit has been broadened, new channels have been created and their responsibilities have been increased, particularly in the area of repair and re-use. France is the country with the most EPR schemes, with over twenty by 2025.

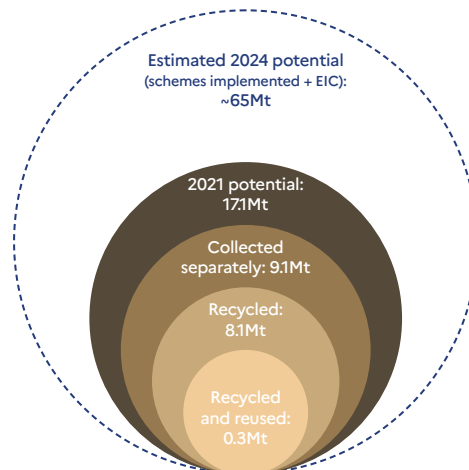
Although the results show an increase in waste collection and recycling in this area, not all of the targets set have been met, and reuse is still low (2.3% of potential waste). EPR schemes should therefore be used more to promote waste prevention and optimise waste recovery. An inspection programme is currently underway. Its aim is to modernise the framework for overseeing and regulating these schemes. This could be achieved through an independent regulatory body. Ultimately, the scheme is intended to encourage the various players to be as efficient as possible.

EPR scheme performance rate (%)

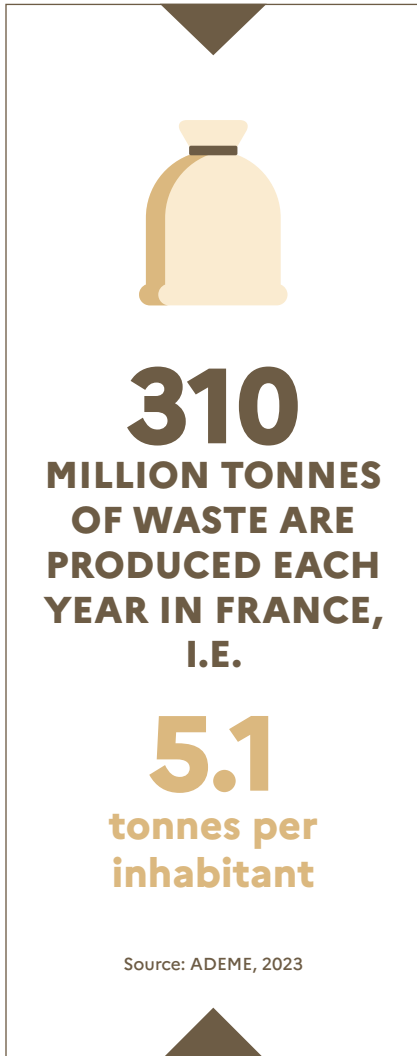


Source: MEMO REP 2022

Potential waste generated by EPR schemes



Source: ADEME



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on the circular
economy**



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PUTTING AN END TO THE DISPOSABLE SOCIETY

Since the Industrial Revolution, our economy has developed according to a linear model: extracting raw materials to manufacture products that are quickly consumed, quickly discarded and transformed into waste. The main weakness of this model is that it ignores the physical limits of the resources used by our production systems, and also the often distant origins of products and raw materials. Whether the resource in question is copper, the availability and accessibility of which are prerequisites for energy transition; silicon, which is essential for the development of the digital economy; or quite simply water, the facts are clear: sooner or later, these resources will run out if nothing is done to limit the quantities of materials used. The second reason for change is the amount of waste produced by our production model, and more generally, the impact that all products and services have on our environment at every stage of their life cycle. Reducing our waste, reusing and recycling are all practices that help to limit our greenhouse gas emissions and prevent land and sea pollution from creating disasters for ecosystems.

This transition from a linear economy to a circular economy is essential, both in economic and environmental terms. It helps to bring the places where we produce and consume closer together, in France and in Europe. And if we equip ourselves with the appropriate resources, it can be implemented without having to give up the comfortable lifestyle to which we have become accustomed in our consumer society.

A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECONOMY

The benefits of the circular economy go beyond the creation of added value for manufacturers alone. The value that is created is developed and shared between a number of players, including repairers, reconditioners, re-users and recyclers. It makes a positive contribution to gross domestic product, reduces environmental externalities, ensures a secure supply of materials and strengthens our capacity to reduce carbon in other transition areas. Successfully securing and recycling a raw material like lithium, for example, will help us to achieve low-carbon transportation.

A POTENTIAL SOURCE OF NEW JOBS

The challenge is to move away from a throwaway society and wasteful consumption. This presupposes that stakeholders who share the same vision can agree on the approach and means for achieving it. The sustainable supply of resources, the organisation of flows to enable reuse and recycling, and the provision of training in repair and reconditioning are all issues that need to be examined on a sector-by-sector basis. The role of environmental planning is precisely to enable this type of coordination and convergence of efforts. Ultimately, this transition to a circular economy could create thousands of new jobs.



GOING FURTHER

**Further work on
environmental planning**



©Arnaud Buissou / Terra

Adaptation to climate change and health

ADAPTATION: PREPARING FOR A +4°C RISE IN FRANCE

The effects of climate change are already visible and are set to become more pronounced, leading to an increase in the cost of damage and less resilient economic sectors, unless adaptation measures are taken. Given these risks, a credible adaptation policy must be implemented: although it is necessary to strengthen upstream prevention in order to limit damage and its costs, it is also necessary, downstream, to implement appropriate crisis management and shared strategies for assuming responsibility for damage, in the interests of national solidarity.

The adaptation policy must specify how the burden of adaptation is to be shared between THE STATE, local authorities, insurance companies, businesses and households, taking the abilities and responsibilities of each stakeholder into account.

Adaptation to climate change must be integrated into all our public policies. In order to align efforts, a reference warming trajectory has been set: +3°C worldwide by 2100 (and +4°C in metropolitan France), representing the current commitments made by GOVERNMENTS worldwide. The forthcoming National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNACC) will set out the various measures needed to respond to existing crises, develop preventive measures and continually improve our knowledge of impacts and solutions. It will provide a framework to ensure that all stakeholders (local authorities, businesses, citizens)

understand the issues and have the tools to take action at their own level.

HEALTH: AN ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSITION PLAN TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE

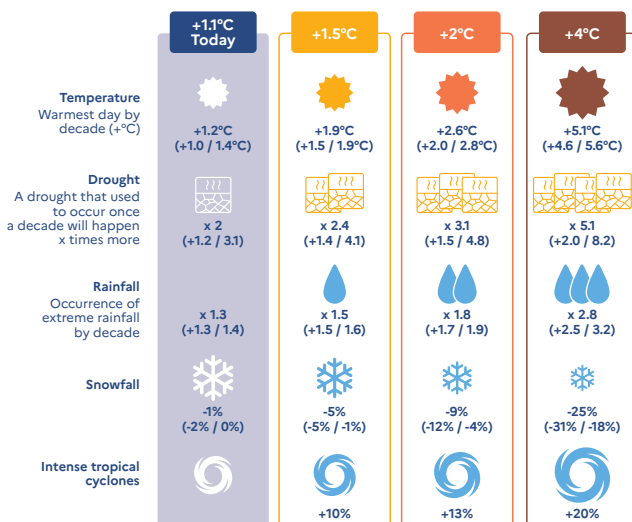
The implementation of environmental planning has had a number of major positive outcomes on the health of the French people. These “co-benefits” affect the whole population, albeit in different ways for different groups: the most vulnerable groups in terms of health or socio-economic status are the most likely to benefit.

The effects on health apply to all areas and can be direct or indirect, very localised or widespread. They are mainly the result of improvements in (i) air quality, (ii) water and food quality, and (iii) physiological condition in general (thermal comfort, physical activity, noise pollution, etc.).

Environmental transition will help to reduce the occurrence of many illnesses. These health impacts are also accompanied by major socio-economic benefits, in the form of reduced health insurance expenditure, more days worked, higher life expectancy in good health, and so on. In addition, France is sometimes penalised for non-compliance with European environmental regulations, which environmental transition should make it possible to reduce or even avoid.

Lastly, the French healthcare system is itself a source of GHG emissions, impacts on biodiversity and natural resources, and degradation and pollution of natural environments. A roadmap for environmental planning in the healthcare system was launched in May 2023, and an environmental planning agreement was signed in December between the stakeholders, covering property management, energy, waste, mobility, digital technology, purchasing and healthcare treatment.

Every degree counts: what can we expect?



Sources: Météo-France

UP TO **10,500** DEATHS AVOIDED
per year if we improve
air quality

For greater adoption of environmental planning

LE BON PLAN: THE WORKSHOP THAT INTRODUCES YOU TO ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

To make it easier for all applicable stakeholders to get to grips with their role in implementing environmental planning, the SGPE has devised a participatory workshop which, in just two hours, familiarises them with all the strategies and enables them to visualise their impact on our decarbonisation trajectory, on our consumption of resources and on biodiversity.

The workshop will also help them to understand the planning method, i.e. the systemic approach to transition and the logic of integrating constraints, be they physical, temporal or social.

Thanks to this mediation tool based on the rigorous and transparent task of environmental planning, which has been created without losing sight of the inherent complexity of the approach, **more than 500 stakeholders have already gained a clearer idea of the road ahead and confidence in our collective ability to make environmental transition a reality.**

In order to engage a wide audience and serve as a basis for informed debate, participation in and facilitation of this workshop is free and open to all.

THE BEGINNINGS OF A STAKEHOLDER COMMUNITY

Since the plan's publication in September 2023, education and discussion on environmental planning have continued. Initiatives including workshops, Q&A sessions on LinkedIn, a monthly newsletter, a digital dashboard, illustrated infographics and publication of our working documents have enabled us to bring together tens of thousands of affected French people with an interest in our way of making environmental transition possible, fair and effective.

These initiatives point to the need to build a community of committed stakeholders – each with the power to act in one or more planning strategy areas, depending on their responsibility – who must be agents for greater engagement over the coming months.

Find out more about our workshop and tools on our website:

info.gouv.fr/france-nation-verte



LE BON PLAN

GET INVOLVED IN ECOLOGICAL PLANNING!

The workshop offering a comprehensive overview and preparation for action



At international level

To ensure its increasing effectiveness, the environmental planning method is enhanced by interactions and the sharing of experience from other countries, each of which faces the challenges of environmental transition.

While the French method is inspiring – and has indeed become a tool of diplomacy and influence – other major economies around the world are undertaking planning processes that reveal issues that are often specific to each country. For more than a year, and following numerous meetings, the General Secretariat for Environmental Planning has been benchmarking, particularly within the European Union and the G20 countries, with the aim of improving our method and identifying common paths for progress.



A PARTNERSHIP WITH BRAZIL

Following the French President's visit to Brazil in March 2024, a partnership was launched to analyse our respective environmental planning methods. Brazilian Deputy Finance Minister Rafael Dubeux travelled to Paris on 17 and 18 June to present the state of Brazilian climate planning and to receive a briefing on the French plan and method.



INSIGHTS INTO THE APPROACHES

Several European and G20 countries are implementing their environmental transition using a planning approach. Some already had a long tradition of planning, rooted in their model of governance and economic development (China, Japan, Indonesia, Singapore, Rwanda, etc.). Others use a sector-driven strategy, backed up by an implementation timetable (Netherlands, USA, Sweden, Finland, etc.).

These "planning" processes support a political strategy, clarifying the objectives and the stages to be completed, including the necessary technical interactions and relations with stakeholders and economic players, particularly industry. Lastly, there are initiatives to assess the measures implemented and their ability to achieve the objectives, enabling the policies deployed to be adjusted at both national and local level.

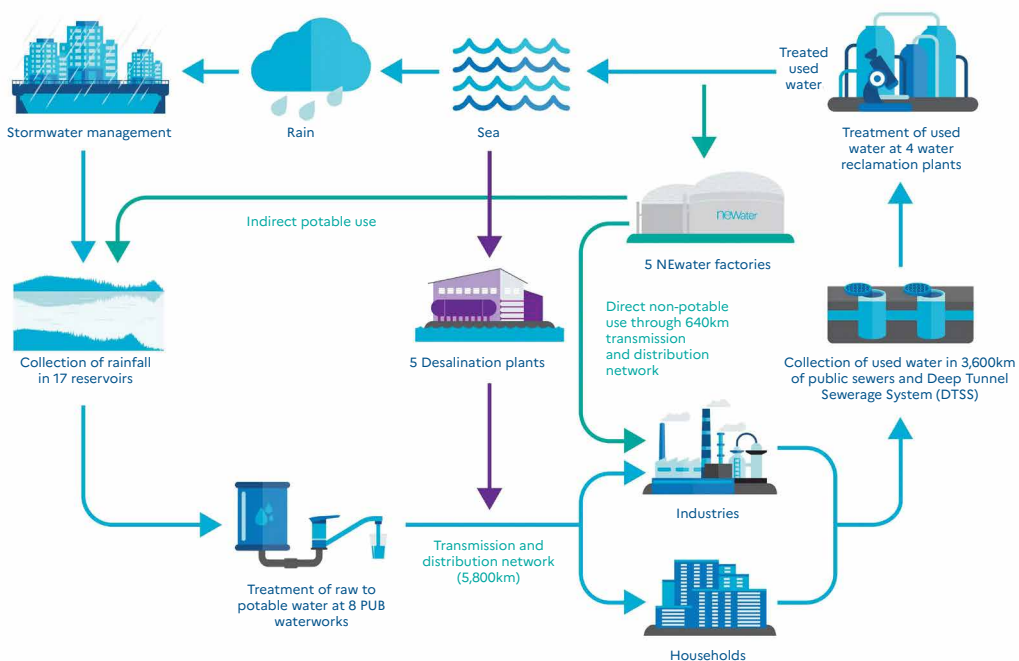
At international level

THE EXAMPLE OF THE NETHERLANDS AND SINGAPORE

In the Netherlands the climate plan, steered by the Ministry of the Economy and Climate, defines the objectives to be achieved, the measures to be taken and their timing. It is assessed each year by an independent organisation, the PBL, which indicates how far the plan has fallen short of its targets. The government is required to achieve its objectives, following a court ruling that criticised it for insufficient action. Economic stakeholders, particularly in industry, are closely involved in defining and implementing measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that fall within their remit. Negotiation enables the stakeholders involved to take ownership of their obligations. Parliament is also involved in defining this policy.

In Singapore, due to a lack of resources that made the country dependent on water supplies from Malaysia, an ambitious plan was drawn up over a period of more than 50 years, making the island self-sufficient by bringing together all its resources. Reservoirs have been created or enlarged since the end of the 19th century to provide freshwater storage in several locations. The final dam stores fresh water from the sea. Almost all (80%) of the water that falls on Singapore or flows through its networks is recycled, allowing water and wastewater to be reused. A large underground network has been built to collect this water, which is then treated to ensure its purity for specific industrial uses (e.g. semiconductors). Finally, as a last resort, a seawater desalination plant can supply fresh water if required. Malaysia's water supply contract runs until 2060. Pricing is tailored accordingly: every additional cost is factored in. A social pricing system helps the most disadvantaged to pay, as consumption is on an individual basis.

Singapore's "water loop"



(National Climate Change Secretariat of Singapore)

At international level

LESSONS LEARNED

We are learning from both the successes and the mistakes already made elsewhere, without ignoring the need to adapt to the specific characteristics of each country.

#1

THE TRANSITION NARRATIVE:

all of the most successful countries in implementing their plans base their environmental transition on a political strategy:

- Indonesia has adopted the “Golden Indonesia 2025-2045” plan, which aims to create a “sovereign, advanced and sustainable archipelago country”. Its objectives are to increase per capita income, reduce poverty and inequality, and achieve net zero emissions (93.5% reduction).
- Denmark, Sweden and Finland are aiming to improve the well-being and health of their citizens through an environmental transition plan.
- Japan, the United States and Canada associate environmental transition with strong economic opportunities, leading to the creation of new jobs and the development of new industries. For example, Canada’s climate plan is called “A Healthy Environment and a Healthy Economy”.

#2

CLARIFICATION OF OBJECTIVES:

the European Commission has defined, clarified and published the European Union’s objectives in the form of the Green Pact in 2019, announcing Europe’s ambition to be the first carbon-neutral continent.

#3

THE DEFINITION OF INDICATORS to measure and evaluate the implementation of environmental transition, based on indicators defined as part of the sustainable development objectives, or international thematic strategies such as the national climate or biodiversity strategies.

#4

METHODS FOR EVALUATING PUBLIC POLICIES

in environmental transition: in the Netherlands, the PBL organisation is independent, has 200 staff and a budget of around €40m, and carries out an annual review of the implementation of climate policy, which is then revised by the government where necessary.

#5

AN ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSITION cannot be achieved in a democracy without the involvement of civil society players: in Denmark, a Climate Change Summit is held every year with the participation of citizens. Other Danish initiatives, such as the Youth Climate Council and the Green Ideas Bank, enable citizens to make a contribution to public decision-making. The people of Switzerland, however, rejected a referendum on a law introducing an incentive tax to combat climate change.

#6

A CREDIBLE LONG-TERM TRAJECTORY

Lastly, it is clear that environmental transitions must be based on long-term objectives anchored in 15 or 20-year plans, and be guaranteed a stable budgetary trajectory: Singapore’s 50-year plan, Indonesia’s 20-year plan, the European Union’s 2050 objectives, etc.

The logo for 'France Nation Verte' is positioned in the upper left corner. It features the words 'FRANCE', 'NATION', and 'VERTE' stacked vertically. 'FRANCE' and 'NATION' are in a dark blue, bold, sans-serif font. 'VERTE' is in a lighter blue, bold, sans-serif font, followed by a green chevron symbol pointing to the right. The background of the entire page is a photograph of a sandy dune with tall, dry grasses blowing in the wind, with a beach and ocean visible in the distance under a cloudy sky.

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