

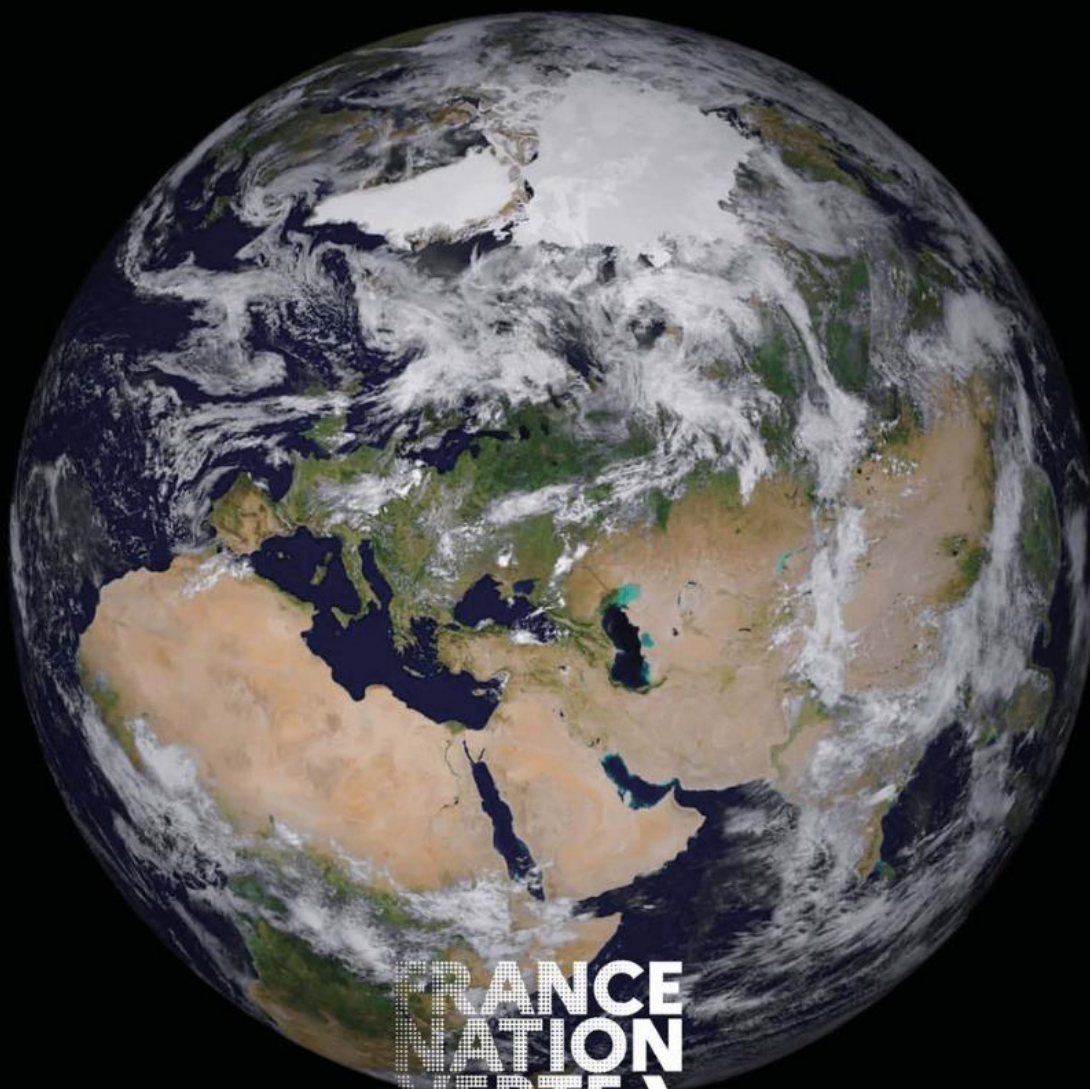


GOUVERNEMENT

*Liberté
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European and international strategy 2023-2027

of the French Ministry of Ecological Transition
and Territorial Cohesion, the Ministry of Energy
Transition and the State Secretary for the Sea



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Foreword

Our ministries must take into consideration the European and international scope if they want to successfully introduce public policies. Taking ministerial priorities to the international sphere involves harnessing a wide-ranging framework for action and mobilising multiple players and tools that can sometimes be difficult to access. In order to succeed, our initiatives should be coordinated, understandable and in keeping with priorities that are shared between administration and the body politic to ensure they are more efficient and meaningful.

The aim of this strategy is therefore to establish a common framework for our three ministries, in line with the skills and prerogatives of each one, in order to move away from the ‘tyranny of the urgent’ approach and together define a goal over the medium term in which we can invest our resources and our efforts. The purpose of this document is therefore to guide our work on a daily basis, while adapting over time to the new issues to face and new government policy guidelines.

This strategy is the result of collaborative work between the ministries, along with input from a wide variety of stakeholders. It also serves as a means of presenting our vision of the world, our ambitions and our commitments, with transparency and responsibility.

Finally, this strategy shows the full extent of the issues we are faced with today, and the existential challenges lying ahead. In that respect, it includes a motivational dimension which characterises the way our ministries work and that we would like to share with as many people as possible, through this document.



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Appendix 2 details the **main bodies**, both bilateral and multilateral, European and international, in which the ministries have an involvement, with a reminder of the means of intervention and key dates for each entity.

Appendix 3 lists the **main financial instruments** (French, European and international) that are available to the ministries, with a description of their targets, conditions for making claims and what is at stake.

Appendix 4 evokes the **ministerial organisation** of European and international action.

Appendix 5 presents the **management chart** for the strategy including the goals, means, those responsible, milestones and indicators.



Summary

The work of the French Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion, Ministry of Energy Transition and the State Secretary for the Sea (hereafter known as 'the ministries'), shows a very strong European and international dimension. This broad scope is essential, particularly due to the impact of the regulations and standards developed, that serve as a framework for any ministerial action (environment, transport, energy, etc.). It also offers a major opportunity to showcase France's vision, help it thrive, for it to be known and shared by as many partners as possible.

This strategy aims to define a shared vision over the medium term (2023-2027) for these 'ministries' and to identify the priorities and initiatives that need to be introduced in Europe and in the world, to implement the strategy. It is organised around four topical chapters that describe the shared goals, and two cross-disciplinary chapters that present the courses of action involved in the strategy, as well as governance and steering.

During the design phase, this strategy involved extensive consultation to discern the expectations and suggestions of the ministries' main partners, across all categories.

Combat climate change, decarbonise the economy and strengthen sovereignty

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), we are now certain that climate change is due to human activity, and that it is progressing at an unprecedented pace. The resulting natural disasters are becoming increasingly common. According to the 'ministries', combating climate change is concerned with addressing the causes of global warming by drastically reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and also addressing the consequences by developing adaptation policies. The difficulties encountered by the most vulnerable partners must be taken into consideration and supported so that everyone can benefit from the transition.

With that in mind, the European Union and France are committed to reaching climate neutrality by 2050, and to respecting an ambitious trajectory for reducing emissions, thus fully implementing the Paris Agreement.

This requires several strategic measures to reduce the impact of consumption on the climate, the most important being energy consumption, which will be addressed through energy savings and energy efficiency measures. The 'ministries' also promote initiatives that aim to decarbonise energy

sources, particularly by increasing the production of renewable and nuclear energy sources and by replacing fossil fuels with alternative fuels, using electricity wherever possible and by promoting sustainable transport solutions. The 'ministries' also encourage the development and strengthening of pricing policies with regards greenhouse gas emissions. This will also apply to imported products to boost and encourage low-carbon production. They also support measures that aim to preserve and strengthen natural habitats that absorb greenhouse gases ('carbon sinks'), in particular by combating deforestation and fostering better management of forests and soils, and also by protecting the ocean.

This transformation of society is an opportunity to strengthen France and the European Union's energy sovereignty and therefore make them more independent. To ensure this transformation is understood and in everyone's interests, it needs to be socially just and benefit everyone. Consequently, the 'ministries' support the implementation of accompanying policies, especially for the benefit of the most vulnerable, fostering the development of knowledge, initial and continuous training for new professions and encouraging innovation in new processes and industrialisation of key facilities for the transition in Europe and in France, all with a dual objective in mind: development and economic sovereignty. They also aim to safeguard the supply and transit of key materials needed to make low-carbon technologies accessible to as many people as possible.

Finally, to find a solution for the current and future consequences of climate change, the 'ministries' foster local adaptation initiatives, in keeping with the local context. Above all, they support the deployment of nature-based solutions, which have the advantage of

providing benefits for both climate and biodiversity.

Safeguard and restore biodiversity, prevent and combat pollution

Just like for climate change, the loss of land and marine biodiversity and its harmful consequences on human life have been clearly established by the international scientific community, in particular the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). To address this, urgent action is needed on a European and global scale to protect, restore and create conditions for sustainable use of biodiversity, in particular by reducing stress factors on species and natural habitats, especially pollution.

This is why the 'ministries' promote, lead and support initiatives in both the public and private sphere, which aim to restore and protect species, their genetic diversity, to combat the risk of extinction for wild species and regulate the trade of such species. They encourage and support initiatives that play a role in enhancing the value of biodiversity services and taking into account the costs associated with the disappearance of species.

The 'ministries' also aim to protect and restore natural habitats. In particular, they promote the growth of protected species and connectivity between them, through a global and transboundary, territorial approach and by mobilising planning tools for territories at different scales.

Biodiversity is faced with numerous stress factors, such as the artificialisation of soils, non-sustainable economic activities such as intensive farming or illegal and unregulated fishing, and the growing scarcity of water and deterioration of water quality. To limit these factors, the 'ministries' are committed to

making sure the safeguarding of biodiversity is included in the many sectoral policies, by strengthening the measures of assessing impacts of projects that are likely to have significant consequences on the environment. They also support sustainable economic activities and foster an integrated approach to ensuring good health for people, animals and ecosystems on all levels.

To limit pollution, initiatives should be implemented at source as a priority. Therefore, the 'ministries' strive to tighten the standards in place to progressively reduce polluting emissions of various activities and implement the 'polluter pays' principle. They also foster an integrated view of chemicals, waste and pollution and pay particular attention to ensuring that the fight against plastic is waged using an approach based on the life cycle.

Ensure the transition towards a low-carbon and circular economy and sustainable patterns of consumption and production

As underlined by the International Resource Panel (IRP), the triple global crisis of climate change, loss of biodiversity and pollution is also linked to the unsustainable management of resources.

To address this issue, the 'ministries' promote the transformation of the economic model, based on sobriety in the use of natural resources, on the development of the circular economy and on a reindustrialisation compliant with decarbonisation and sustainability targets, mobilizing public and private stakeholders.

In particular, they support sustainable production patterns to reconcile economic and social impact with environmental protection. This involves strengthening Corporate social and environmental responsibility policies, generalising eco-

design to all lines of business and strengthening the traceability of raw materials and products across the whole value chains. They also support life cycle analysis measures for imported products in order to combat unfair competition with other regions in the world.

The 'ministries' are also working on demand, by providing consumers and public authorities with the means to make their own economic choices. They provide support for the development of ecolabels and environmental product labelling, for the fight against fraudulent environmental claims and for the development of public procurement that includes environmental criteria.

Sobriety in the use of resources also involves the prevention and better management of waste across all sectors. The 'ministries' therefore aim to drastically reduce the export of waste outside the European Union and to make waste recycling an attractive trade for companies and a reflex for consumers.

Promote safe and fair development that respects human rights

Sustainable development is only possible if everyone has fair access to certain services and infrastructures, such as water, energy, housing and transport. This access should be provided with a high level of security, safety and risk prevention, both for the infrastructures and services and for the users, taking into account environmental damage.

To achieve this, the 'ministries' are working to ensure that planning, construction, use and maintenance of the infrastructures and associated services, in particular public services, support the economy while improving the quality of life for citizens and territorial cohesion. They also ensure that social and environmental standards and the

conditions of fair competition are respected. The purpose here is also to instil the conditions for a transition to more sustainable cities thanks to ecological urbanism.

They also take into account the rapid progress of technological and digital innovation, while controlling its potential negative implications, both on an environmental and social level and in terms of sovereignty. The 'ministries' are also working on anticipating the natural and technological risks that populations and infrastructures may be exposed to. With that in mind, they are developing suitable legal and technical tools and expertise.

To guarantee sustainable development and use of infrastructures and services, the 'ministries' also strive to consolidate environmental democracy and ensure human and social rights are respected. Consequently, they support the right to be informed and the right to participate and have a role to play in combating environmental crime. They also foster equality, non-discrimination and the rights of minorities. Finally, they are working to combat unfair competition and regulations avoidance in order to improve employment and working conditions and to develop skills and know-how.

Maximise influence and develop effective courses of action

To reach these goals, the 'ministries' have several courses of action at their disposal to implement. They play an active role in the various European and global dialogue and negotiation forums, and also call upon bilateral cooperation with non-member countries.

They also strive to increase the funding allocated to sustainable development issues

by public and private investments on a global scale, to put a stop to subsidies that are harmful to the environment and determine funding based on improving the sustainability of the activities in question.

They develop synergies with non-State actors in order to increase lobbying initiatives, calling upon multi-stakeholder coalitions, decentralised cooperation and scientific experts.

They are also working to develop European and international legal and regulatory frameworks to encourage changes in behaviour, by supporting reciprocity in the environmental standards of non-member countries for example.

In a highly competitive context globally, the 'ministries' are also providing support for French companies looking to conquer new markets to accelerate the ecological and energy transitions and deploy low-carbon technologies around the world. With this in mind, they promote French expertise, support projects and deploy economic intelligence measures to protect these projects.

To ensure that this effort from the 'ministries' is effective, the skills and missions are clearly distributed between departments. The 'ministries' work together with other State players, including establishments and schools under the authority of the ministries or other ministries, to guarantee effective dialogue which in turn ensures overall coherence and a pooling of resources.

Steer and implement the strategy

To ensure that the strategy remains pertinent over time and to reach the objectives, a governance framework is established, as well as periodic assessments of the results obtained.



Introduction

The work of the French Ministry of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion, Ministry of Energy Transition and the State Secretary for the Sea, hereafter known as ‘the ministries’, shows a very strong European and international dimension. This is partly due to the nature of their missions, which go beyond our borders, and also to the relevance of European and international law and standards in their areas of expertise (environment, energy, sea, transport, etc.), and finally, due to France’s commitment to being a country that is open to the world and a provider of universal solutions and values.

These ‘ministries’ have to play a predominant, mobilising and organised role on the international scene, especially as this is also essential in reaching their own governmental objectives. On the one hand, this role should be a part of a coordinated interministerial framework, and on the other hand, they need to be participating in a multi-stakeholder context, taking inspiration from principles of effectiveness, adaptability and solidarity. Finally, this participation should be coherent with national strategic

frameworks (National Low-Carbon Strategy, National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, Multiannual Energy Plan, National Biodiversity Strategy, National Strategy for the Sea and Coastline, etc.), and well-coordinated with territorial, national, European and international intervention levels.

Even though the ‘ministries’ are clearly distinct and have their own responsibilities with regards presidential guidance, their work on shared or interlinked topics may be more effective on the international scene when carried out together, working in partnership on a common strategic vision.

The present European and international strategy (SEI) is led by these ‘ministries’ alone and is not a diplomatic strategy for France on the addressed issues. This strategy aims to establish an overall vision for the medium term, integrating scientific expertise and emerging topics, as well as a framework for action, on the issues that go beyond the scope of the ‘ministries’ and calling upon varied skills within their departments¹. It also defines the link with topics that have a

¹ This requirement for a common goal was highlighted by the Court of Audit who wrote in their 2019 audit of the European and international work of the ministries that “... *The European and international work the Ministry of Ecological Transition is doing... would greatly benefit from drawing up a medium-term strategy after discussion with all directorates in question and approved by the ministers*” in order to “*define the priorities and objectives and determine how feasible they are... to avoid calling upon the departments which are for the moment mainly focused on an increasingly busy international agenda*”.

significant impact on their work, carried out by other ministerial departments (agriculture, economy and finance, etc.).

In defining this vision together, this strategy sets out a clear path for the ministerial departments and helps prioritise the actions for its implementation. It also aims to make the priorities of the 'ministries' more understandable and more transparent for external partners and the general public.

This strategy based on a shared culture and a set of values and references that are described both in founding legal² texts and instruments, and in major political guidelines such as the 17 sustainable development goals adopted in the 2030 Agenda, emphasising the economic, social and environmental dimensions. These also include fighting inequalities through international solidarity, especially for the most vulnerable, intergenerational solidarity, the full

participation of women, young people and civil society in decision-making, and supporting a multilateralist approach. The strategy also reflects the importance of European integration, of strengthening national and European sovereignty, particularly in strategic sectors, choices based on science, on sobriety, access to available technology, the search for new solutions based on innovation and technological progress, defending and promoting fair competition and showcasing French expertise.

The content of the different parts of the strategy was finalised after a broad consultation process, both within the 'ministries' and with stakeholders, to ensure that the expectations and feedback from the 'ministries' key partners were taken into account.

² European treaties, European directives, international conventions such as the Rio Convention and later developments, the Paris Agreement, Convention on the Law of the Sea, sectoral international conventions - SOLAS, Chicago, BRS, Minamata, Espoo, Aarhus, etc. - and cross-sectoral reference frameworks.



1. Combat climate change, decarbonise the economy and strengthen sovereignty

The effects of climate change are accelerating, intensifying and are now felt across all regions in the world, leading to a growing general. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), it cannot be denied that climate change is due to human activity and it is progressing at an unprecedented pace.

According to the 'ministries', combating climate change is concerned with addressing the causes of global warming by drastically reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and also addressing the consequences by developing adaptation policies. This evolution is damaging and posing a threat to the living world, which is also a solution to climate change, particularly nature-based solutions with the role of the ocean and forests at the forefront.

This issue must be addressed on a global scale. Each country must commit to reducing its direct emissions, as well as its indirect emissions generated by the consumption of imported products. As part of the Paris Agreement, which has provided guidelines for all countries, the European Union (EU) and France are committed to reaching carbon neutrality by 2050 and to accelerating the

reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in the short term, a voluntary and exemplary initiative on their part. To help reach these goals, a series of legal instruments and sectoral strategies must be adopted to make sure the decarbonising trajectory is in keeping with these goals. A European adaptation strategy defines the long-term perspective, which sees the EU as a society that is resilient to the now inevitable effects of climate change by 2050.

The 'ministries' thus support the ambitious goals set by the Paris Agreement in all relevant forums and through collective action mobilising all stakeholders. This requires profound decarbonisation of economies and societies, calls for huge investments, a change in behaviour, preservation, restoration and enhancement of land, aquatic and marine ecosystems, as well as groundbreaking technological innovations.

In this context, the 'ministries' support the generation of knowledge on a global scale, the implementation of public policy in favour of this transformation of society, while also supporting the populations, especially the

most vulnerable, in this ecological and energy transition.

This transition is also an opportunity to boost France and the European Union's sovereignty and to safeguard supplies and the transit of

these supplies, especially the key materials needed for low-carbon technology, and the ability to produce key equipment for the transition (production of ENR, batteries, electric vehicles, etc.).

1.1 Reduce GHG emissions to reach climate neutrality as soon as possible and guarantee sovereignty for France and the European Union

A) Decarbonise the economy and society, promote energy savings and efficiency

The transition to a carbon neutral society requires articulated measures across all industries to address their impact on the climate and how this impact can be reduced. In European and international forums, the 'ministries' therefore support initiatives based on addressing this issue across all sectors, encourage the evolution of production methods and establish the conditions for a transformation of lifestyle and consumption habits.

First of all, the 'ministries' focus on the initiatives that aim to reduce the impact of consumption on the climate, with energy consumption at the forefront. With this in mind, they work on promoting energy savings, improving energy efficiency in all sectors (construction, transport, industry, agriculture, etc.) and on reducing the impact of lifestyle on the climate (food, housing, transport, etc.) with a low carbon footprint.

The 'ministries' promote initiatives that aim to decarbonise energy sources, particularly by increasing the production of decarbonised energy sources (renewable and nuclear) and the production and use of alternative fuels instead of fossil fuels, with a view to progressively phasing out the latter.

It is also about making electrical uses more widespread, accelerating the energy transition across all sectors while taking into account the specific characteristics of each industry, encouraging sustainable mobility (using low carbon means of transport, public transport and soft mobility, air and maritime transport that produce less emissions).

These initiatives must make use of informative, incentive and control tools. Through the acquisition and promotion of reliable and shared energy and climate data, while respecting personal data protection rights, the population and economic players can be properly informed and then make informed decisions.

The 'ministries' also encourage the development and reinforcement of pricing policies for these direct emissions (market, taxation mechanisms), also taking into account their life cycle (carbon footprint), providing economic advantages to low-carbon production and imports. They also seek to promote any measure that aims to control the carbon content of imports, with a view to avoiding indirect emissions and also creating fair competition between economic players.

Additionally, they foster the adoption of regulatory measures and the emergence of

standards in certain sectors, to complement economic incentives and encourage changes in behaviour in a coordinated manner (regulating vehicle emissions and the use of carbon-intensive means, restricting the use of certain types of energy production, etc.).

Finally, with the prospect of achieving climate neutrality, the 'ministries' support commitments and actions that aim to preserve and strengthen carbon sinks on a global and European level, such as combating deforestation and fostering better management of the forest and soils and protecting the ocean. As well as the initiatives to strengthen natural carbon sinks, they assist in the development of techniques to capture and store carbon and so to avoid or absorb some of the carbon released into the atmosphere, taking into account the impacts of the various techniques.

b) Guarantee energy and industrial sovereignty for France and the European Union

The transition to a decarbonised society is also a way to make France and the European Union less dependent on fossil fuel providers and therefore guarantee their sovereignty in terms of energy and industry.

The 'ministries' are also working on diversifying energy sources and developing renewable and decarbonised energy sources, especially within European bodies and in their bilateral relations. They also strive to

reduce the environmental and social risks associated with the value chains of products required for the ecological transition (extraction, transit, particularly transport of French interest, transformation of mineral and natural resources, decommissioning management), which involves introducing due diligence obligations on an international scale, including compliance with social and human rights, and through limited and effective use of these resources.

This transition is also an opportunity to develop economies and a national and European industry that are exemplary in terms of the environment and create long-term employment that cannot be delocalised.

Positioning French industry in these strategic sectors is key in developing eco-friendly transport solutions and energy sources, encouraging relocations to European territory. In particular, the 'ministries' encourage European initiatives which will trigger the scale effect for the domestic market and industrial synergies at different stages of the value chain, with a view to creating the conditions for European development of the technologies required for the transition, in a climate of intense international competition in these fields (USA, China, Japan, etc.).

1.2 Provide social support for populations, territories and companies, to ensure the transition is as fair as possible

The transition to a decarbonised economy is only possible if the purpose of the goal is considered attractive on a social level, and if

its implementation is pragmatic. However, this transition calls for profound economic, social and societal changes. It is an evolution

towards a model of sustainable development that will revolutionise the way we consume, produce, work, travel and live together. This transition must be supported by public authorities to avoid any harmful redistributive effects, concentrated on certain regions, with more of an impact on the most modest of households and the most fragile companies (in particular micro-enterprises, SMEs and small intermediate-sized enterprises).

This is why, in France, in Europe and globally, the 'ministries' are making it easier to access collective solutions that play a role in reducing emissions, by developing infrastructures across urban and rural areas (eco-friendly public transport, energy production and networks, etc.) and making energy savings across all areas, especially the most disadvantaged and informal settlements in particular.

In European and international forums, they promote the implementation of additional support mechanisms to guarantee that this transition is socially just. This is about helping to cover the investment costs of the transition and making access to sustainable goods and services easier (insulation for housing, replacing vehicles, additional costs related to evolutions in industrial processes or relocating manufacturing plants and farming production), as well as monitoring the evolution of market prices (combating volatility) so that consumers and companies have a clear perspective.

This support must be founded upon differentiating vulnerabilities and specific situations, whether it is concerned with States and local areas, or the companies and households concerned. With this in mind, the 'ministries' ensure that these transition policies are inclusive, based on the human and social science studies they carry out

themselves, and that they are supported by the integration of environmental and sustainable development educational initiatives with regards planning and adapting skills.

At the same time, they support the implementation of necessary measures on a European and international level, to anticipate needs in terms of employment and new skills. It is about creating the conditions, on the one hand through training and access to the new professions of the low-carbon transition or related to the transformation of the economy, and on the other hand, through the diversity of career paths, such as being able to move between professions and industries. The purpose of all these measures is to make these professions more attractive for young people and those undergoing professional retraining, to develop knowledge and encourage innovation.

To inform political decisions regarding the fight against climate change, it is necessary to have a solid base of scientific knowledge that is shared on an international scale, especially bearing in mind that there are still uncertainties about some of the key aspects of climate evolution. The 'ministries' support research initiatives on a global scale, especially from the IPCC. They also strive to generate knowledge for environmental policies and climate commitments via the European Earth observation programme Copernicus for example.

Innovation in the ecological and energy transition is another factor in the transformation of society through the development of new solutions, and also a way for companies to become more competitive, to differentiate themselves from their competitors, and therefore better position themselves on the global market.

This innovation is based on several key factors, such as the development of expertise and professional training, communication and trust between the main players in the innovation system (companies, universities and citizens), the replacement of productive fabric with a process of 'creative destruction', the adoption of new ideas and standards and then broadening their scope, and supporting new forms of organisation and operation in society to encourage an ecological transition.

With this in mind, in European and international bodies and in bilateral cooperation, the 'ministries' support the implementation of conditions that encourage technological and societal innovations across all economic sectors, and ensure they are deployed on a very broad

scale (financial aid for R&D, creating bridges between players, supporting new methods of organisation such as the collaborative economy or an economy of sharing, supporting local authorities for the emergence and development of sustainable cities and territories, supporting companies and authorities in deploying solutions, creating or modernising factories for the 'green industry').

These innovations must be concerned with services, products and industrial processes that are energy and emissions efficient, and which also reduce the risk of being dependent upon external suppliers for raw materials, to ultimately contribute to the production of sustainable goods and services.

1.3 Boost resilience and adapt to climate change

In spite of the mitigation measures in place, we are already seeing the consequences of climate change. They are picking up pace and severity across the globe. They require increased resilience and as well as mitigation measures, adaptation measures also need to be implemented at local levels in France, Europe and throughout the world, to help human societies and ecosystems cope with the impacts of climate change, now and in the future. Adaptation measures are not easy to implement and to guarantee they are effective, it's necessary to take into account local particularities, but the fact that nature and the frequency of future impacts are highly uncertain means that the decisions made today could prove to be inadequate in the future ('maladaptation').

In European and international bodies and in bilateral cooperation, the 'ministries' strive to develop a culture of resilience and adaptation. They also work on designing and rolling out public policies that will anticipate the evolution of climate change consequences in the short, medium and long term, across all of the 'ministries' areas of activity (proactive management of risks, alert systems, building standards for infrastructure, planning policies, development of technical solutions that use less natural resources, transport, combating wildfires, planning the movement of populations at risk, etc.).

To achieve this, the 'ministries' foster the development of global and sectoral strategic frameworks (water, sea, coastline, critical infrastructure, forest, sustainable city, etc.)

and integrated action plans that are based on shared means and tools, and on ecosystem approaches that generate co-benefits for the climate and biodiversity, such as nature-based solutions. In doing this, the 'ministries' strive to promote solutions that are adapted

to local contexts and provide support for the people in emerging or developing countries who are most exposed to the consequences of climate change and most affected by natural disasters.



2. Preserve and restore biodiversity, prevent and combat pollution

Just like for climate change and the multiplication of the extreme events it causes, the loss of biodiversity and its consequences have been clearly established by the international scientific community, in particular the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). This consensus calls for urgent action at all levels: local, national, European and global, to safeguard and restore biodiversity by reducing the stress exerted on habitats, species and ecological connectivity, using an ecosystem approach.

The preservation and restoration of biodiversity as well as the prevention and fight against pollution are the twin battles in the fight against climate change. These existential crises for humanity are strongly interconnected, both in their causes and effects. It is also essential to ensure more coordinated action against these afflictions, with an identical ambition, giving priority to nature-based solutions on the one hand, and on the other hand, to design and roll out an integrated, cross-sectoral vision that mobilises levers for action from many public policies.

The 'ministries' support a holistic approach of the work of the European Union and the

international community, which must be founded upon a strict continuum between international, European, regional, national, territorial and local goals and instruments.

This approach must be based on corroborated scientific knowledge and must always adapt to the complexity of the different situations. Therefore, the 'ministries' play an active role in supporting European and international initiatives to broaden the scientific knowledge needed for understanding habitats, species and the consequences of human activity, to then make informed political decisions. These decisions should also take into account the traditional know-how of indigenous peoples and the knowledge of local communities.

Combining scientific and local knowledge also encourages civil society to better understand the challenges of safeguarding biodiversity and combating pollution, at a time when the risks associated with this deterioration require everyone's participation.

The 'ministries' foster and support initiatives to inform, raise awareness, educate and mobilise networks. They also deploy collaborative initiatives which are essential in triggering and strengthening profound changes in public policy at all levels of

responsibility, commitment from economic and social players, and individual behaviour.

If we are to achieve significant results in terms of safeguarding, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and marine biodiversity, a key goal for the 'ministries' is to be able to define and roll out a global framework which is perfectly in line with the action undertaken to combat climate change. This framework must include a robust mechanism for verifying and monitoring commitments.

Another crucial goal is to have a pioneering and driving framework for action at European level, which will accelerate the safeguarding and restoration of biodiversity and combat pollution. This European framework must comprise strict legislation that draws on international commitments. It should also continue to inspire change with regards the global framework and roll out this framework while demonstrating the feasibility of voluntary action and the possibility to see results in one of the most densely populated and formerly industrialised places on the planet.

2.1 Preserve and restore species of fauna and flora

In view of the erosion of biodiversity, the traditional solution of safeguarding and restoring species is absolutely justified and necessary. This calls for joint action, with regards iconic species and also ordinary biodiversity that is at the core of our everyday life.

Consequently, the 'ministries' promote, lead and support initiatives in both the public and private sphere, on a global and European scale, that aim to restore and protect species (both wild and domestic), their genetic diversity, to combat the risk of extinction for wild species and regulate the trade of such species, for this purpose.

This also involves initiatives to either eliminate or reduce the presence of invasive alien species in amongst indigenous biodiversity, accidental captures of protected marine species, and to further boost the fight against illegally collecting or trading products and by-products that

originate from living entities, genetic resources and benefiting from their use in any way.

If these initiatives are to be successful, all citizens, economic players and local decision-makers must do their part. To encourage widespread mobilisation, the 'ministries' encourage and support European and global initiatives that contribute to measuring the value of biodiversity, and in taking into account the costs associated with the disappearance of species.

These initiatives must be designed to have a positive impact on the conservation of species, while ensuring the development and resilience of human populations, especially local communities and indigenous peoples. Safeguarding species must be a key part of local development mechanisms for populations and should also take into consideration other economic activities, especially pastoral work.

2.2 Preserve and restore natural terrestrial, aquatic and marine habitats

It is not possible to safeguard species without also saving their natural habitats. Therefore, the loss and fragmentation of natural habitats are the first factors of biodiversity deterioration, as well as the overuse of resources and introduction of invasive alien species.

Consequently, the 'ministries' strive to bring up the topics of safeguarding and restoring all natural habitats, which are all interconnected, at European and international forums and in bilateral cooperation. This concerns habitats that are already protected, and also ordinary, terrestrial, aquatic and marine habitats.

The 'ministries' work in European and international forums also aims to increase the number of protected natural habitats and to foster sustainable management that would improve the integrity and connectivity, to build a network where species can grow and flourish.

They also aim to develop a reference framework that is shared on a global scale, to implement support initiatives for stakeholders, and encourage participation

over the long term to take into account the frequency of biological rhythms. The 'ministries' maintain that the development of protected and restored areas requires a global territorial perspective and, wherever possible, cross-border and not just considering migratory species. This means that for everyone to get involved in the transformations, these issues related to biodiversity need to be better integrated in planning tools on different scales within territories, local authorities need to be doing more and citizens need to be more aware. Safeguarding natural habitats needs to be included in the early stages of public debate, and it should be presented in an operational manner, encouraging local stakeholders to get involved.

Besides this main goal to safeguard, some iconic, fragile habitats or those that are particularly rich in biodiversity will require additional protection. The 'ministries' encourage regional and global initiatives in support of protected areas, to protect the poles, coral reefs, mangroves, primary forests, the high seas and wetlands.

2.3 Act on all stress factors

It is necessary to address the stress factors if we are to achieve positive results from the initiatives related to safeguarding and restoring biodiversity, based on genetic, specific and ecosystem diversity.

There is a significant number of stress factors, and they require a broad perspective, making sure that the safeguarding of biodiversity is addressed in many European sectoral policies and in global tools.

With that in mind, the 'ministries' encourage and support actions and initiatives that aim to strengthen the effectiveness of assessing the impacts of projects that may have significant repercussions on the environment, on a European and global scale and in bilateral cooperation, especially with regards cross-border actions and initiatives.

They strive to encourage and help global initiatives to be implemented, to strengthen European legislation to make profound changes in behaviour and practice, such as reducing the use of plant protection products, the problem of antimicrobial resistance, combating artificialisation, non-sustainable uses and changing how soils are used by promoting the concept of zero net artificialisation and putting this into operation.

They support the fight against deforestation and forest degradation on a global scale, and also work to reduce the impact of European consumption on the world's forests. This is a particularly significant challenge when we consider the ecosystem services provided by nature.

They support sustainable management of economic activities that heavily impact natural habitats and the species within, by supporting the agro-ecological transition which plays a part in food sovereignty. This is particularly about reducing the need for chemical fertilisers, increasing the surface area used for organic farming practices and on a wider scale, fostering sustainable, long-term management of farming, fish farming, forestry activities, as well as other economic or extractive activities such as fishing, by

combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU).

Protecting water is undoubtedly one of the most important political challenges of the next decades, especially in terms of managing quantities and preventing conflicts over the use of water, both between States and end users. Sustainable water management is key to protecting biodiversity, addressing the effects of climate change and ensuring our food supply and health. Therefore, on a European and global scale, the 'ministries' support the improvement of integrated watershed management policies, including cross-border areas, by ensuring equitable division of resources between users while safeguarding the habitat, and in increasing restoration measures.

To protect biodiversity, we are obliged to combat the effects of climate change by accelerating adaptation to ocean acidification, more frequent wildfires, extreme climate events, desertification, and changes in distribution ranges of species. Therefore, the 'ministries' foster the development of forward vision and actions to identify these evolutions and implement the right adaptation and mitigation initiatives for safeguarding biodiversity, especially by developing climate regulation ecosystem services and nature-based solutions.

They promote a forward-looking vision that should also be based on an integrated approach to health (people, animals and ecosystems) on all levels, European and global. The 'ministries' showcase this vision through their version of the 'One Health' approach.

2.4 Reduce pollution

It is essential to reduce pollution at the source and implement the 'polluter pays' principle if our efforts in safeguarding biodiversity are to succeed. A global approach is needed, involving a great number of sectoral policies. Most pollution is cross-border in nature because it spreads through the air, the water, ocean or soils, and its reduction therefore requires a regional, national and global approach.

The 'ministries' work to limit the use and hazardous nature of chemicals, particularly by supporting, at the global level, the implementation of a systemic and concerted intergovernmental approach with regards chemicals, waste and pollution. The European framework, which is already the most ambitious and protective legislation in the world, must be tightened even further, for better expertise and consideration of emerging or cross risks. The 'ministries' must also ensure it is well implemented, so that the most concerning substances are eradicated more quickly.

The fight against plastic pollution is a priority for the 'ministries' on a European and global scale. The fact that there is a 'plastic continent' at sea means determined action is needed, to create and implement a new, legally binding international instrument based on the principles of the circular economy, covering the entire life cycle of plastic.

On a European scale, further action needs to be taken with regards measures to stop the use of single-use plastic and unnecessary packaging, as well as the fight against environmental crime.

The 'ministries' also support the need to forbid exporting European pollution (chemicals that are forbidden in the EU, drastic reduction of waste exports outside the European Union, and more attention needs to be paid to the capacity of non-member countries to manage the waste received).

The 'ministries' also strive to strengthen the European and global goals and standards that aim to progressively reduce polluting emissions from various activities, particularly from industrial facilities and transport, including vehicles. They also pay particular attention to the environmental impact of mining activities by reducing mining tailings both on land and at sea. They also support the establishment of quantified national targets to reduce the use and risk of plant protection products, and a global target for the reduction of pesticides.

The 'ministries' also call for a global vision to improve air quality, to protect the health of the populations and also to limit the impacts on ecosystems and agriculture. All sources of pollution (industry, agriculture, transport, heating, etc.) are accounted for in this goal, which should also aim to restore air quality as quickly as possible to a level that complies with the regulations in force, in areas where the thresholds have been exceeded.

Generally, the 'ministries' support the progressive adaptation of European and global regulations to scientific progress, especially with regards the impact of pollution on health and the environment and technological innovation of industrial processes in particular which will allow for progressive tightening of standards to reduce pollution.



3. Ensure the transition towards a low-carbon and circular economy and sustainable patterns of consumption and production

As underlined by the International Resource Panel (IRP), the connection has been clearly made between the unsustainable management of resources and the three-fold global crisis comprising climate change, the loss of biodiversity and pollution.

To address these crises, the 'ministries' promote transformation to an economic model on a local, national, European and global scale, based on sobriety in the use of natural resources, on the development of the circular economy and on a reindustrialisation compliant with decarbonisation and sustainability targets. Here, we can fully grasp the importance of reducing our dependence on critical materials and energy products, and boosting economic, industrial and technological sovereignty on both a French

and European scale, as well as the development of green and blue growth.

For this purpose, the 'ministries' are mobilising the main stakeholders involved in this change. On the one hand, this is the companies who have either made a voluntary commitment to or who already implement innovative legal or regulatory initiatives from national, European and global frameworks. On the other hand, citizens and public procurement who have the power to influence, not only production, distribution and product recycling mechanisms via their consumption patterns, but also through better use of products. 'Conscious consumers' are at the core of the transition. Public policies must enable their action and strengthen their role.

3.1 Use natural resources in a more sober way and develop new circular economic models

On a European and global scale, the 'ministries' work to reduce the impact of economic activity on natural habitats and resources, and also for a structural transition to a lower carbon and resource economy, based on the circular approach, on a global level. They support a transformation that involves a profound paradigm shift, to replace the linear 'Extraction, Production, Consumption, Disposal' model with a systemic circular approach based on the 3Rs ('Reduce, Reuse and Recycle') and the promotion of local channels.

Moreover, they foster the consideration of the entire life cycle of products and natural

resources, in global forums as well as within the European Union, using for example an 'environmental footprint' approach.

They encourage and support the involvement of all economic players, who should now be involved in national initiatives (public consultations, mirror groups for example), then associated with taking French views across Europe and the world.

They also foster the strengthening of corporate social and environmental responsibility policies, with the development of due diligence guidance to ensure the traceability of raw materials and products through the value chains.

3.2 Ensure sustainable production patterns to reconcile the economic and social impact with environmental protection

To develop a sober and circular economy, producers must adapt their way of working, as they are key players of the transition. This transition must be encouraged and supported by the 'ministries', so that it is not considered as a constraint but as an opportunity to develop a sustainable industry, in France and all over the world.

In European and global forums, the 'ministries' inspire and support initiatives that promote a widespread eco-design across all lines of business, more sustainable supply chains and the prevention of material loss and leaks into the environment. They foster a longer product lifetime by extending legal guarantee, establishing the right to repair and ending planned obsolescence.

They support the establishment of ambitious and non-discriminatory environmental standards applying to the marketing of both European products and imported products into the European Union, in compliance with WTO regulations. As such, it is necessary to pay particular attention to the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of European products and products imported in France and the EU. This approach also supports virtuous business models and fair competition (a level playing field) on a global scale.

Moreover, on a European and global scale, they promote new economic models based on functionality and services provided to users rather than based on the ownership of goods.

The 'ministries' support the mobilisation of all players who must take action in the sectors with a significant environmental impact and rapid gains. This means that combating single-use plastics, unnecessary packaging and so-called 'fast fashion' are priorities for Europe and the world.

Finally, the 'ministries' support the consideration of the social impacts of production and encourage them to be included in corporate social and environmental responsibility (CSR) of companies.

3.3 Foster sustainable consumption patterns and combat waste

Sustainable supply may be a key prerequisite, but taking action on demand is also essential if this transition is to be a success. To achieve this, consumers and public authorities must be able to fully play their role in guiding economic choices.

With that in mind, in European and global forums, the 'ministries' support the development of harmonised eco-labels and environmental product labelling systems on a European and global scale, as well as the fight against fraudulent environmental claims which undermine consumer confidence.

They are working to create conditions whereby waste can be reduced everywhere across the globe, and sensible consumption is encouraged.

Finally, they support the development of a European and global framework for sustainable public procurement based on environmental criteria in public markets, on specific provisions in sectoral legislation (such as more stringent purchasing obligations), and on exemplary implementation of these provisions thanks to improved training for public purchasers.

3.4 Develop reuse and repair channels, as well as waste recycling operations

The prevention of waste and the promotion of waste hierarchy principles across all sectors, and applicable to all goods and services, are priorities for the 'ministries' on a European and global scale in reaching our material sobriety goals.

Therefore, in European and global forums, the 'ministries' support the eco-design of products and the development of the second-hand market, guaranteeing a satisfactory level of performance for the

consumer. They promote the creation of conditions enabling each product to be designed, from its conception, with a view to its reuse and/or repair notably thanks to harmonised and compulsory information, and enabling it is actually reused, repaired and recycled, especially by developing Extended Producer Responsibility sectors and deposit device initiatives in Europe and all over the world. They foster the establishment of a European framework that

aims to drastically reduce waste exports outside the European Union on the one hand, and on the other hand, to make waste repurposing an attractive activity for companies and an instinctive action for users, making it profitable, innovative and if possible local, to improve waste collection and sorting rates.

Finally, they work to combat illegal dumping and trafficking, illegal exports and organised environmental crime, which all have serious consequences on pollution and public health.



4. Promote safe and fair development that respects human rights

Sustainable development is only possible if all categories of the population have equitable access to certain services and infrastructures, such as water, energy, housing and transport. Satisfying these needs is a universal expectation. This is particularly essential in developing countries and regions or those facing shortages and it is a prerequisite for their political, economic and social stability.. It is also essential for territorial cohesion within countries.

The conditions for financing, production and management of these infrastructures and services are also just as important. A high level of security, safety and prevention of

risks should be guaranteed, for the infrastructures and services, and also for the populations in question.

This is why, in keeping with the fight against climate change, biodiversity protection and the promotion of the circular economy, the 'ministries' are addressing these challenges on a local, territorial, European and global level. These challenges should be addressed in accordance with the principles of sovereignty, solidarity, non-discrimination, and support for the most vulnerable, within the framework of genuine environmental democracy and reinforcement of human and social rights.

4.1 Foster the provision of and equitable access to infrastructures and services

The 'ministries' also aim to provide solutions to the universal needs to have access to infrastructures and other services (especially public services), particularly with regards transport, energy, water and housing, across all territories.

They particularly strive to ensure that planning, construction, use and maintenance

of these infrastructures and associated services support the economy while improving the quality of life for citizens. In doing so, the 'ministries' ensure that social and environmental standards are respected, as well as the conditions of fair competition (to ensure a level playing field).

This also means that the right conditions can be created to achieve a real transition to sustainable cities (respecting the principles of sustainable development and ecological urbanism), while safeguarding the attractiveness of suburban areas, medium-sized towns and rural areas (living conditions, employment and quality services). With that in mind, the 'ministries' promote policies that encourage inclusiveness and respect for diversity.

The 'ministries' adopt this approach on a European and global scale. On a European level, this is concerned with the development of a coherent, harmonised and effective vision, through the planning of trans-European networks for example, and also

through the definition and implementation of territorial cohesion policies.

On a global level, this is concerned with having effective networks available, connecting France to the rest of the world. It is also about providing support for the most disadvantaged territories and regions by developing and implementing programmes that give them a proper connection to these networks. In doing so, it is necessary to take local contexts into consideration (countries, geographical areas, the rural, suburban and urban world) and to guarantee inclusiveness to the greatest degree, as well as respect for users' rights, especially for the most vulnerable.

4.2 Guarantee security, safety and prevention of risks

When making infrastructures and services available, it is necessary to ensure their security and safety. For some of them (transport, energy), it is also necessary to guarantee interoperability between systems, so they are more effective and more accessible for citizens, both within the European Union and with non-member countries.

As such, the 'ministries' strive to anticipate the natural and technological risks that populations and infrastructures may be exposed to. It is also necessary to anticipate emerging risks (climate change, cyber attacks, etc.), to prevent them and if necessary, tackle them effectively.

The 'ministries' support and take into consideration the rapid progress made in technological and digital innovation to be able to benefit from their advantages (new modes of transport, energy, etc.) while staying in control of their possible negative impacts, with regards the environmental, social impacts or sovereignty.

With this in mind, they work on developing legal and technical tools (standards, certifications, surveillance systems, etc.) and adapted know-how, through exchanging good practices and paying attention to weak signals, on both European and global level, and ensuring they are taken on board by all stakeholders.

4.3 Strengthen environmental democracy and ensure environmental law is respected

According to the 'ministries', the development and use of infrastructures and services must be sustainable. This means predicting, limiting and even compensating for any impacts on the environment and making sure environmental law is respected. With this in mind, it is essential that all stakeholders play their part.

This is why, on a European and global level, the 'ministries' support the reinforcement of environmental democracy based on the right to be informed and the right to participate.

This is particularly about developing initiatives to guarantee public access to environmental information and providing effective administrative and legal support in notifying any breach of environmental law, to be able to put an end to it. The goal is also to guarantee the public takes an active role in developing projects, plans, programmes and regulatory texts that can have an impact on the environment. In this respect, the

'ministries' support research projects and innovative initiatives concerned with democratic participation.

Finally, effective implementation of the environmental law involves combating environmental crime. This includes a wide range of activities that are often cross-border in nature, jeopardising health, safety and prosperity. These activities encourage the development of organised crime and corruption, and directly impact the loss of biodiversity, the health of populations, climate change and degradation of ecosystems.

In this respect, the 'ministries' support the tightening of criminal law on a European level for the protection of the environment, and on a global level, cooperation to define a collective response to this global threat, and defend any threatened people and organisations (journalists, NGOs, entrepreneurs, etc.).

4.4 Guarantee human and social rights

According to the 'ministries', while developing and using infrastructures and services, it is necessary to respect human and social rights, which can sometimes be challenging.

In the sectoral policies they adopt on a European and global level, they therefore support the consideration of the protection of the most vulnerable, gender equality, non-discrimination and respect of the rights of minorities. The 'ministries' also take action on a European and global scale to preserve and

reinforce social rights, particularly by implementing regulations and control systems to combat unfair competition and regulations avoidance (regulations concerning employee postings or bogus self-employed workers for example), improve employment and working conditions and develop skills and know-how. In doing so, the 'ministries' also contribute to boosting the attractiveness of the professions and economic sectors pertaining to their areas of expertise.



5. Maximise influence and develop effective courses of action

To achieve the goals set out by this strategy, the 'ministries' have several courses of action to implement, summarised in this chapter. As

such, the search for effectiveness and added value is at the top of the priority list for the initiatives undertaken.

5.1 Be a driving force within the bodies, operational locations, venues for political dialogue and in bilateral cooperation

Several bodies are crucial in implementing the ministerial strategy, especially the European institutions which are considered as a priority due to the scope and impact of their expertise. On a global level, there are many forums that play a key role in the 'ministries' areas of expertise. Some of them are universal in scope, others are sectoral, regional or cross-border. Finally, there are high-level informal places of dialogue that can influence the work of other forums.

Active and organised presence at these various forums is essential to play a part in guiding decision-making and putting forward the 'ministries' positions. This presence can come in various forms: participating in working groups, in text-based negotiations, in mobilisation, lobbying or awareness raising

campaigns. It can call upon the network of officials working in other countries.

Bilateral cooperation is also a key factor in expanding the influence of the 'ministries', putting forward their positions, fostering their expertise, supporting their partners in their development and transition, and also acquiring new skills by exchanging good practices. It should be concentrated on strategic countries and areas, based on criteria identifying the main issues for the 'ministries' to address.

The list of key bodies that the 'ministries' are involved in, and the list of criteria used to identify strategic countries and areas are both attached in the appendices.

5.2 Support and provide funding for transition and innovation

Supporting transition and innovation is absolutely vital in achieving this strategy's goals, but transformations must also include support on a social level. This requires significant public and private investment from multiple sources: national funding, European funds, multilateral, regional and bilateral investors, companies and private investors.

The 'ministries' also strive to increase the funding allocated to their policies, and also identify and put a stop to subsidies that are harmful to the environment and determine public and private funding based on improving the sustainability of the activities in question.

Special attention must be paid to mobilising and supporting project leaders in order to improve access (in terms of participation and rate of return) for national players to European and global funds, and it is essential to determine whether these means are used effectively.

To achieve this, it is necessary to have a presence in the management bodies for

these national, European and global funding organisations, to be able to influence the allocation of means, the priorities and decisions on granting funds. Likewise, it is absolutely essential to be involved in global and European negotiations such as the European Multiannual Financial Framework. To ensure the financing is in line with the goals of the present strategy, it is important to support the greening of standards and increased transparency, as well as commitments to guiding national and local public authorities and companies and investors in making decisions regarding their budget and investments (such as European taxonomy).

Finally, the 'ministries' support research and innovation programmes, including Horizon Europe and the Belmont Forum, to develop solutions to the challenges they face.

The list of the main financial instruments that are available to the 'ministries' is provided as an appendix.

5.3 Develop synergies with non-State actors

Non-State actors, regional and local authorities, professional organisations, scientific and technical committees and NGOs have a great deal of influence in European and global forums, which is conducive to putting forward positions and exchanging information. It is therefore important to boost exchanges with these players through increased dialogue, to discuss priorities and identify opportunities to work together on initiatives that can be coordinated on a global scale.

This mobilisation and working in synergy require the implementation of several courses of action. The 'ministries' must facilitate the creation of coalitions between several players, encourage the involvement of non-State actors in major multilateral events (such as the COP climate meetings), generate ambitious shared commitments or

even launch shared initiatives, while ensuring these efforts are effective and avoiding unnecessary actions. These actors could also receive additional support in their advocacy work.

Decentralised cooperation is also a key driver to boost public action and ensure more widespread involvement from stakeholders on the ground.

Finally, the 'ministries' call upon scientific/political interface platforms that include experts from all countries (for example the IPCC, IPBES, IRP, OHHLEP), to increase the effectiveness of public policies based on scientifically-based information, promote their integration into multilateral forums and their consideration in national policies.

5.4 Develop the regulatory framework and support its implementation

European and global partnerships normative instruments are major drivers in changing individual and collective behaviours (ending the sale of combustion vehicles, setting prices on carbon, etc.) and developing more sustainable methods of production (eco-design, combating built-in obsolescence, etc.) by encouraging companies to get involved in the ecological transition.

It is therefore essential to be able to influence the European Union standards and strategies, which are often pioneering in the 'ministries' fields of expertise. It is also important to make full use of the

international regulatory framework (treaties, bilateral and multilateral agreements such as the WTO agreements), international reference frameworks (SDG, ten-year strategies, regional strategies, etc.) as well as so-called 'voluntary' standards bodies, both European and global (CEN, ISO, IEC, etc.).

Developing partnership initiatives on a worldwide scale, such as labels for sustainable methods of production or standards that encourage interoperability of products and services, is also a powerful tool in promoting eco-responsible and innovative approaches. As such, the 'ministries' foster

strict environmental regulations on products and services that are available on the European market, while ensuring their compatibility with international trade regulations (WTO). They also support the implementation of new generations of trade agreements with ambitious and binding environmental protection provisions, to contribute to achieving the sustainable development goals. This approach also plays a part in establishing conditions for fair competition.

It is necessary to apply European production standards to imported products in order to promote health and environmental protection on a global level. This is a way to use the single market as a driver and to position the European Union as an environmental power.

To achieve this, the 'ministries' must be proactive and mobilise all sources of influence at all levels. This particularly involves encouraging and raising awareness

for exemplary and virtuous French initiatives by investing in the European Commission's public consultations for example, and also in the networks of experts and partnership-based approaches to standardisation.

Effective implementation of these standards by the States and non-State actors involves promoting reliable reporting, accountability and control systems, and also developing peer review systems. To assist the States in greatest difficulty, it is important to implement initiatives to provide technical assistance and cooperation, such as the European twinning schemes.

As for private players, a recommended course of action is initiatives concerned with corporate social and environmental responsibility of companies, especially to reinforce public reporting of their environmental actions and commitments.

5.5 Promote French know-how and support French companies

Taking into account the very competitive international context from a political, economic and commercial point of view, the 'ministries' must provide support to French companies looking to enter new markets, by boosting synergies with private and public players (Business France, industry committees, Medef International, Confederation of small and medium-sized companies, etc.).

This action must comply with commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, to protect biodiversity and fighting pollution. This includes promoting cutting-edge French know-how and innovations that can

transform obstacles into opportunities, accelerate ecological and energy transitions and deploy low-carbon technologies across the globe.

In promoting high-tech and innovative French products and services, the 'ministries' are playing a part in the development of the national economy and the employment market, by increasing exports and improving the attractiveness of France.

Several levers for action are used to effectively promote this French excellence. The ministries provide political, financial and technical support to companies, particularly to help them win contracts overseas. They

encourage initiatives that enable active monitoring of the markets so that global, integrated offers can be made quickly to foreign decision-makers.

Added to this support is the supply of experts for the 'ministries' main stakeholders, in partnership with Expertise France. This is concerned with welcoming high-level foreign delegations and organising promotional events in other countries. The influence

exerted will help to establish projects to benefit both the climate and the environment and therefore provide populations with essential services.

Finally, the 'ministries' are involved in collective action to protect the economic ecosystem and its players, through adapted economic intelligence measures and through reinforced security and protection of information.

5.6 Optimise ministerial organisation

The majority of public policies and national strategies driven by the 'ministries' include some form of European and global dimension. This dimension should form a continuum between local, regional, national, European and global initiatives. To ensure they are effective, these initiatives should always be clear and well-coordinated.

All departments within the 'ministries', both national and decentralised services, are responsible for European and global action, including local, regional and cross-border initiatives. To ensure efficiency and therefore achieve the strategy goals, it is essential to clearly distribute skills and missions across

departments, organise their interactions and their synergies.

Bearing in mind that the European and global action undertaken by the 'ministries' is diffuse, it is a priority for officials to acknowledge the European and global challenges. This must include training (initial, development of specific training programmes) and awareness-raising (webinars, seminars, topical discussion groups, etc.) schemes.

Details of how skills and missions are distributed across the 'ministries' departments are in the appendices.

5.7 Coordinate the ‘ministries’ work with that of other State actors

The work of the ‘ministries’ is a permanent part of an ecosystem that groups together multiple State actors. It is essential that these actors work together to ensure coherence, unicity and clarity of the French position, and also to multiply support behind governmental priorities, pool human and financial resources.

This requires very structured European coordination, under the aegis of the General Secretariat for European Affairs (SGAE), together with the Permanent Representation of France to the European Union (RPUE). The degree of coordination on international affairs is more variable and can come in *ad hoc* format, interministerial or in the form of specific task forces. The French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs is a key partner for international affairs, bilateral relations and any interactions with the various international agencies. Cooperation with this ministry must therefore be a top priority.

Such collective cooperation requires increased interaction and better coordination. This work must be conducted particularly on multidisciplinary issues based on multiple public policies, with the involvement of the ministries in question, public agencies, and depending on the topics, specific ambassadors. The actions and partnerships conducted with embassies and the permanent representation of France ensure this work is deployed in foreign countries and international organisations.

To boost this collective action and call upon public expertise developed in France, public establishments and schools under the authority of the ministries must be more closely linked, and a roadmap should be established to benefit from their technical and scientific support and drive French priorities via European and global bodies on the one hand, and with foreign players through urgent bilateral cooperation on the other hand.



6. Steer and implement the strategy

To ensure the strategy remains pertinent over time and complies with government requirements, its goals must be closely monitored, as well as the ministerial work required to achieve them. To achieve this, a governance framework for this strategy is established, as well as periodic assessments of the results obtained.

A committee including all the central administration divisions within the 'ministries', led by the European and International Affairs Directorate, will meet

on a regular basis to assess the situation. They will make an assessment based on the performance indicators defined in the appendix and will draw up a regular review of whether goals have been attained.

A mid-term 'external' assessment is an opportunity, if necessary, to adjust goals or even redirect the strategy. In all cases, there will be a final assessment of the strategy in 2027, before drawing up a new five-year strategy for the period 2028-2032.



Appendices

Appendix 1

Criteria to identify strategic countries and geographical areas (Chap. 5.1)

The following criteria is used to identify the main challenges the 'ministries' face in their strategic bilateral relations so that, in line with interministerial guidelines, the strategic countries and geographic areas can be targeted, and efforts can be focused there as a priority. The countries that meet the highest number of these criteria will then be considered priorities in the European and global action conducted by the 'ministries'.

1. Geographic concerns

- Neighbouring country to mainland France or a French overseas territory, with significant cross-border or regional involvement.
- Country that allow the 'ministries' to exert regional influence.

2. Political concerns

- Existing and active formal cooperation link with the 'ministries'.
- Member of G7 and/or G20.
- Country with influence in the key European and global forums.
- French-speaking country and/or country with a historic connection to France.
- Peer countries that share the same strategic issues.

3. Economic concerns

- Fragile and/or very poor country (LDCs).
- High growth country.
- Target country for economic influence and export support.
- Country that can ensure national and European supply of critical resources.

4. Environmental or 'technical' concerns

- Large greenhouse gas emitter.
- Megadiverse country.
- Country facing major environmental challenges.
- Country of interest in terms of innovation.
- Country of interest in terms of safety, security and risk.
- Country particularly vulnerable to climate change.

Appendix 2

Main bodies (Chap. 5.1)

Type	Reference framework	Description of the body, the main forums, actors involved and interministerial steering	Key issues for the 'ministries'	'Ministries' means of intervention (executive boards, working groups, supplying agents, etc.)	Key dates	Main DAC (central administration) for the 'ministries'
European and bilateral	Trade and cooperation agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement between the EU and the UK including a section on fisheries that provides for annual consultations to establish fishing possibilities for stock shared between the two parties, and from 2026, to set the access conditions to the waters of both parties; The SE Mer (State Secretary for the Sea) / MEAE (Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs) are the leading entities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure fishing possibilities and sufficient access to the waters of the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of the administration within EU delegation (coordination meetings and negotiations). 	Regular meetings.	DGAMPA (Directorate General for Maritime Affairs, Fisheries and Aquaculture)
European and bilateral	Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bilateral Fisheries Agreements between the EU and third countries where France holds fishing possibilities; For French interests, mainly concerning: Cape Verde, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Sao Tome, Senegal, Guinea, Gambia, the Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, Greenland; The SE Mer (State Secretary for the Sea) is the leading entity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable management of fishing activities in the EEZ in question; Defend the interests of European and French fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of the administration in joint committees and agreement negotiations. 	Annual joint committees Agreement negotiations Technical preparatory meetings in Brussels and negotiating mandate discussions in the fisheries sector of the Council.	DGAMPA
European and bilateral	Northern Agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries agreements between the EU and Norway, to set the regulations for fishing possibilities and mutual access to the waters of each party; The SE Mer (State Secretary for the Sea) is the leading entity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure fishing possibilities are sustained in Norwegian waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of the administration within EU delegation (coordination meetings and negotiations). 	Regular meetings.	DGAMPA
European and bilateral	Steering committee and Franco-Swiss technical committee for railway operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This steering committee and the technical committee are co-chaired by the DGITM (Directorate-General for Infrastructure, Transport and the Sea - railway infrastructure division) and the Swiss Federal Office of Transport; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective coordination and exchange of information on topics related to transport; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-chairmanship of steering committees and technical committees; Preparing committees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last technical committee: 30 November 2022; 	DGITM (Directorate-General for Infrastructure, Transport and the

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This concerns all cross-border railway operations between France and Switzerland, with regards both infrastructure and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defend the French position vis-à-vis the position of the Swiss confederation and regions; Monitor the operational progress of projects for which both countries are stakeholders. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last steering committee: 26 and 27 January 2023. 	Sea-railway infrastructure division)
European and bilateral	Commission for Franco-Monegasque Cooperation (CCFM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CCFM is the cornerstone to the very intense bilateral relations between France and Monaco. It is co-chaired by the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs, and by the Minister of State for the Principality of Monaco; The topics addressed are: the reconciliation process Monaco has set in motion with the EU, cooperation with regards health, economic concerns of common interest and international affairs; Led by the MEAE (Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective coordination and exchange of information between France and Monaco on topics related to transport, housing, energy and the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual meeting of the Commission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The next session for the Commission for Franco-Monegasque Cooperation is scheduled for 2023 in Monaco. 	DAEI (European and International Affairs Directorate)
European and bilateral	Intergovernmental commission concerned with the construction and use of the international section of a high-speed railway line between France and Spain (Mediterranean coast)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This body features in article 5 of the Franco-Spanish agreement of Madrid, signed on 10 October 1995; There have never been any official meetings, but the security committee meets up every six months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective coordination and exchange of information on topics related to transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in technical meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular meetings of the security committee. 	DGITM
European and bilateral	Channel Tunnel Intergovernmental Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Channel Tunnel Intergovernmental Commission operates under article 10 of the Treaty of Canterbury. With regards security, the commission benefits from the expertise of the Joint Security Committee (article 11 of the treaty) and with regards safety, the commission coordinates with the Bi-National Safety Authority; It also acts as a control body; Led by the MTECT (Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On behalf of both governments, monitor all issues related to the use of the fixed link. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretariat of the French delegation to the Intergovernmental Commission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five or six annual meetings. 	DGITM

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European and bilateral	Franco-Italian Intergovernmental Commission for the Lyon-Turin line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This body was created in 1996 and includes around twenty members with equal representation from French and Italian ministers for the cross-border section of the Lyon-Turin railway line (transport, environment, foreign affairs, finance, etc.), including the historic railway tunnel of Fréjus (also known as Mont-Cenis tunnel); The scope is fixed according to intergovernmental agreements; Rotating presidency (one year in France, the next year in Italy), it acts as a political and administrative contact group to ensure better coordination between the two countries on various levels (technical, security, legal); Led by the MTECT (Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective coordination and exchange of information on topics related to the Lyon-Turin project; Monitor the operational progress of projects for which both countries are stakeholders; Facilitate the implementation of the Lyon-Turin project, prepare bi-national agreements if necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Secretariat of the French delegation to the Intergovernmental Commission for Lyon-Turin; Member of the French delegation to the Intergovernmental Commission for Lyon-Turin; Participation in meetings and preparation of topics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Commission meets twice a year, alternating between France and Italy; The last Lyon-Turin Commission was held in Rome on 13 December 2022. 	DGITM
European and bilateral	Intergovernmental Commission for the improvement of Franco-Italian connections in the southern Alps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of the Southern Alps Intergovernmental Commission is to lead the studies and consultations necessary to prepare the choices of the two governments with regards multi-modal development of Franco-Italian links in the southern Alps between the Col de Fréjus and the Mediterranean. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor studies; Participate in consultations; With regards the presidency: rotating, secretariat of the Intergovernmental Commission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in Intergovernmental Commission (IGC) meetings. 	Next IGC scheduled for spring 2023.	DGITM
European and bilateral	Franco-German Ministerial Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-departmental body to address all cross-border topics between France and Germany, especially within the framework of the Aix-la-Chapelle treaty; Led by the MEAE (Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective coordination and exchange of information on topics related to transport; Define the key common goals with regards general policy between the two countries; Monitor the projects listed in the Aix-la-Chapelle treaty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of meetings on topics related to transport (specific working group). 	Annual meeting (last Franco-German Ministerial Council on 22 January 2023).	DAEI
European and bilateral	Franco-Swiss cross-border dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composed of ministerial representatives, decentralised government services and regional authorities, to exchange good practices with a view to dealing with various cross-border topics; Based on dialogue between the two countries to ensure coordination of transport in particular; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure effective coordination and exchange of information on topics related to transport; Define the key common goals with regards general policy between the two countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in meetings; Preparation of meetings on topics related to transport. 	Annual meeting.	DGITM

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Led by the MEAE (Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs). 				
European and bilateral	The Intergovernmental Commission for the Mont-Blanc road tunnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The IGC for the Mont-Blanc Tunnel was created in 1957 and consists of French and Italian representatives. The commission was renewed with a signed convention in 2006, following the catastrophe in 1999; ▪ This act nominated a European Economic Interest Grouping (EEIG) as the only management structure for the tunnel, therefore strengthening the traffic regulations through the tunnel and law enforcement regulations, as well as police controls; ▪ Presidency provided by the MEAE representative (ambassador for the IGC and cross-border cooperation). ▪ Vice-presidency provided by the representative for the ministry of transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Take any action necessary to facilitate the use of the tunnel and ensure its security; ▪ Approve toll rates; ▪ Ensure the provisions of concession agreements are respected; ▪ Supervise rehabilitation works on the roof and inside of the tunnel, which will take several years to complete. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in IGCs, preparatory meetings and <i>ad hoc</i> working groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IGC twice a year, alternatively between Paris and Rome (the next one in Paris in June 2023). 	DGITM
European and bilateral	The Intergovernmental Commission for the Fréjus road tunnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The IGC for Fréjus Tunnel, comprised of French and Italian representatives, oversees the concession of the tunnel and takes decisions under the authority delegated by the governments, as well as any measures likely to facilitate construction and operation of the tunnel. In emergency situations, the IGC takes any decision required to ensure the safety of the tunnel and is responsible for reporting back to the governments. ▪ Presidency provided by the MEAE representative, ambassador for the IGC and cross-border cooperation; ▪ Vice-presidency of the French delegation for the IGC provided by the representative for the ministry of transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Take any action necessary to facilitate the use of the tunnel and ensure its security; ▪ Approve toll rates; ▪ Ensure the provisions of concession agreements are respected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in IGCs, preparatory meetings and <i>ad hoc</i> working groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IGC twice a year, alternatively between Paris and Rome (the next one in Paris in June 2023). 	DGITM
Strategic and bilateral	Franco-Canadian fisheries management advisory board (CCFC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advisory board based on the Agreement on the relations between France and Canada concerned with fisheries of 27 March 1972 - discussions with our Canadian counterparts; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preserve and exploit cod in the 3Ps area in a sustainable way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bilateral annual meeting organised alternatively in France and Canada. 	Annual meeting in spring.	DGAMPA

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For sustainable fishing, for the preservation of fishing resources; For scientific monitoring of stocks in co-managed areas; To maintain the TAC (Total Allowance Catch) of species in the 3Ps zone, including Saint-Pierre and Miquelon. The SE Mer (State Secretary for the Sea) is the leading entity. 				
European and multilateral	Trilateral EU, Norway and UK Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement currently under negotiation, with the aim of creating a negotiation framework for the sustainable management of six stocks shared between the three parties; The SE Mer (State Secretary for the Sea) is the leading entity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure fishing possibilities are sustained for the six species in question. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of the administration within EU delegation (coordination meetings and negotiations). 	Regular meetings.	DGAMPA
European and multilateral	Comitology committees and group of experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committees created by a European legal text to support the Commission in defining enforcement measures provided for in the same act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influence the enforcement measures which often have a major impact on the implementation of European law in France. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Represent France at the Committees (Chaired by the European Commission). 	Extremely variable in frequency.	All business divisions
European and multilateral	Executive Boards of European Rail Freight Corridors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each freight corridor, the member States in question establish an executive committee responsible for defining the general goals for freight corridors and defining the framework for the distribution of infrastructure capacity; Led by the MTECT (Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper coordination with the other EU member States to develop international rail freight traffic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presidency of two annual meetings for Atlantic and Mediterranean corridors; Participation in four meetings of the executive committee for the North Sea-Mediterranean corridor and 2 meetings of the executive committee for the Rhine-Danube corridor on the following topics: national strategy for the development of rail freight, topics related to loading gauge, recovery plan, coordination of works, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The last executive committee for the North Sea-Mediterranean freight corridor took place on 8 December 2022; Meeting dates for the other corridors have not yet been scheduled. 	DGITM
European and multilateral	European Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European executive branch responsible for the majority of legislative initiative, adopts enforcement measures and ensures correct execution of European 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobbying initiatives to encourage actions that are in line with the priorities of the ministries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reply to the Commission consultations and drawing up 'aide mémoires'; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several legislative initiatives are scheduled between now and 	DAEI, coordinating with all DAC

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		law (launching preliminary infringement procedures that may lead to referrals to the EU Court of Justice); ▪ Decisions (especially legislative proposals) taken by a board of 27 commissioners (5-year terms) each with their own portfolio, with a commissioner representing each member State; ▪ Any action involving the Commission is undertaken in an interministerial framework coordinated by the SGAE, either via the RPUE or directly by the leading ministers for each case.		▪ Informal lobbying; ▪ Provide the European Commission with several agents (seconded national experts).	summer 2023 within the ministries' scope of work (end of the implementation of the European Green Deal commitments); ▪ European elections in May 2024 and renewal of the board of commissioners.	(central administration)
European and multilateral	Council of the European Union	▪ European co-legislator, organised into sectors; ▪ Negotiations take place at the Council's technical level first, then at the level of the ambassadors (Coreper) and finally at ministerial level; ▪ The SGAE coordinates the interministerial position.	▪ Defend ministerial positions in the sectors concerned with their skills and that will impact their activities.	▪ Preparation of instructions for Council board meetings; ▪ Defend the ministries' positions on an interministerial level; ▪ Supply the Permanent Representation of France with several agents.	Council of Ministers meet on a regular basis/for special occasions/informal basis in various sectors (environment, transport, energy, agriculture, fisheries).	DAEI, coordinating with all DACs DGAMPA for fisheries councils DGEC (Directorate General for Energy and Climate) for energy councils
European and multilateral	The Alpine Convention	▪ International convention for the protection of the Alps (conservation and sustainable development), centred around 8 topical protocols; ▪ 8 member countries and the EU, the observer environmental Alpine NGOs; ▪ Ministerial conference every two years, permanent committee 3-4 times per year, committee to verify the convention and its protocols are implemented correctly, working groups on various themes; ▪ The focal point is the MTECT.	▪ Integrate the environmental dimension into sectoral policies concerning the Alps; ▪ Implement joint measures related to decarbonising transport (Simplon Alliance action plan).	▪ Contribution to the General Secretariat budget; ▪ Supply the General Secretariat with an agent; ▪ Participation in steering bodies and working groups on specific topics (particularly presidency of the transport group).	Next Alpine Conference in autumn 2024 in Brda (Slovenia).	DAC in the topical working groups / coordinating with the DAEI
European and multilateral	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979), or the Bern Convention	▪ The Bern Convention is a binding international legal instrument in the field of nature conservation. It protects the majority of natural heritage on the European continent, as well as some African countries; ▪ The Convention was signed on 19 September 1979 in Bern, Switzerland at the Council of Europe, and it came into effect on 1 June 1982;	▪ Protection of European wildlife species and habitats, through multilateral cooperation; ▪ The main challenges lie in the extension of protection and conservation policies to neighbouring countries outside the European Union;	▪ Voluntary financial contribution; ▪ Participation in the steering committee (Permanent Committee); ▪ Participation in technical and financial working groups (Presidency for the latter).	▪ The permanent committee meets annually.	DEB (Water and Biodiversity Directorate)

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The focal point is the MTECT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any complaints for alleged violations of the Convention can be submitted by NGOs and the general public. 			
European and multilateral	Copernicus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Earth observation programme; A space committee based on the Copernicus programme with a user forum; Steering by the European Commission with participation from all Member States and Associated States, contributing entities for managing space and ground components, and the 6 Copernicus services: European Space Agency (ESA), Eumetsat, Euspa (European Union Agency for the Space Programme), Mercator Ocean International (head office in Toulouse), ECMWF, European Environment Agency (EEA), etc.; MESR (Ministry of Higher Education and Research) interministerial delegate, MTECT second in command. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set forth the needs of national institutional users at the Commission in terms of Earth observation (need for new observations, new products, etc.); Make sure the observations and products developed are suited to the needs of users and that the programme goals are defined in accordance with users' interests; Promote the use of Copernicus, the data and products of which are crucial for monitoring the environment and for environmental public policies (lands, ocean, atmosphere, climate, urban, biodiversity, pollution, risks, emergencies, etc.) on a global (IPCC, Paris Agreement, SDGs, One Health, etc.), European (Green Deal, Carbon Neutrality by 2050, etc.), national and local level (Copernicus = the world's biggest supplier of space data); Budget: manage the €750 million loss of the UK contribution since Brexit, consequences of inflation on the programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MTECT: interministerial delegation member (second-in-command to the MESR interministerial delegate); For the user forum: MTECT represents France and leads national preparations; Participation in the Committee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first satellites for the CO2M mission will be launched by early 2026 at the latest, to observe the plumes of anthropogenic GHG emissions from major emitting sites (big cities and power plants) This data are to be used by the IPCC for its 2028 report (emissions report every 5 years from the IPCC, decided at COP21 in Paris); New Space (contribution of data from private constellations) and digital (European connectivity constellation, European Destination Earth initiative which aims to produce digital twins of the Earth) issues taken into account. 	CGDD (General Commissariat for Sustainable Development)
European and multilateral	e-Ticketing Scheme Association in Public Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The eTSAP network comprises around fifteen players on a European level; The DGITM is the leading entity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share latest news and innovations with regards ticketing schemes on a European level; Present and put forward French initiatives to the country's peers. 	Member of the network.	Meetings twice a year.	DGITM

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European and multilateral	European Parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European co-legislator; Renewal of the European Parliament in spring 2024. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobbying vis-à-vis Members of the European Parliament to raise awareness of analyses and positions related to texts under negotiation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of notes to present French positions on the texts being discussed; Informal lobbying; Supply the RP (Permanent Representation of France) with an agent responsible for monitoring and lobbying in the field of our ministries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular meetings of specialised committees and plenary sessions for the year, monitored by the ministries (COMENVI, COMTRAN, COMITRE, COMPECH). 	DAEI for the monitoring of the ENVI, TRAN and ENER committees, coordinating with the DACs-DGAMPA for the monitoring of the PECH committee.
European and multilateral	Smart Ticketing Alliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>Smart Ticketing Alliance</i> is an association under Belgian law, co-founded by the DGITM and different players of the transport industry (<i>Calypso Network Association</i>, ITSO, UTIP, VDV) at a European level; The DGITM is the leading entity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the evolutions of the certification programme on contactless communication & voice the expectations of French stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member of the bureau, Chairmanship of the working group on contactless communication. 	The bureau and working group meet 3 to 4 times per year.	DGITM
Bilateral and multilateral, European and international	Agencies and discussion groups in the field of energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G7 and G20 energy (or energy and climate); International Energy Agency (IEA), (linked to the OECD); Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA), (attached to the OECD); International Atomic Energy Agency; International Energy Forum (IEF) (dialogue between countries that produce and consume oil products); International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA, an official United Nations observer); <i>Clean Energy Ministerial</i>; Innovation Mission (innovate to decarbonate); Bilateral working groups (often made official through high-level declarations), including the USA, UK, Japan, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic (nuclear programme), Denmark (Mobile Offshore Unit (MOU)), hydrogen working group with Germany, China (groups (CEFIC) with Russia are obviously suspended for the moment), bilateral relations with Spain on interconnection, hydrogen, electricity markets, etc.; Intra-European exchanges made official: Pentalateral Energy Forum (with Benelux, Germany, Switzerland, Austria), <i>North Seas Energy Cooperation Forum</i>; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set forth French positions either multilaterally or bilaterally; International coordination, for example on the consequences of the war in Ukraine (positions with regards action for the security of gas or oil supply, sanctions including G7-EU communication). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEA: regular participation in the governing board, ministerial meetings, preparation for the 2024 ministerial meeting under French co-chairmanship, 2023 'ministerial' meeting on energy efficiency; IAEA, monitor work including American fuel initiatives, SMRs (Small Modular Reactors); Various ministerial meetings Bilateral or multilateral working groups, giving priority to the most beneficial; Coordination with neighbouring nations on the security of gas and electricity supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numerous meetings at the IEA, IAEA, Pentalateral Forum, North Seas Energy Cooperation Forum; Working groups and bilateral dialogue: one or several times per year (several meetings with European countries). 	DGEC

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal dialogue, including a group of European peer countries with regards nuclear; Regional groups created by the European Commission on the security of gas supply (north-west Europe and south-west Europe). 				
Multilateral and international	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New York Convention Convention on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This convention sets out the guidelines for cooperation, fair and reasonable use of resources and the guidelines to avoiding any damage to another State; This is considered a complementary tool to the Helsinki Convention; 37 signatories in July 2020; The focal point is the MEAE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote integrated and sustainable watershed management policies (with a view to peace and security). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the MEAE (focal point for this convention) with technical expertise. 		DEB
Multilateral and international	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; Third Convention adopted at the Rio Summit in 1992 devoted to 'combating land degradation in arid, semi-arid and sub-humid areas, mitigating the effects of drought, particularly in Africa'; Governed by a Bureau, Comprehensive Review and Implementation Committee (CRIC), Scientific and Technical Committee (STC); State actors, development agencies (AFD), civil society and scientific community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influence intergovernmental decision-making through the EU position and French diplomacy; Ensure coherent representation of the positions France defends in its programmes and partnerships on the topic of desertification; Ensure the significant scientific contribution from French researchers is taken into consideration; Monitor the synergies between the three Rio Conventions; The MEAE is the focal point for France. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in negotiations at COPs and subsidiary bodies; Participation of French negotiators and experts in intersessional activities; Contribution to preparing EU joint positions in the 'WPIEI desertification' working groups; Lobbying our positions as necessary in the bilateral framework (in and outside of the EU). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in negotiations at COPs and subsidiary bodies; Participation of French negotiators and experts in intersessional activities; Contribution to preparing EU joint positions in the 'WPIEI desertification' working groups; Lobbying our positions as necessary in the bilateral framework (in and outside of the EU); Contribution to funding activities. 	A COP on desertification is held every two years (COP16 in 2024 in Saudi Arabia).	DAEI

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Multilateral and international	Intergovernmental cooperation agreement between France, Italy and Monaco for the preservation of the marine environment - Ramoge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multidisciplinary coordination instrument for the protection of marine environments involving local administrations, scientific institutions and users of the sea; ▪ Functional structure comprised of a Commission, a Technical Committee, Working Groups and a Permanent Secretariat; ▪ Led by the MTECT (Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safeguard biodiversity and at the same time combat marine pollution; ▪ Coordinate action in the event of pollution risk alerts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in the working groups and the commission. 	Commission on 1 February 2023, under French chairmanship.	DAEI
Multilateral and international	Agreement to prevent Unregulated High Seas Fisheries in the central Arctic Ocean (CAO agreement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10 members (EU, Canada, China, Denmark for the Faroe Islands and Greenland, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Korea, Russia and the United States); ▪ Conference of the Parties (COP1 in November 2022) and scientific working group meetings; ▪ The DGAMPA is the leading entity for the preparation and representation of positions at the European Commission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prohibit commercial fishing in the central Arctic area for a period of 16 years (until 2037); ▪ Develop scientific research to assess the stocks of fish that could potentially be exploited; ▪ Develop conservation measures to regulate exploratory fishing in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in European technical and coordination meetings; ▪ Participation in annual meetings. 	COP every two years (COP1 in November 2022).	DGAMPA
Multilateral and international	United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Main governing body for United Nations environmental policies; ▪ Meetings every two years; ▪ Member States and observers; ▪ The MEAE and MTECT jointly manage this body in support of the UN Permanent Representation of France in Nairobi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Universal assembly on the environment with ministerial representation; ▪ Adoption of resolutions and decisions to guide international governance on the environment and sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in intergovernmental committees and groups of experts in line with the adopted resolutions; ▪ Monitoring the 'global WPIEI' working group at European level; ▪ Financial support for certain intergovernmental procedures resulting from the UNEA or under the UNEP. 	Next assemblies in February 2024 and in 2026.	DAEI
Multilateral and international	United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Main governing body for United Nations policies; ▪ Member States and observers; ▪ The MEAE is the focal point for France (UN Permanent Representation of France). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Outside the UNGA high-level segment, promote the French vision within bilateral exchanges or in topical sessions; ▪ Conduct lobbying actions on texts presented in commissions, prior to their presentation to the UNGA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in certain high-level segment sessions, or organised as side events, in keeping with the ministries' priorities; ▪ Participation in instructions given to the Permanent Representation of France to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opening of the annual session in September (Heads of States and government representatives will be present); ▪ Adoption of strategic UNGA resolutions 	DAEI

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				United Nations for negotiating UNGA resolutions.	taken/voted throughout the year.	
Multilateral and international	International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IALA association governed by the French law of 1901; Head office in France (Saint-Germain-en-Laye); The future IO will also be based in France; The DGAMPA is the focal point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guarantee the security of global maritime transport; Harmonise marine aids to navigation throughout the world and ensure that navigation is safe, quick and profitable, while ensuring the protection of the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seat at the council and in technical commissions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20th international Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities IALA conference followed by the 14th General Assembly in June/July 2023 in Rio de Janeiro. 	DGAMPA
Multilateral and international	World Road Association - PIARC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global association comprising players from the public and private sectors from 124 member countries; The association works for inter-state cooperation in the road sector, by exchanging information and good practices (with particular attention paid to developing countries); The association has been granted observer status by the UN economic and social council; DGITM is the main contact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rely on this channel of influence and promote our know-how; Support the exportation activities of national companies, including SMEs, thanks to the promotion of French techniques and standards, on an international scale. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the governing board and working groups; Supply agents. 	The association's governing board and executive board meet once a year (the last meetings took place early November 2022).	DGITM
Multilateral and international	International Seabed Authority (ISA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Its mission is to organise and control all activities related to the mineral resources of the seabed; Contribute to implementing sustainable development goal no. 14: 'life below water'; Comprised of an Assembly (168 members) and a Council (36 members elected by the Assembly); The SE Mer (State Secretary for the Sea) / MEAE (Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs) jointly manage this authority. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster the prohibition of exploitation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation for councils and general assemblies. 	The ISA will vote on the regulation for mining operations in July 2023.	DEB
Multilateral and international	Sendai Framework for disaster risk reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the risk of disasters and encourage international cooperation; A global platform is organised every 3 or 4 years and a European forum is held almost every year; The DGPR (General Directorate for Risk Prevention) is the focal point and the MEAE and civil society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the exchange of good practices and international cooperation; Promote French experience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of international meetings, with the involvement of civil society; Participation in international meetings. 	Not yet defined.	DGPR (General Directorate for Risk Prevention)

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		(French association for natural disaster risk reduction) also have a role to play.				
Multilateral and international	Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (UN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Body tasked with drafting global recommendations with regards the transport of dangerous goods and the globally harmonised system (GHS); ▪ The MTECT is the focal point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exert influence on the proposed texts; ▪ Propose modifications or additions to the international regulatory provisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in the sessions; ▪ Participation in the associated working groups; ▪ Informal lobbying. 	Two sessions per year (July and December) in Geneva.	DGPR
Multilateral and international	ADN experts committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Body tasked with drafting international regulations with regards the transport of dangerous goods by inland waterways; ▪ The MTECT is the focal point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exert influence on the proposed texts; ▪ Propose modifications or additions to the international regulatory provisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in the sessions; ▪ Participation in the associated working groups; ▪ Informal lobbying. 	Two sessions per year (January and August).	DGPR
Multilateral and international	Committee of experts on the regulations related to the transport of dangerous goods by rail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Body tasked with drafting international regulations with regards the transport of dangerous goods by rail; ▪ The MTECT is the focal point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exert influence on the proposed texts; ▪ Propose modifications or additions to the international regulatory provisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in the sessions; ▪ Participation in the associated working groups; ▪ Informal lobbying. 	Two sessions per year (May and November).	DGPR
Multilateral and international	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe / UNECE Working Party on Rail Transport (SC.2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The UNECE was established in 1947 by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC); ▪ This is one of the United Nations' five regional commissions; ▪ It has 56 members including countries of the European Union (EU), countries in eastern and western Europe that are not members of the EU, countries in south-east Europe, the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and North American countries. All these countries communicate and cooperate on economic and sectoral issues under the aegis of the UNECE. ▪ The ECE is comprised of several committees, including the Inland Transport Committee (ITC) which is itself comprised of several working parties, including the working party on rail transport; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Represent the French position on topics related to rail transport that are addressed within the Working Party on Rail Transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in the Working Party on Rail Transport. 	The working party meets once a year.	DGITM

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Led by the MEAE (Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs). 				
Multilateral and international	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IOC is the UN body specialised in coordinating ocean sciences, ocean observation systems, the exchange of oceanographic data and information and associated services, such as tsunami alert systems; Executive board and assembly of the IOC; - Member States and UNESCO observers; The MTECT (CGDD/SRI) is the leading entity along with the MEAE (UNIO and French DP for UNESCO). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science; Promote the national priorities in ocean research at the international level, notably as part of the Priority Research Programme (PPR) on ocean-climate which was announced by the French President at the <i>Assises de l'économie de la mer</i> (maritime economy conference) in 2021; Set forth France's positions with regards the ocean on an international level, in line with the One Ocean Summit organised in early 2022 upon request from the French President. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In France, the national committee for the IOC (NC-IOC) fulfils the duty for each member country to establish a national structure that mirrors the IOC; Participants of the French NC-IOC: MTECT (chairmanship and secretariat), MESR, MEAE, MOM (Ministry of the Overseas), MI (Ministry of the Interior), SE-MER (Secretary of State for the Sea) and SG Mer (Secretariat General for the Sea), organisms concerned by ocean issues, particularly scientific issues. Validation of diplomatic notes by the MEAE for participations at the assemblies (biennial) and executive boards (annual); France (CNRS) chairman of the electoral group 1 of the IOC, and vice-chairmanship of the IOC since 2021, for a period of 2 years; The MTECT is the leading entity for the national committee of the 'United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021- 2030)' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assembly: biennial - Executive board: annual; The United Nations has proclaimed a 'United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030)' 	CGDD
Multilateral and international	United Nations Ocean Conference (UNOC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations conference to assess the implementation of SDG 14; Led by the French Ambassador for the Poles and Oceans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the oceans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the interministerial task force. 	UNOC 2025: to be hosted by France in partnership with Costa Rica (preparatory	DGAMPA-DAEI-DGALN (General Directorate of

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					session in Costa Rica in 2024).	Planning, Housing and Nature)
Multilateral and international	European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Foster cooperation between the 44 member States and coordinate the positions to present to the ICAO; ▪ Coordination committee; ▪ The DGAC and member States; ▪ Led by the MTECT (DGAC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure French positions are taken into account when defining European positions for the regulation of international civil aviation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Head office in Paris (Neuilly); ▪ The DGAC has vice-chairmanship and is a member of the coordination committee. 	Preparation of the 42nd triennial assembly of the ICAO in 2025.	DGAC (General Directorate- for Civil Aviation)
Multilateral and international	International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the management of chemicals on an international scale; ▪ An intersessional procedure has been set up to define a new international framework; ▪ Decisions are adopted during the International Conferences on Chemicals Management (ICCM) which take place on an irregular basis; ▪ Participation of international organisations in the fields of the environment, health and work; ▪ Led by the MTECT (Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adopt a new international framework for managing chemicals and waste. Cross-sectoral and involving several players; ▪ Coordinate activities with those of the future panel of political and scientific experts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in ICCM meetings and the intersessional procedure; ▪ Annual contribution of €200,000 (based on voluntary contributions). 	▪ ICCM 5 in September 2023.	DGPR
Multilateral and international	World Water Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The World Water Council is an international multi-stakeholder platform organisation created in 1996 with the purpose of mobilising the international community on issues related to water, as a political priority for fair and sustainable development at a global level; ▪ Governing council, task forces (financing, global changes, water security, integrated management, Covid-19). Members are international organisations, States, companies and NGOs, universities and research institutes; ▪ Led by the MEAE and MTECT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Represent French priorities to influence debates on an international level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Member of the governing council for the World Water Council; ▪ Preparation and participation in the global forums for water (negotiations prior to declarations, set forth French positions via high-level events or by showcasing and unfolding our practices in the exposure areas). 	▪ World Water Forum in 2024 and then every three years.	DEB
Multilateral and international	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Framework convention adopted at the Rio Summit in 1992 with two additional agreements: the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement; ▪ The COP climate (for the UNFCCC), the meeting of the parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) and to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Influence intergovernmental decision-making through the EU position and French diplomacy; ▪ Highlight initiatives for the climate in which France is either directly or indirectly involved; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in negotiations at the COP and UNFCCC intersessions with the European team and for the French delegation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual COP; ▪ Subsidiary bodies meet every 6 months; ▪ Drafting a global report in 2023 and 	Led by the DAEI - DGEC / French National Observatory on the Effects of Global Warming (ONERC) /

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		<p>Kyoto Protocol (CMP) bodies meet every year and their subsidiary bodies meet twice a year;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The 'intergovernmental negotiations' (open to observers) and 'action agenda' sections highlight the multi-stakeholder initiatives for the climate; ▪ The interministerial climate team is responsible for monitoring, and the MTE is the focal point for France. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote French expertise and know-how in the fields of climate and energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring the 'WPIEI climate' working groups at European level; ▪ Financing civil society awareness campaigns on the COP, as well as programmes/initiatives for implementing the Paris Agreement; ▪ Participation in multi-stakeholder initiatives; ▪ Organisation of the France Pavilion at the COP and participation/organisation of side events; ▪ Regular dialogue with the NGOs involved in international discussions on the climate. 	every 5 years beyond that.	French Environment and Energy Management Agency (ADEME) directly monitoring technical issues (transparency, carbon markets, science, technology)
Multilateral and international	UNECE Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents (TEIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevent industrial accidents and organise cross-border cooperation in the event of an accident; ▪ The Convention comprises a bureau (participation from the DGPR) and a working group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop guidelines for new topics such as Natural Hazards Triggering Technological Accidents (Natech) and emerging risks; ▪ Facilitate cooperation to improve practices in eastern European countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in bureau meetings, COPs and some workshops; ▪ Contribution of €100,000 per year, as the convention only operates based on voluntary contributions. 	A COP is organised every 2 years (COP12 from 29 November to 1 December 2022).	DGPR
Multilateral and international	CITES Convention: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The CITES regulates international trade in the whole animal/plant (whether alive or dead), or a product that contains a part or derivative of the listed taxa; ▪ 184 member States; ▪ Three committees: Permanent Committee + Plants Committee + Animals Committee; ▪ The MEAE is the leading entity for French delegation at the COPs; ▪ The national CITES managing body is the DEB; ▪ The Central Office for Coordinating Environmental and Public Health Crime (OCLAESP), customs and the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that illegal international trade does not threaten the survival of endangered wild species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in preparatory negotiations and in COPs; ▪ Participation of French negotiators and experts in intersessional activities; ▪ Monitoring the CITES WPIEI at European level; ▪ Contribution to preparing EU joint positions; ▪ Lobbying our positions as necessary in the bilateral 	COP19 from 14 to 25 November 2022 and then every three years.	DEB

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		French Office for Biodiversity (OFB) are responsible for inspections.		framework (in and outside of the EU).		
Multilateral and international	Basel Convention on Transboundary Movements of Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prior authorisation procedure for transboundary movements of hazardous waste, prohibition to export to developing countries; ▪ The convention comprises a bureau, an open-ended working group (OEWG), and a compliance committee; ▪ A triple COP (together with Rotterdam and Stockholm) is organised every two years, and the OEWG meets once between two COPs; ▪ Led by the MTECT (Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve the procedure and facilitate the transport of waste from French overseas departments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in the COPs, OEWGs; ▪ Intersessional work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OEWG in February 2023; ▪ COP 16 in May 2023. 	DGPR
Multilateral and international	Minimata Convention on Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce mercury pollution by taking action on the entire life cycle, from introducing a ban on mercury mines to managing waste; ▪ The convention comprises a bureau (participation from the DGPR), a compliance committee, a scientific group to evaluate effectiveness (participation from La Rochelle University laboratory); ▪ A COP is organised every two years; ▪ Led by the MTECT (Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Progressively phase out products containing mercury, particularly lamps; ▪ Harmonise the work on waste management with that of the Basel Convention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in the COPs; ▪ Intersessional work. 	COP 5 in November 2023.	DGPR
Multilateral and international	Ramsar Convention + MedWet regional initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Convention on the protection of wetlands ▪ 172 member States; ▪ Two advisory bodies to establish technical guidelines to support the permanent committee and the COP: the scientific and technical assessment group (GEST) and the monitoring group for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA); ▪ The DEB is the administrative authority and focal point for this convention, with support from the MEAE. ▪ Ramsar regional initiative for the Mediterranean (Mediterranean wetlands or 'MedWet'): ▪ 27 member States and research institutes; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen the visibility of this 'technical' convention and ensure better coordination and integration of the convention's goals with/in appropriate European and international conventions and agreements on water, biodiversity, climate and desertification; ▪ Promote the protection and restoration of wetlands, key factors in addressing the three crises: climate, biodiversity and water; ▪ MedWet: assist and strengthen the implementation of the Ramsar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in preparatory negotiations and in COPs; ▪ Participation of French negotiators and experts in intersessional activities (permanent committees and working groups); ▪ Monitor the WPIEI Biodiversity on topics related to Ramsar on a European level; ▪ Contribution to the preparation of EU and the Europe region coordination; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ COP 14 from 5 to 13 November 2022 and then every three years; ▪ Permanent committee every year (minimum); ▪ MedWet: last plenary committee on 4 November 2022. 	DEB

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plenary committee every 18 months and project steering committee (COPIL) several times a year; The DEB is the administrative authority and focal point for the initiative. 	Convention in Mediterranean countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobbying our positions as necessary in the bilateral framework (in and outside of the EU); MedWet: France hosting country; participation in plenary committees and in all intersessional work. 		
Multilateral and international	Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure applicable to certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides which are the subject of international trade (PIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior consent procedure for international trade of certain chemicals and pesticides; The convention comprises a bureau, a chemicals study committee, and a compliance committee; A triple COP (along with Basel and Stockholm) is organised every two years; Led by the MTECT (Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add new substances to the scope of application of the convention; Modify the convention to facilitate the addition of new substances, since the consensus requirement can hamper the effectiveness of the convention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the COPs; Intersessional work. 	COP 11 in May 2023.	DGPR
Multilateral and international	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the production of persistent organic pollutants, by introducing a ban on certain substances for example; The convention comprises a bureau, a POP review committee, a committee to assess the effectiveness of the convention; A triple COP (along with Basel and Rotterdam) is organised every two years; Led by the MTECT (Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add new substances to the scope of application of the convention; Add a compliance committee to the convention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the COPs; Intersessional work. 	COP 11 in May 2023.	DGPR
Multilateral and international	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reference body for the regulation of the international law of the sea; The State Secretary for the Sea (SE Mer)/Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE) are the leading entities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign and then ratify the BBNJ treaty on the protection of the high seas which will cover protection of 2/3 of the surface of the planet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in COMAR meetings in Brussels (group of experts devoted to the international law of the sea); Participation in negotiation sessions at the UN headquarters in New York; Participation in technical negotiations. 	Next intergovernmental conference in 2023 (with the goal of adopting the BBNJ treaty in 2023).	DAEI

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Multilateral and international	Helsinki Convention - Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The purpose of the Helsinki Convention is to strengthen the joint management of bodies of water between States, with the view to protecting resources and ensuring sufficient quality and quantity for countries both upstream and downstream, ensuring peace, security and durability of water uses; • 47 signatories, including the EU; • Bureau, working groups on the integrated management of water resources, monitoring and assessment, task force on water and climate change, the Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystem Nexus approach on water and industrial accidents; • This water and health protocol, only available to members of the UNECE, aims to strengthen the protection of public health thanks to better management of water and ecosystems linked to water; • The focal point of this protocol is the French Health Directorate (DGS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote integrated management of transboundary watershed policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the MEAE (focal point for this convention) with technical expertise; • Contribute to the regular assessments as part of the water and health protocol. 	COP every three years (2024 to be confirmed).	DEB
Multilateral and international	Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of marine ecosystems of the Southern Ocean and regulations on fishing south of the Antarctic convergence zone; • Annual commission and scientific committee; • Members of the Commission: 25 States and the EU, observers (States, NGOs and other international organisations); • The MEAE is the leading entity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a system that will represent the protected marine areas in the Southern Ocean; • Secure the interests of French fishing in the Southern Ocean, especially with regards exploratory Antarctic toothfish fishing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in the expert groups; • Participation in the annual commission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual meeting in November; • Possible additional meeting devoted to protected marine areas in 2023. 	DAEI, DGAMPA
Multilateral and international	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) + Cartagena Protocol + Nagoya Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework convention adopted at the Rio Summit in 1992, comprised of 196 parties at the end of 2022, including the EU but not including the United States (observer status); • Establish the obligation for the Parties to develop National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and to update their progress on a regular basis with national reports; • Two protocols developed under this convention: the Cartagena Protocol on the prevention of risks in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence intergovernmental decision-making through the EU position and French diplomacy; • Highlight initiatives for biodiversity in which France is either directly or indirectly involved; • Promote French expertise and know-how in the field of biodiversity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in negotiations at the COP, COP-MOP and preparatory meetings for COP and COP-MOP; • Participation of French negotiators and experts in intersessional activities; • Monitoring the 'WPIEI Biodiversity' working parties at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A COP every 2 years; • COP 15 in Montreal in December 2022; • The next COP will be held in 2024 (Turkey). 	DAEI, DGALN

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		<p>biotechnology, adopted in 2000 and the Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization (APA), adopted in 2010;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Conferences of the Parties (COP) are usually held twice a year and approve the guidelines or goals that the States are invited to implement; ▪ Joint focal points for France: MEAE and MTECT. 		<p>European level (led by the MTECT and MEAE);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribution to preparing EU joint positions; ▪ Lobbying in support of our positions in bilateral relations (in and outside of the EU); ▪ Contribution to funding activities. 		
Multilateral and international	Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (known as the Aarhus Convention)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNECE Convention based on three pillars: access to information, public participation and access to justice; ▪ 46 ratifying parties (including the EU) + observers (NGOs); ▪ An MOP every three years; a compliance committee 3 times per year with a representative for France (Marc Clément); annual working groups; ▪ The MTECT is the leading entity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During the 2022 French Presidency of the Council of the European Union (PFUE), Michel Forst was elected by consensus as Special Rapporteur for the protection of environmental defenders, a new initiative; ▪ France was called upon to support this new initiative; ▪ A French expert chairs the task force on promoting the Aarhus Convention in international conventions (Marie-Hélène Sa Villas Boas). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in MOPs and working groups; ▪ Contribution to the General Secretariat budget (60,000 euros per year). 	Next MOP in 2025.	CGDD
Multilateral and international	Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (known as the Espoo Convention).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNECE Convention lays down the notification and participation obligations for the non-member countries with regards environmental impact assessments; ▪ 45 ratifying parties (including the EU); ▪ An MOP every three years, implementation committee 3 times per year (without the participation of France), annual working groups; ▪ The French focal point is the MTECT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure the Parties properly comply with the convention, especially with regards projects that could have an impact on France; ▪ Ensure the implementation committee accepts our initiatives on continuing the operation of nuclear power plants; ▪ Development of good practices with regards notification and participation in the field of environmental impact assessments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in MOPs and working groups; ▪ Contribution to the General Secretariat budget (30,000 euros per year). 	Next MOP in December 2023.	CGDD

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Multilateral and international	<p>Regional maritime conventions:</p> <p>1/ Carthage for the protection and development of the marine environment of the Wider Caribbean Region</p> <p>2/ Barcelona for the protection of the marine environment and coastline of the Mediterranean</p> <p>3/ Nairobi on the protection of the western Indian Ocean</p> <p>4/ OSPAR Convention for the protection of the marine environment of the north-east Atlantic</p>	<p>1/ The only legally binding regional initiative for the protection of the environment in the Caribbean region;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The definition of protected areas, cooperation in combating pollution in critical situations, scientific and technical cooperation; ▪ Joint focal points: MTECT and the MEAE. <p>2/ The main legal framework for the protection of the environment and sustainable development in the Mediterranean, involving 21 States in the northern and southern Mediterranean;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevention of pollution, protection of the marine environment, promotion of sustainable development; ▪ Joint focal points: MTECT and the MEAE. <p>3/ 10 member States, including France;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional cooperation framework for the protection, management and development of marine environments and coastal areas in the western Indian Ocean region; ▪ Interministerial steering (MEAE/CLEN, SG Mer, MTECT) <p>4/ Annual commission;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 15 member States and the EU, observers (NGOs and other international organisations); ▪ The MTECT and MEAE are the joint leading entities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen regional cooperation; ▪ Support the activities of the <i>Plan Bleu</i> in assessing the environmental situation in the Mediterranean. ▪ Reduce pollution from vessel discharges; ▪ Reduce pollution from underwater operations and pollution from land-based activities or sources; ▪ Assess the impact of activities on the marine environment; ▪ Establish scientific and technical cooperation. <p>4/ Protect endangered or declining species and habitats;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assess the amounts of hazardous substances; ▪ Combat marine waste; ▪ Combat pollution from nuclear industries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1/ Monitoring programmes, preparation for technical meetings, coordination of technical directorate initiatives, establishing French positions, participation in UNEP meetings; ▪ Support the SPAW-RAC. 2/ Monitoring activities and the application of protocols; ▪ Participation in working groups; ▪ Preparation of COPs; ▪ Co-funding of the <i>Plan Bleu</i> scheme. 3/ Monitoring three protocols of application; ▪ Participation of IRD scientific experts in the work of the Convention; ▪ Financial contribution from the MTECT. 4/ Participation in the Convention working groups via administration and public establishments; ▪ Co-funding from the MTECT. 	<p>1/ Next COP in March or April 2023</p> <p>2/ Next COP in December 2023</p> <p>3/ COP once every two years (next one in 2023);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical experts meeting for the negotiation of a new protocol of application <p>4/ Commission every year in June</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministerial meeting in 2025. 	<p>1/ Coordination with the DAEI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focal points DACs (DEB for specific protocols) <p>2/ Coordination with the DAEI</p> <p>3/ DAEI as a coordinating body - DEB focal point for 3 protocols</p> <p>4/ DAEI - DGPR</p>
Multilateral and international	IOPC Funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International Oil Pollution Compensation Funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defend and promote French positions on the topics the funds are devoted to; ▪ Manage disputes and claims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in the sessions. 	Spillcon 2023: International conference on oil spills in the Asia-Pacific region (held every three years). From 11 to 15 September 2023 in Brisbane (Australia).	DGAMPA

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Multilateral and international	International Transport Forum - ITF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ITF is an inter-governmental organisation within the OECD comprised of 57 member countries, for the most part European but also including the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, Korea, India, China, Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Turkey, Morocco, etc. The ITF annual summit is held in Leipzig (Germany) and gathers transport ministers from all over the world, as well as senior officials from international organisations and companies; Led by the MEAE (OECD Permanent Representative of France). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> French position on latest news topics; Promotion/lobbying and sharing of feedback. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in plenary meetings at the annual summit. 	ITF annual summit from 24 to 26 May 2023 in Leipzig in Germany, under UK ITF presidency.	DGITM
Multilateral and international	Working party on the transport of dangerous goods (WP 15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Body tasked with drafting international regulations with regards the transport of dangerous goods by road; Two sessions per year (May and November) in Geneva; The MTECT is the focal point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exert influence on the proposed texts; Propose modifications or additions to the international regulatory provisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the sessions; Participation in the associated working groups; Informal lobbying. 	Two sessions per year.	DGPR
Multilateral and international	Groups of 7/20 (G7/G20)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion forum gathering the 7/20 countries of the world with the most developed economies; Meetings every year, with rotating annual presidency Member States of the G7/G20; A leaders' summit is held once a year, as well as ministerial meetings for each sector, at the discretion of the Presidency; The MEAE is the focal point for France (G7-G20 task force) for the G7 leaders' summit and ensures general coherence between sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobbying actions on the positions established by G7/G20 to influence multilateral negotiations on the climate, energy, the environment, transport, as well as texts and concepts presented in the topical meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ministerial departments represent France in sectoral negotiations related to their area of expertise. 	Annual meetings for ministers of the environment, climate and energy, and sometimes including the ministers of transport and development.	DAEI - DGEC DGITM for transport ANCT (French National Agency for the Cohesion of Territories) / DHUP (Directorate of Housing, Town Planning and Landscapes) for development
Multilateral and international	International Resource Panel (IRP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IRP is a scientific panel of around forty high-level scientists and members of civil society and industrial organisations from several countries. Its goal is to develop, consolidate and share knowledge that can be used by decision-makers to improve the use and management of natural resources; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the French vision within at the expert group; Promote an evidence-based approach to resources and associated public policies; Lobby on the texts presented (declarations, documents) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the steering committee; IRP funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plenary meeting twice a year; Publications of key reports, particularly the future Global Resources Outlook. 	CGDD

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2023, upon request from the UNEA, the panel will publish the second edition of its key report, the Global Resources Outlook, which will propose a revised version of future resource use scenarios and define sustainable trajectories up until 2030; The steering committee comprises 28 States. 	<p>presented in forums such as the G20, etc.);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guide the IRP programme of work. 			
Multilateral and international	Group on Earth Observations (GEO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International partnership between countries and international organisations, intergovernmental or not, to promote the contribution of Earth observations to major global challenges (climate, resilience to risks, energy, food security, transport, health, water, urban areas); An executive council (France is a member, 2-year term 2023-2024); A Secretariat (an IRD expert provided); annual plenary assembly; Currently comprises 113 member countries, including the European Commission (EC) and 143 participating organisations (intergovernmental, international or regional); The MESR is the leading entity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Earth observation; Promote the use of Earth observation data related to the environment by the ministries and all institutes and scientists, and above-all, promote the use of the European Copernicus programme services and data; Generally speaking, encourage all initiatives that produce knowledge on the state of the environment, and related to the preparation, implementation and monitoring of public environmental policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> French delegation to the GEO led by the MESR (Copernicus and GEO interministerial coordinator) with support from the MTECT/CGDD (second-in-command). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of the 2026-2035 strategy; This preparation mobilises a group of experts, with the participation of French experts (Mercator Ocean International and Mines ParisTech); In the plenary assembly in November 2022, France supported the addition of biodiversity to the GEO's priorities. 	CGDD
Multilateral and international	MobiliseYourCity (MYC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This global partnership was launched at COP 21 and aims to accelerate the transition to sustainable urban mobility, by providing support to 15 countries and 63 member cities across Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America, in transforming their transport systems; The partnership is presided by the French Development Agency (AFD). The MTECT contributes to funding MYC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor action on an international scale; Set forth the French position in terms of sustainable urban mobility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the steering committee. 	Regular steering committees.	DGITM
Multilateral and international	The OECD Chemicals and Biotechnology Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of the OECD working group actions in the fields of chemistry; Committee meetings every eight months; Led by the MTECT (Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guiding the committee's work, bearing in mind that the OECD is in charge of establishing methodologies for the assessment of chemicals and of mutual recognition of assessments on an international level; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in committee meetings; Ensuring coordination with French experts participating in different groups; Contribution of 200,000 euros per year to establish guidelines. 	Next meeting in July 2023.	DGPR

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring complementarity with other international schemes. 			
Multilateral and international	OECD - Committee for Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This committee was founded in 1961 to provide evidence-based policy analysis on pressing global issues in fisheries, aquaculture and sustainable fisheries management. The SE Mer (State Secretary for the Sea) is the leading entity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and guide work on good governance practices with regards fisheries management and economy Promote harmonised positions in keeping with French expectations on an EU level, on the basis of a division of skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in committee meetings; Two annual meetings (May and November) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Next meeting in May 2023 	DGAMPA
Multilateral and international	ILO (International Labour Organization)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN specialised agency; UN agency with a unique tripartite structure comprising government representatives, employers and workers; Its mission is to work towards social justice, with four strategic goals; ILO 2020-2024, one of the main themes being the social dimension of the ecological transition: participation of other ministries, including the MTECT; Ministry of Labour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boost certain social aspects of the maritime industry such as the maximum duration of time aboard a vessel or the general protection of the well-being of seafarers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the tripartite commission; Amendment proposals to international labour convention; Key member of the joint ILO/IMO working group on the abandonment of seafarers and harassment on board vessels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special plenary meeting of the tripartite commission in 2025; Last meeting of the joint ILO/IMO working group in December 2022. 	DGAMPA
Multilateral and international	IMO (International Maritime Organisation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN specialised agency; Its goal is to support collaboration between member States in maritime regulation, adopting security measures, preventing maritime pollution and in encouraging the abandonment of discriminatory practices in global trade; Comprised of a council, committees and subcommittees; France has been a member of the council since the IMO was founded; The SE Mer (State Secretary for the Sea) is the leading entity: France re-elected in 2019 for a 4-year term at the IMO council (the organisation's highest governing body). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put forward a certain number of topics, carry out lobbying on texts, reconcile with the European agenda (e.g. GHG); French presence within the Council (election every 2 years) and Secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supplying the Permanent Representation of France with employees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last meeting of the joint IMO/ILO working group in December 2022; 'Maritime Single Window 2024' Symposium on 18-19 January 2023, organised together with the IAPH (International Association of Ports and Harbours) and BIMCO (Baltic and International Maritime Council, non-profit association representing 	DGAMPA, DGPR

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					shipowners) to accelerate digitalisation of maritime transport.	
Multilateral and international	International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Specialised agency of the United Nations devoted to aviation; ▪ Comprises all civil aviation stakeholders; ▪ Led by the MEAE/MTECT (DGAC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regulate international civil aviation (security, safety, environment, facilitation, economy, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gateway for the ICAO Permanent Representative of France for all topics related to aviation (MEAE for general UN topics); ▪ Two employees are supplied. 	42nd triennial assembly in 2025.	DGAC
Multilateral and international	Intergovernmental Organisation for International Carriage by Rail (OTIF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The OTIF is an intergovernmental organisation devoted to international carriage by rail; ▪ It has been active since 1893, making it the most ancient international organisation in the sector. Today, it comprises 50 member States and an associated member. Located in Bern, Switzerland, the organisation is a separate legal entity in international law and in the national law of member States; ▪ The European Union is also a member of the OTIF; ▪ Led by the MTECT (DGITM). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participate in the development of international rail transport; ▪ Support the French position and/or the EU coordinated position on topics related to international rail transport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ French participation in the OTIF General Assembly and Administrative Committee; ▪ Participation in OTIFs work in various bodies: France acts as vice-chair of the ad hoc commission on legal matters and international cooperation, and also participates in the technical committee of experts, the committee of experts for regulations concerned with international rail transport of dangerous goods and also the technical experts working group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The OTIF General Assembly meets every 3 years (next meeting in September 2024); ▪ The administrative committee meets twice a year (next meeting: 24 and 25 May 2023); ▪ The ad hoc Commission on legal matters and international cooperation meets twice a year (next meetings: 18-20 April 2023 and 7-9 November 2023), the technical committee of experts meets once a year (next meeting 13-14 June 2023), the committee of experts for regulations concerned with international rail transport of dangerous goods meets once a year and the technical 	DGITM/DGPR

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					experts working group meets 2 to 3 times a year (next meeting: 15 June 2023)	
Multilateral and international	World Trade Organisation (WTO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International organisation that governs international trade between member States (164); Ministerial conference takes place every two years, as a general rule; Member States and observers; The French General Directorate of the Treasury is the focal point for France. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby actions on texts presented at the ministerial conference (multilateral/plurilateral agreements); Monitor discussions within relevant committees (CCE, TESSD, IDP, FFSR); Strengthen the consideration of issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in drawing up instructions for the French General Directorate of the Treasury (DGT); Supply an environmental and transport advisor to the United Nations Permanent Representation of France. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13th and 14th ministerial conferences (2024, 2026). 	CGDD / DAEI
Multilateral and international	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International organisation devoted to economic studies and assessments of public policies; Annual meeting of the Council of Ministers (May-June) of OECD member States and topical working groups; The MEAE is the focal point for France. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the French vision within groups of technical and political experts; Share best practices; Lobby on the texts presented (ministerial declarations, guidelines). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation of experts in various committees and technical working groups; Participation in establishing the French position (via the SGAE - General Secretariat for European Affairs); Supply an employee to the OECD Permanent Representation of France; Project funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council meeting at ministerial meeting 2023; Meeting of the Environment Policy Committee at ministerial level by 2027. 	DAEI, CGDD
Multilateral and international	<p>RFMOs and RFO Atlantic Ocean</p> <p>1/ International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)</p> <p>2/ General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)</p>	<p>1/ Active RFMO since 1969 with 42 members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management and conservation of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic and Mediterranean; The SE Mer (State Secretary for the Sea) is the leading entity. <p>2/ RFMO created in 1949 with 23 members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management and conservation of fisheries stocks, excluding tunas, in the waters of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea; The SE Mer (State Secretary for the Sea) is the leading entity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable management of fish stocks in the area in question; Defend the interests of European (including French) fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in annual meetings, technical groups and research programmes if there are any; Compulsory contribution paid by DGAMPA if necessary. 1/ ICCAT: Participation in EU delegation and French delegation for Saint-Pierre and Miquelon 	<p>Technical preparatory meetings in Brussels and negotiating mandate discussions in the fisheries sector of the Council</p> <p>1/ ICCAT: Annual meeting in November Intersessional meetings</p>	<p>1 to 5 / DGAMPA</p> <p>6/ NASCO: DGAMPA and DEB</p>

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	<p>3/ North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC)</p> <p>4/ Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO)</p> <p>5/ Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC)</p> <p>6/ North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO)</p>	<p>3/ RFMO created in 1959 with 6 members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management and conservation of fisheries stocks, excluding tunas, in the international waters of the North-East Atlantic and the North Sea; The SE Mer (State Secretary for the Sea) is the leading entity. <p>4/ RFMO founded in 1979 with 13 members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management and conservation of fisheries stocks, excluding tunas, in the international waters of the North-East Atlantic; The SE Mer (State Secretary for the Sea) is the leading entity. <p>5/ RFO founded in 1973 with 34 members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advisory role on the management and conservation of fisheries stocks, excluding tunas; The SE Mer (State Secretary for the Sea) is the leading entity. <p>6/ IO created in 1983 with 6 members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management and conservation of salmon; The SE Mer and MTECT are the leading entities. 		<p>2/ GFCM: Participation in EU delegation and also its own seat</p> <p>3/ NEAFC: Participation in EU delegation</p> <p>4/ NAFO: Participation in EU delegation and French delegation for Saint-Pierre and Miquelon</p> <p>5/ WECAFC: Representation via EU delegation and French delegation for St. Barthelemy</p> <p>6/ NASCO: Participation in EU delegation Saint-Pierre and Miquelon has observer status.</p>	<p>throughout the year</p> <p>2/ GFCM: Annual meeting in November</p> <p>3/ NEAFC: Annual meeting in November</p> <p>4/ NAFO: Annual meeting in September</p> <p>5/ The WECAFC plenary session takes place every two years as a general rule, but the frequency of meetings is in fact quite irregular. The last plenary session took place in July 2022.</p> <p>6/ Annual meeting in June.</p>	
Multilateral and international	<p>RFMOs and RFO Indian Ocean</p> <p>1/ Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC)</p> <p>2/ Southern Indian Ocean Fisheries Agreement (SIOFA)</p>	<p>1/ RFMO created in 1996 with 30 members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management and conservation of tuna and tuna-like species in the Indian Ocean; The SE Mer (State Secretary for the Sea) is the leading entity. <p>2/ RFMO created in 2006 with 13 members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management and conservation of fisheries stocks in a part of the international waters of the Indian Ocean (excluding tunas); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable management of fish stocks in the area in question; Defend the interests of European (including French) fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in annual meetings, technical groups and research programmes if there are any; Compulsory contribution paid by DGAMPA if necessary; <p>1/ IOTC: Participation in EU delegation and French delegation for French Southern and Antarctic Lands (TAAF);</p>	<p>Technical preparatory meetings in Brussels and negotiating mandate discussions in the fisheries sector of the Council;</p> <p>1/ IOTC: Annual meeting in May/June Intersessional meetings throughout the year;</p>	DGAMPA

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	3/ South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SE Mer (State Secretary for the Sea) is the leading entity. <p>3/ Organisation founded in 1973 with 12 members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The EU has observer status; Advisory role in the management of fisheries resources in the EEZ of member countries; The SE Mer (State Secretary for the Sea) is the leading entity. 		<p>2/ SIOFA: Participation in EU delegation and French delegation for French Southern and Antarctic Lands (TAAF);</p> <p>3/ Participation in French delegation for French Southern and Antarctic Lands (TAAF).</p>	<p>2/ SIOFA: Annual meeting in July;</p> <p>3/ SWIOFC: Irregular meetings, the 11th annual meeting took place by videoconferencing in August 2021.</p>	
Multilateral and international	<p>RFMOs Pacific Ocean</p> <p>1/ Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC)</p> <p>2/ Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC)</p>	<p>1/ RFMO created in 1949 with 21 members Management and conservation of tuna and tuna-like species in the Eastern Pacific;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SE Mer (State Secretary for the Sea) is the leading entity. <p>2/ RFMO created in 2004 with 26 members Management and conservation of tuna and tuna-like species in the Central and Western Pacific.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable fisheries of tuna and tuna-like stocks in the area in question; Issues of consistency with the measures advocated (D3) within the ICCAT and the IOTC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in annual meetings, technical groups and research programmes if there are any; Compulsory contribution paid by DGAMPA if necessary. <p>1/ IATTC: French delegation participation for French Polynesia and Clipperton.</p> <p>2/ WCPFC: French participation for New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna and French Polynesia, which all have 'participating territory' status meaning that each territory has its own seat, although only France holds the associated rights as a contractual party.</p>	<p>Technical preparatory meetings in Brussels and negotiating mandate discussions in the fisheries sector of the Council;</p> <p>1/ IATTC: Annual meeting during the summer: Intersessional meetings during the first half of the year.</p> <p>2/ WCPFC: Annual meeting end of November, beginning of December; Intersessional meetings during the first half of the year.</p>	DGAMPA
Multilateral and international	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent intergovernmental organisation created in 2012, under the authority of the UNEP, UNDP, UNESCO and the FAO, with close to 140 member States as of the end of 2022; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guide the IPBES programme of action; Having a say in the content of the assessments and in the reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to the texts and establishment of the IPBES programme of action; 	10th plenary session (IPBES10), mid-2023.	DAEI, DGALN

Type	Reference framework	Description of the body, the main forums, actors involved and interministerial steering	Key issues for the 'ministries'	'Ministries' means of intervention (executive boards, working groups, supplying agents, etc.)	Key dates	Main DAC (central administration) for the 'ministries'
	Ecosystem Services (IPBES)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The organisation was established to serve as an interface between the scientific community and policy-makers, to improve multi-disciplinary knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystems, and therefore enable an informed and responsible policy-making process, for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; The organisation is comprised of an executive secretariat, led by a bureau with 10 members (2 representatives per UN region), a plenary session, a decision-making body (member States and observers), group of 25 multi-disciplinary experts in charge of scientific aspects (5 members per UN region); The focal point for France is the MEAE. 	<p>issued to decision-makers, and other texts adopted by IPBES, to ensure they reflect French and European positions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the French approach and science in the IPBES programme of action. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in negotiations during plenary sessions; Contribution to preparing EU joint positions; Lobbying with regards the bilateral framework; Contribution to resources: supplying the IPBES secretariat and financing with an employee; Funding for the French Foundation for Biodiversity Research (FRB), French support organisation for IPBES; Support for the French focal point. 		
Multilateral and international	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional organisation responsible for the marine environment in the South Pacific Region, whose goal is to promote regional cooperation in terms of the environment, assist its members in defining and implementing policies to protect and improve their shared environment, and help them work according to sustainable development practices; The SPREP Secretariat is based in Apia (Samoa) and comprises 70 people; Interministerial steering from the MEAE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the protected marine areas and protect the coral reefs; Reduce pollution from land-based activities or sources; Combat marine pollution and assess the impact of activities on the marine environment; Manage waste and guide regional governance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of regional projects by experts from public establishments, preparation of technical meetings, coordinating the work of MTECT competent technical management, establishing French positions in keeping with the MEAE and partners, participation in SPREP online meetings; Financial contribution, supplying an employee. 	SPREP meeting every two years (next one in 2023).	DAEI
Multilateral and international	Aarhus Convention protocol on the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing national pollutant registers that are accessible for the public and obliging companies to draw up an annual report detailing their pollutant release and transfer; The protocol comprises a bureau and a compliance committee (participation from the DGPR); An MOP is held every 4 years and a working group for the Parties meets every year without MOP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonisation with the European Union register and other registers, for example in regional seas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in MOPs and working groups; Participation in the observance committee; Contribution of 20,000 euros per year. 	MOP 5 in 2025.	DGPR

Type	Reference framework	Description of the body, the main forums, actors involved and interministerial steering	Key issues for the 'ministries'	'Ministries' means of intervention (executive boards, working groups, supplying agents, etc.)	Key dates	Main DAC (central administration) for the 'ministries'
Multilateral and international	Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phasing out the substances that deplete the ozone layer and reduction in the use of fluorinated gases; Financing the work of developing countries via a special multilateral fund; The protocol comprises a bureau, an executive committee for the multilateral fund (participation from the Treasury), a working group (OEWG), a compliance committee, scientific committees; The MOP is held every year and the OEWG twice a year, one of which takes place during the MOP; The fund is replenished every 3 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement and ensure compliance with the protocol decisions; Ensure the protocol is effective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in MOPs and working groups; Contribution of 10,000 euros per year for protocol research activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working group in July 2023; MOP 35 in October 2023. 	DGPR
Multilateral and international	Joint meeting of the Committee of experts for international rail transport of dangerous goods (RID) and the Working group for the transport of dangerous goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Body tasked with drafting international regulations with regards the transport of dangerous goods by road, rail and waterway; Two sessions per year (March and September) in Bern and Geneva; The MTECT is the focal point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exert influence on the proposed texts; Propose modifications or additions to the international regulatory provisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the sessions; Participation in the associated working groups; Informal lobbying. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two sessions per year. 	DGPR
Multilateral and international	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International organisation with global authority regarding the status of the natural world and the necessary measures to safeguard it; The Congress meets every 4 years; Multi-stakeholder organisation: States, government agencies, local authorities, NGOs, indigenous peoples; The MEAE is the focal point and the MTECT is the joint focal point for France. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the texts adopted by the IUCN (motions, resolutions) are in keeping with French positions; Develop joint initiatives (projects, scientific work). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in negotiations as part of the interministerial framework; Supply the Secretariat with employees; Financing work within the framework of a multiannual interministerial cooperation convention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Next World Conservation Congress in 2024 or 2025. 	DAEI / DGALN
Multilateral and international	Union for the Mediterranean (UfM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional cooperation body between the EU and 15 countries in the southern and eastern Mediterranean; Regional projects in six sectors that have been defined as strategic, including transport and urban planning, water, the environment and energy, and action for the climate; The MEAE (Mediterranean ambassador) is the general focal point for the UfM; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify dialogue all over the Mediterranean; Assist southern countries in the fields of the environment and climate, to implement measures that aim to protect and preserve resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in topical working groups; Preparation for topical ministerial conferences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport Ministerial meeting (virtual) on 9 February 2023; Sustainable urban development ministerial meeting in Croatia (Zadar) on 3 and 4 May 2023. 	DAEI for the environment and climate ministerial meetings, and management teams for the UfM sectoral ministerial meetings.

Type	Reference framework	Description of the body, the main forums, actors involved and interministerial steering	Key issues for the 'ministries'	'Ministries' means of intervention (executive boards, working groups, supplying agents, etc.)	Key dates	Main DAC (central administration) for the 'ministries'
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sectoral focal points within the DACs depending on the themes of ministerial events. 				

APPENDIX 3

Main financial instruments available (Chap. 5.2)

Type	Name	Description of the tool and its mode of operation, and interministerial steering	Amount (annual, multiannual, allowance per project, etc.)	Beneficiaries	Key issues for the 'ministries'	'Ministries' forms of action (participation)	Main DAC (central administration) for the 'ministries'
French	Guarantee Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State guarantee facility for external trade operations that are deemed essential for the national economy, to encourage French exports while covering the various risks associated with exports; List of countries eligible for credit insurance is revised every year; General Directorate of the Treasury / BPI (Investment Bank) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Premium rate: depending on the type of risk covered, the classification of country risk, the category of debtor risk, the financing organisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> French exporters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support French exporters; Guarantee projects that take into account the environmental and climate priorities for France. 	Participation in the Guarantee Commission.	DAEI/DGAC/DGAMPA/DGE (Directorate General for Enterprise)/DGITM
French	Fund for studies and assistance to the private sector (FASEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for feasibility studies and for pioneers in green and innovative technologies; Grants or repayable advances; List of eligible countries is revised on an annual basis (mainly developing and emerging countries); Led by the General Directorate of the Treasury. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> €500K on average per project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> French companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support French companies who are leading projects in line with the ministries' public policies; Develop French showcases for the ecological transition; Encourage/support projects that comply with the climate and environmental goals. 	Participation in assistance committees - project.	DAEI/DGAC
French	Fund for Technical Expertise and Experience Transfers (FEXTE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The FEXTE provides funding for technical cooperation programmes and project preparation studies in developing countries. Its purpose is to provide French expertise and experience in the countries that benefit from official development assistance and in which the AFD is authorised to intervene, while making a contribution to the sustainable development of these countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimum amount of €200,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upon request from the country, with support from the economic department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote French expertise. Form partnerships. 	Guide projects in line with our priorities.	DAEI/DGAC
French	French Facility for Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interministerial financial instrument for the implementation of international environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> €120 M (2018-2022); Average funding per unit €1.5 M. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All types of stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guide programme priorities towards the goals defended by the 'ministries'; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the steering committees (i.e. grant committee); 	DAEI

Type	Name	Description of the tool and its mode of operation, and interministerial steering	Amount (annual, multiannual, allowance per project, etc.)	Beneficiaries	Key issues for the 'ministries'	'Ministries' forms of action (participation)	Main DAC (central administration) for the 'ministries'
	Environment (FFEM)	conventions in countries eligible for official development assistance (ODA); ▪ Grant (repayable advance in some cases); ▪ General Directorate of the Treasury.			▪ Support non-member countries that are strategic for the 'ministries' in implementing ambitious environmental public policies; ▪ Support civil society organisations with regards environmental issues.	▪ Support for more than 1/3 of the projects funded by the FFEM.	
French	Treasury Loans	▪ A loan from the French State to a foreign country to fund an infrastructure or service project that has a significant French component. List of eligible countries is revised every year; ▪ Intergovernmental agreement (IGA) to set the conditions for repaying the loan; ▪ Funding directly paid from the French State to the beneficiary company; ▪ Led by the General Directorate of the Treasury.	Amount of the loan: €10 M to €70 M	French companies	▪ Support French companies who are leading projects in line with the ministries' public policies; ▪ Develop French showcases for the ecological transition; ▪ Encourage projects that comply with the climate and environmental goals.	Participation in assistance committees - project.	DAEI/DGAC
European	Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)	▪ The RRF is the main instrument of the NextGenerationEU plan and provides funding for the reforms and investments undertaken by member States, particularly to accelerate the green transition (minimum of 37% of loans allocated to this topic); ▪ Budget allocated to member States in exchange for a national recovery and resilience plan (NRRP) approved by the EU, with payments according to the achievement of milestones with regards the reforms laid out in the NRRP and quantitative goals (the RRF does not fund projects, it provides repayments for overall expenses); ▪ Interministerial steering (General Secretariat for European Affairs and Recovery and Resilience Task Force (RECOVER)).	€724,688 billion France's share: approximately €40 billion	States that can allow a wide variety of stakeholders to benefit from the initiative	Initiate all expenditure by 2023 and pay in full before the end of 2026.	Transfer ministerial positions into interministerial positions within the framework of European negotiations and when managing these loans.	CFO with the management teams concerned by the measures set out in the NRRP
European	Innovation Fund (IF)	▪ The goal of the Innovation Fund is to help companies invest in low-carbon energy sources and industries; ▪ It is concentrated on highly innovative technologies and major flagship projects in Europe	Approximately €62 billion for the period 2021-2030 (depending on the ETS quota price)	Companies	Facilitate the mobilisation of funds for French stakeholders.	Transfer ministerial positions into interministerial positions	DGEC

Type	Name	Description of the tool and its mode of operation, and interministerial steering	Amount (annual, multiannual, allowance per project, etc.)	Beneficiaries	Key issues for the 'ministries'	'Ministries' forms of action (participation)	Main DAC (central administration) for the 'ministries'
		that could lead to significant reductions in emissions; ▪ Funding is granted based on calls for projects organised by the Commission; ▪ Monitored by our ministries.	Return rate for France not yet available (recent programme)			within the framework of European negotiations.	
European	European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF)	▪ The EAGF finances direct payments to farmers (conditional on compliance with standards concerning environmental protection or animal welfare) and support measures for agricultural markets, particularly to limit any disturbances; ▪ Funds under shared management (budget allocated to member States who must draw up a national strategic plan for the Common Agricultural Policy approved by the Commission); ▪ Led by the French Ministry of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty.	▪ €291.1 billion ▪ France's share: €54.8 billion	Farmers	▪ Guide the programme priorities of the National Strategic Plan towards climate and environmental goals; ▪ As part of the possible mid-term review of the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) and negotiations for the next Multiannual Financial Framework (2028-2034), strengthen climate and environmental objectives, as well as the allocated means.	▪ Participation in drawing up the National Strategic Plan and its mid-term review; ▪ Transfer ministerial positions into interministerial positions within the framework of negotiations.	CGDD
European	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)	▪ The EAFRD finances the development of rural areas and a more sustainable and resilient agricultural sector in the face of climate change (agro-ecological measures); ▪ Funds under shared management (budget allocated to member States who must draw up a national strategic plan for the Common Agricultural Policy approved by the Commission); ▪ Led by the French Ministry of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty and by the Regions (rural development).	▪ €95.6 billion ▪ France's share: €11.4 billion	▪ Farmers ▪ For initiatives that boost rural development, numerous stakeholders are eligible (public or private bodies, individuals or groups of natural or legal entities).	▪ Guide the programme priorities of the National Strategic Plan towards climate and environmental goals; ▪ As part of the possible mid-term review of the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework and negotiations for the next Multiannual Financial Framework (2028-2034), strengthen the climate and environmental objectives, as well as the allocated resources.	▪ Participation in drawing up the National Strategic Plan and its mid-term review; ▪ Transfer ministerial positions into interministerial positions within the framework of European negotiations.	CGDD
European	European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)	▪ The ERDF is designed to encourage economic development of regions by financing investment projects in several fields, especially those related to the green transition (renewable energy sources for example), and also transport infrastructure and digital projects; ▪ Funds under shared management (budget allocated to member States who must draw up a partnership agreement approved by the	▪ €226 billion ▪ France's share: €9.1 billion (plus €1 billion for cross-border cooperation)	Numerous stakeholders are eligible (public or private bodies, natural person or a group of natural or legal persons).	▪ Guide the programme priorities towards climate and environmental goals; ▪ Encourage full use of the loans by the regions in the event that the Multiannual Financial Framework is revised in the middle of the 2021-2027 period or the negotiation for the next Multiannual Financial	▪ Participation in drawing up the partnership agreement; ▪ Transfer ministerial positions into interministerial positions within the framework of European negotiations.	ANCT

Type	Name	Description of the tool and its mode of operation, and interministerial steering	Amount (annual, multiannual, allowance per project, etc.)	Beneficiaries	Key issues for the 'ministries'	'Ministries' forms of action (participation)	Main DAC (central administration) for the 'ministries'
		Commission, divided into regional operational programmes); ▪ Led by the regions, with coordination from the ANCT (French National Agency for the Cohesion of Territories) (partnership agreement).			Framework (2028-2034), reinforce the climate and environmental goals and allocated means.		
European	European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)	▪ The purpose of the EMFAF is to support the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and Europe's Integrated Marine Policy (IMP); ▪ Funds mostly under shared management (budget allocation to each member State in exchange for an official programme) ▪ Led by the DGAMPA (Directorate General for Maritime Affairs, Fisheries and Aquaculture).	▪ €6.1 billion ▪ France's share: approximately €650 million	▪ Fishermen and stakeholders involved in maritime policy	▪ Use the French budget; ▪ Ensure the French position in the mid-period revision of the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027, and negotiations for the next Multiannual Financial Framework (2028-2034).	▪ Transfer ministerial positions into interministerial positions within the framework of European negotiations; ▪ Fund management.	DGAMPA
European	Just Transition Fund (JTF)	▪ The purpose of the Just Transition Fund (JTF) is to finance actions to accompany the reconversion of the most economic and socially impacted territories in the transition to carbon neutrality; ▪ The fund is under shared management, with a budget allocated to member States who must in return draw up just transition plans, approved by the Commission; ▪ The just transition plans will be put forward by regions with eligible departments. On a national level, the monitoring and coordination will be carried out by the ANCT, along with the DGEFP (General Delegation for Employment and Vocational Training).	▪ €19.3 billion ▪ France's share: €1.04 billion	▪ Numerous eligible stakeholders (public and/or private stakeholders: State, local authorities, consular chambers, companies, etc.)	▪ Ensure the French budget is used to its full extent by the regions; ▪ In the event that the Multiannual Financial Framework is revised in the middle of the 2021-2027 period and for the negotiations for the next Multiannual Financial Framework (2028-2034), reinforce this fund by ensuring better coordination with other funds and ensuring the fund's goals and procedure are perfectly suited to French needs.	▪ Participation in drawing up just transition plans; ▪ Transfer ministerial positions into interministerial positions within the framework of European negotiations.	ANCT/DGEC
European	European Social Fund Plus (ESF+)	▪ The ESF+ finances projects in the field of employment, vocational training and combating exclusion; ▪ Funds under shared management (budget allocated to member States who must draw up a partnership agreement approved by the	▪ €98.5 billion ▪ France's share: €6.675 billion	▪ Numerous public and/or private stakeholders	▪ Ensure that in programme priorities, the ESF+ takes into consideration factors related to just transition; ▪ Encourage the regions to use loans to their full potential. In the event that the Multiannual	▪ Participation in drawing up the partnership agreement; ▪ Participation in the national ESF+ monitoring committee	ANCT

Type	Name	Description of the tool and its mode of operation, and interministerial steering	Amount (annual, multiannual, allowance per project, etc.)	Beneficiaries	Key issues for the 'ministries'	'Ministries' forms of action (participation)	Main DAC (central administration) for the 'ministries'
		Commission, divided into regional operational programmes); ▪ Mixed steering: State (DGEFP (General Delegation for Employment and Vocational Training) – 65% of the budget) and regions (35%); ▪ Overall coordination by ANCT (partnership agreement).			Financial Framework is revised in the middle of the 2021-2027 period and for the negotiations for the next Multiannual Financial Framework (2028-2034), reinforce the consideration of just transition factors.	▪ Transfer ministerial positions into interministerial positions within the framework of European negotiations.	
European	Social Climate Fund (SCF)	▪ The SCF benefits the most vulnerable households and small companies, to help mitigate the carbon cost for consumers due to the extension of the ETS to construction and road transport sectors; ▪ Budget allocated to member States in exchange for a social climate plan approved by the Commission, with payments according to the achievement of milestones with regards the reforms laid out in the NRRP and the achievement of quantitative goals (the SCF does not fund projects, it provides repayments for overall expenses); ▪ Monitored by our ministries.	▪ Overall contributions at the Council: €59 billion ▪ France's share (11.2% - €6.61 billion)	▪ States to finance measures and investments to benefit households or small companies	▪ Identify an initiative that can meet French needs and limit the administrative burden of its use in the ongoing negotiation; ▪ Make full use of the budget allocated to France; ▪ Consolidate this initiative in the mid-period revision of the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027, and negotiations for the next Multiannual Financial Framework (2028-2034).	▪ Transfer ministerial positions into interministerial positions within the framework of European negotiations; ▪ Design and steering of the social climate plan.	DGEC
European	InvestEU	▪ The InvestEU programme is a budgetary support initiative to finance investment projects from financial partners of the European Union; ▪ The fund is partly managed directly by the Commission and partly managed indirectly (initiatives supported by the European Investment Bank and national development banks); ▪ Monitored by the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty of France.	▪ €9.142 billion ▪ Return rate for France not yet available (new programme)	▪ Numerous eligible stakeholders (public and/or private stakeholders: State, local authorities, consular chambers, companies, etc.)	▪ Facilitate the mobilisation of InvestEU for French stakeholders; ▪ In the event that the Multiannual Financial Framework is revised in the middle of the 2021-2027 period and for the negotiations for the next Multiannual Financial Framework 2028-2034, the climate and environmental goals will be reinforced, as well as the allocated means; ▪ This programme plays a key role in mobilising private investments.	Transfer ministerial positions into interministerial positions within the framework of European negotiations.	DAEI

Type	Name	Description of the tool and its mode of operation, and interministerial steering	Amount (annual, multiannual, allowance per project, etc.)	Beneficiaries	Key issues for the 'ministries'	'Ministries' forms of action (participation)	Main DAC (central administration) for the 'ministries'
European	ITER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme to fund the international ITER project (International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor); This programme is under indirect management and contributions are made to 'Fusion for Energy, F4E', the European joint undertaking for ITER. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> €5.614 billion (French return rate is very high as the reactor is in France - almost 70%) 	European Joint Undertaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidate the means allocated to the ITER project in the mid-period revision of the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027, and negotiations for the next Multiannual Financial Framework (2028-2034). 	Transfer ministerial positions into interministerial positions within the framework of European negotiations.	DGEC
European	Twinning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twinning is a means of institutional cooperation designed by the European Commission This scheme brings together public sector expertise of member States Funded by pre-accession and European neighbourhood assistance, each twinning scheme encourages dialogue between peers and results in a transfer of the technical expertise from institutions and administrations of member States to partner countries. 	Long-term partnership (between 8 and 36 months)	For the benefit of countries with a prospect of joining the European Union and for neighbouring countries (on the Mediterranean and Eastern Europe sides)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote French expertise; Form partnerships. 	Shared technical expertise thanks to the contribution from project managers, resident advisors, short-term experts.	Depending on the type of projects
European	LIFE+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LIFE+ programme provides funding for innovative projects in the fields of nature and biodiversity, the circular economy and quality of life, climate change adaptation and mitigation and the transition to low-carbon energy; The fund is under direct management of the Commission (calls for projects); Our ministries monitor the programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> €5.4 billion Return rate: 7.4% 	Companies, NGOs, local authorities, public establishments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilise EU funding for projects led by French stakeholders and reinforce the number of French projects chosen; Accentuate this symbolic programme in the mid-period revision of the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027, and negotiations for the next Multiannual Financial Framework (2028-2034). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of technical assistance in the preparation, assessment and support for French applications; Transfer ministerial positions into interministerial positions within the framework of European negotiations; Participation in the committees that define the multiannual programme of action for example. 	DAEI – DEB – DGEC
European	Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) is to support infrastructure projects that are considered to be of general interest in the transport, telecommunications and energy sectors in the EU; 	€20.7 billion, including €12.8 billion for transport (without the cohesion budget) and €5.8 billion	Numerous entities are eligible (excluding natural persons)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guide programme priorities towards the goals and projects put forward by France Facilitate the mobilisation of the CEF for French stakeholders; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for project leaders (transport); Represent French positions in committees related to the CEF; 	CEF - Transport: DGITM CEF - Energy: DGEC

Type	Name	Description of the tool and its mode of operation, and interministerial steering	Amount (annual, multiannual, allowance per project, etc.)	Beneficiaries	Key issues for the 'ministries'	'Ministries' forms of action (participation)	Main DAC (central administration) for the 'ministries'
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CEF is under direct management of the Commission (calls for projects); In France, our ministries monitor the 'transport' and 'energy' features of this facility. 	<p>for energy</p> <p>Return rate for France: 10% (13% for the transport feature)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the Multiannual Financial Framework is revised in the middle of the 2021-2027 period and for the negotiations for the next Multiannual Financial Framework (2028-2034), the transport and energy features of this programme will be reinforced, particularly the means allocated to transport, which are not sufficient to meet needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer ministerial positions into interministerial positions within the framework of European negotiations. 	
European	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation (NDICI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NDICI is the EU's main financing instrument for external cooperation; The fund is partly under direct management from the Commission (calls for projects) and partly under indirect management (initiatives partly or fully implemented with the support of entities, such as non-member countries or organisms such as the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, etc.); Monitored by the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs. 	€79.5 billion (no direct return for France as it is not eligible)	Numerous public and/or private stakeholders	In the event that the Multiannual Financial Framework is revised in the middle of the 2021-2027 period and for the negotiations for the next Multiannual Financial Framework (2028-2034), the climate and environmental goals will be reinforced, as well as the allocated means.	Transfer ministerial positions into interministerial positions within the framework of European negotiations.	DAEI
European	Horizon Europe Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horizon Europe is the European Union framework programme that provides funding for research and innovation projects, particularly in the fields of environment, energy, climate, mobility (transport) and space; The programme is under direct management of the Commission (calls for projects); Monitored by the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> €91 billion Return rate for France: around 12.5% 	Numerous public and/or private stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that, in programme priorities, the ministerial priorities are taken into consideration and, on a European level, ensure the achievement of the Horizon Europe target of 30% of spending devoted to combating climate change; Meet the overall aim to devote 7.5% in 2024 and 10% in 2026 and 2027 of annual Multiannual Financial Framework spending to biodiversity goals; As part of the possible mid-term review of the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial and for the negotiations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the support system for project leaders provided by the Ministry of Research within the framework of National Thematic Groups (GTN) and mirror groups; Participation in Commission committees that deal with the Horizon Europe programme; Transfer ministerial positions into 	CGDD (together with the other directorates)

Type	Name	Description of the tool and its mode of operation, and interministerial steering	Amount (annual, multiannual, allowance per project, etc.)	Beneficiaries	Key issues for the 'ministries'	'Ministries' forms of action (participation)	Main DAC (central administration) for the 'ministries'
					for the next Multiannual Financial Framework (2028-2034), strengthen the funding for innovation in transport, climate and environmental objectives, as well as the allocated resources.	interministerial positions within the framework of European negotiations.	
European	European Union Space Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financing major European programmes to deploy satellites to observe or provide services and data (aerial navigation, geo-location); The programme is partly under direct management of the Commission, and partly under indirect management via the European Space Agency and partner companies in charge of its implementation; Monitored by the Ministry of Higher Education and Research. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> €14.88 billion (very high French return) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> European Space Agency and companies in the industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guide programme priorities towards the goals and projects put forward by France, with particular attention paid to Copernicus and EGNOS/Galileo; Consolidate the means allocated to this programme in the mid-term review of the Multiannual Financial Framework, and negotiations for the next Multiannual Financial Framework (2028-2034). 		CGDD (Copernicus) and DGAC (EGNOS/Galileo)
European	REACT-EU	The Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe (REACT-EU) scheme provides supplementary and temporary resources from the recovery plan to existing programmes already mentioned in the table (ERDF, ESF).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> €50.619 billion France's share: €3.6 billion 	See ERDF and ESF+	Initiate all expenditure by 2023 and pay in full before the end of 2026.	Transfer ministerial positions into interministerial positions within the framework of European negotiations and when managing these loans.	ANCT
European	RepowerEU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This programme is an extension to the RRF devoted to financing reforms and investments to deal with the energy crisis (RepowerEU plan); It operates in the same way as the RRF (see above). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall contributions at the Council: €20 billion France's share: €2.32 billion 	States that can allow a wide variety of stakeholders to benefit from the initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify an initiative that can meet French needs and limit the administrative burden of its use in the ongoing negotiation; Initiate all expenditure by 2023 and pay in full before the end of 2026. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer ministerial positions into interministerial positions within the framework of European negotiations; Identification of measures to finance. 	CFO/DGEC
European	Brexit Adjustment Reserve (BAR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BAR is a temporary emergency instrument to assist the economies of the member States that are impacted by Brexit, in the most affected sectors; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> €5.4 billion France's share: €735.6 million. 	States that can allow public and private companies who are	Deploy all expenses for ports, the Channel Tunnel and fisheries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management authority (ANCT); 	ANCT, DGITM, DGAMPA

Type	Name	Description of the tool and its mode of operation, and interministerial steering	Amount (annual, multiannual, allowance per project, etc.)	Beneficiaries	Key issues for the 'ministries'	'Ministries' forms of action (participation)	Main DAC (central administration) for the 'ministries'
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund under shared management; Interministerial steering under ANCT coordination. 		experiencing sales disruptions to benefit from this scheme, as well as SMEs, regional and local organisations and communities, including small-scale coastal fishing sector.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of the fund's fisheries measures (DGAMPA); Management of measures related to transport infrastructure (DGITM). 	
European	Technical Assistance and Information Exchange Instrument (TAIEX)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TAIEX is a technical assistance and information exchange instrument; It provides technical assistance via seminars, expert missions and study visits for central administrations, legal authorities and law enforcement agencies, parliaments and their civil servants, representatives of social partners, trade unions and employee associations. 	Short-term technical assistance	For the benefit of countries with a prospect of joining the European Union and for neighbouring countries (on the Mediterranean and Eastern Europe sides)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote French expertise.; Form partnerships. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance establishing TAIEX; Welcoming delegations for the purpose of the TAIEX. 	Depending on the type of projects
International	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial mechanism for five international conventions (CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, POP, Minamata) concerned with protecting biodiversity, combating climate change, desertification and pollution; Multilateral fund; Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty of France - General Directorate of the Treasury. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.3 billion USD, including 360 million USD from France (2022- 2026 for GEF-8); Since the GEF was created, France has contributed 1.6 billion USD, out of a total of 21.1 billion USD contributed from all donating parties. 	All types of stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guide programme priorities towards the goals put forward by France; Facilitate the mobilisation of funds for French stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation and participation in the Councils organised by the fund; Supplying the Fund with an employee. 	DAEI
International	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial mechanism for the international UNFCCC convention concerned with combating climate change; Multilateral fund; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 billion USD (depending on the fulfilment of promises) during the first recovery period (2020-2023 for GCF-1), including 1.5 billion USD from France; 	All types of stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guide programme priorities towards the goals put forward by France; Facilitate the mobilisation of funds for French stakeholders. 	Preparation and participation in the Councils organised by the fund.	DAEI

Type	Name	Description of the tool and its mode of operation, and interministerial steering	Amount (annual, multiannual, allowance per project, etc.)	Beneficiaries	Key issues for the 'ministries'	'Ministries' forms of action (participation)	Main DAC (central administration) for the 'ministries'
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty of France - General Directorate of the Treasury. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the GCF was created, France has contributed 2.5 billion USD, of 18.2 billion USD (depending on the fulfilment of promises) in total contributions from all donating parties; The procedure for the second recovery period (2024-2027, for GCF-2) was launched in July 2022 and should be completed in October 2023. 				

APPENDIX 4

Ministerial organisation of European and international action (Chap. 5.6)

This appendix specifies the distribution of skills and missions between ministerial departments, who will inform each other of their actions and initiatives.

Within the General Secretariat:

- The **European and International Affairs Directorate (DAEI)** prepares, leads and coordinates European and international policy of the 'ministries' and public establishments under their authority. The DAEI coordinates the positions of the 'ministries' in the bodies tasked with establishing France's position on European and international matters, particularly the SGAE, and also monitors the coherence of these positions. The DAEI represents the 'ministries' in certain international organisations of cross-sectoral nature, as well as in European institutions.
- The **Legal Affairs Directorate (DAJ)** coordinates the transposition of guidelines and is responsible for monitoring, including disputes.
- The **Senior Defence and Security Officer Department (SHFDS)** coordinates economic monitoring, the influence strategy and promotes a culture of economic intelligence.
- The **Directorate General of Communication (DICOM)** coordinates dissemination, promotion and information campaigns relating to European and international activities, and deals with the set up and organisation of pavilions so that the ministries can take part in major multilateral events.

Other entities:

- The **General Inspectorate for the Environment and Sustainable Development (IGEDD)** provides cross-sectoral skills, expertise and expert assessments wherever needed, for the implementation and assessment of the present strategy for example.

- The **General Commissariat for Sustainable Development (CGDD)** is responsible for the definition and implementation of ministerial positions on trade, agricultural and scientific policies (within the areas of expertise of the 'ministries'), on environmental democracy and transboundary environmental assessments. It leads the implementation of the 'ministries' strategy in terms of standards, and acts as representation in relevant bodies.
- As a general rule, the **sectoral general directorates** lead European and international actions that are either technical and/or devoted to one specific topic related to their areas of expertise, in partnership if needed with decentralised divisions. In this case, they manage and implement bilateral and multilateral cooperation. They are responsible for the national implementation of France's European commitments such as the transposition of guidelines and the presence of technical committees, and also international commitments.
- The **decentralised divisions of the 'ministries'** participate in transboundary cooperation, as well as regional cooperation for French overseas territories. They are involved in various stages of projects, initiatives and transboundary planning. Finally, they may represent France in multilateral international river commissions.

APPENDIX 5

Details of the key goals and associated measurable indicators for monitoring implementation (Chap. 6)

Strategic focus	Goals	Courses of action	Success factors	Schedule	Performance indicators	Ministries		Players outside of the ministries
						Leading division	Associated divisions	
I.1.A Decarbonise the economy and society, promote energy savings and efficiency	Taking action so that the implementation of the Paris Agreement achieves its mitigation goals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in European and international negotiations (including G7-G20 level influence); Participation in regular high-level events (Petersberg Climate Dialogue (PCD), Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM), Ministerial on Climate Action (MoCA), etc.); French contribution to the organisation of high-level events (such as the OPS); Exerting influence on key countries via bilateral cooperation and transition agreements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stepping up dialogue with the most carbon-intensive and the most influential countries, as well as the most vulnerable countries to climate change; Boosting trust with developing countries; Finding solutions to controversial topics (finance, loss and damages, mitigation, etc.); Using ambitious partner coalitions as policy drivers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual COP at the end of every year, subsidiary bodies meet in June; COP 28 in the United Arab Emirates (end of 2023), with the adoption of the first global report; Annual Petersberg Climate Dialogue and Ministerial on Climate Action (MoCA); Annual meetings of the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) and regular meetings of the MEF (Major Economies Forum); Summit for a New Global Financial Pact (Paris, June 2023); UNSG Climate Summit (New York, September 2023). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before COP 28, all parties must submit their revised NDCs in line with the Paris agreement, as well as their long-term strategies; Adoption of the global stocktake at COP 28, including clear indications of the commitments needed to limit the rise in temperature to 1.5°; Achieve a recommendation to the abandonment of fossil fuels in one of the COP decisions in 2023; Reach the goal of 100 billion dollars per year in financing for the climate in developing countries by 2024 at the latest. 	DAEI	DGEC	Climate ambassador MEAE (Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs) DGT (General Directorate of the Treasury) MASA (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security)
I.1.A Decarbonise the economy and society, promote energy savings and	Adopt and implement a European and international framework to decarbonise transport (land-based, air, maritime) with the view	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in European negotiations to reinforce EU leadership with regards the decarbonisation of transport; Taking action in international forums (IMO, ICAO). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get companies in the transport and energy sectors involved; Remove obstacles on an international scale for key countries; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42nd ICAO Assembly in 2025; Annual IMO General Assembly and MEPC; EU transport councils; Examination of the ten-year review on the 2023 Common 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalisation in 2023 of the negotiation of the Fit for 55 texts in the transport sector; The integration of transport in the topics considered for the future European Sovereignty Fund. 	DGAMPA DGITM DGEC DGAC DGAMPA (depending on		MEAE IMO ICAO

Strategic focus	Goals	Courses of action	Success factors	Schedule	Performance indicators	Ministries		Players outside of the ministries
						Leading division	Associated divisions	
efficiency	to achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create the technical conditions needed (availability of electrical sources and mineral resources, waste processing); ▪ Encourage access to sustainable transport solutions for low-income populations; ▪ Proposition of a European strategic fund by the European Commission, following the announcements from its President. ▪ Convince the European Commission to remove regulatory and financial obstacles that constrain the decarbonisation of fishing vessels, while fully respecting the framework of the Common Fisheries Policy. 	Fisheries Policy (CFP) by the European Parliament and Council.	<p><u>Maritime transport:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adoption in 2023 of a revised IMO strategy on the decarbonisation of maritime transport in the maritime sector by 2050; ▪ Approval of medium-term measures for the implementation of this revised strategy in 2025; ▪ Boost the number of participants in the Green Marine Europe label by 10% in 2024 versus 2022. <p><u>Air transport:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At the ICAO, establishment by 2025 of a regular progress report with regards the implementation of measures to reach the Long-Term Aspirational Goal (LTAG) by 2050; ▪ At the ICAO, establishment by 2025 of a goal to incorporate sustainable alternative fuels (SAFs) with a level of ambition that is similar to that adopted at EU level; ▪ Publication of a proposal from the Commission for non-CO2 emissions in the air sector by 2025. <p><u>Land-based transport:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completion of negotiations on the AFIR regulation for the deployment of loading and refuelling infrastructures for alternative fuels in European Union territory in 2023; ▪ Establishment of a legislative proposal to reinforce the European framework for the public 	goal)		

Strategic focus	Goals	Courses of action	Success factors	Schedule	Performance indicators	Ministries		Players outside of the ministries
						Leading division	Associated divisions	
					procurement of energy-efficient vehicles by 2025; ▪ Establishment by 2025 of a European initiative for better organisation of the battery production sector. ▪ Definitive adoption in 2023 of the guidelines on the <u>Emissions Trading System</u> (ETS) 1 and the new ETS for buildings and transport, transposition, practical implementation (and if necessary, notification of French options on ETS 2, 'opt out' option).			
I.1.A Decarbonise the economy and society, promote energy savings and efficiency	Improve energy efficiency by strengthening the European framework and via new international commitments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in European and international negotiations in various forums; ▪ Lead the implementation and operation of the Buildings Breakthrough proposal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase the number of partner countries in coalitions for energy efficiency, especially in the buildings sector (Buildings Breakthrough); ▪ Increase European and international funding to strengthen energy efficiency, especially in the building sector; ▪ Cooperate with GlobalABC and Morocco to lead Buildings Breakthrough. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EU energy councils; ▪ Clean Energy Ministerial (annual); ▪ COP climate (annual). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Definitive adoption of guidelines on energy efficiency and the energy performance of buildings in 2023; ▪ Get at least 20 countries involved in Buildings Breakthrough before the COP 28, promoting the idea that buildings that are close to zero-emission and resilient will become the norm by 2030 for new buildings; ▪ Organisation of an international meeting for construction ministers as part of Buildings Breakthrough in 2024. 	DGEC DGALN	DAEI	MEAE Climate ambassador
I.1.B Guarantee energy and industrial sovereignty for France and the EU	Develop low-carbon energy sources by strengthening the European framework and via new international commitments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in European and international negotiations in various forums (including influence in G7-G20, OECD, WTO, International Energy Agency, Nuclear Energy Agency, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Renewable Energy Agency); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove obstacles for key countries with regards nuclear; ▪ Maintain free choice in the low-carbon energy mix; ▪ Obtain the necessary funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EU Council of Ministers and European Council; ▪ Clean Energy Ministerial (annual); ▪ COP climate (annual); ▪ Ministerial meetings (IEA, IAEA, IRENA, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Definitive adoption of the Renewable Energy Directive in 2023. ▪ Reach 2,400 GW of supplementary installed capacity for decarbonised energy sources in the world by 2027, in keeping with the IEA recommendations; ▪ Establish a framework that supports all decarbonised energy 	DGEC		MEAE MEFSIN (Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty)

Strategic focus	Goals	Courses of action	Success factors	Schedule	Performance indicators	Ministries		Players outside of the ministries
						Leading division	Associated divisions	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of alliances with peer countries. 			sources (including nuclear, low-carbon hydrogen, the different types of sustainable fuels) in European legislation (definition, goals, funding capacity) and in practice.			
I.1.B Guarantee energy and industrial sovereignty for France and the EU	Implement and strengthen the European framework to reduce the environmental and social risks related to the product value chain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in European and international discussions (including influence in G7-G20, OECD, WTO), International Energy Agency, Nuclear Energy Agency, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Renewable Energy Agency; Bilateral campaigns with key countries and economic partners to promote the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove obstacles for key countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> G7-G20 meetings (annual); Environment councils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective implementation of the CBAM by 1 October 2023; Establishment of a Commission report before the end of 2024 to identify the inclusion of downstream sectors (one year before the end of the transition period) and before the end of 2025 (before the end of the transition period) featuring a gradual extension schedule for all ETS sectors that are at risk of carbon leakage by 2030; The CBAM will not be called into question by the WTO prior to effective application of its financial clauses in 2026. 	DGEC DAEI	CGDD DGALN	MEAE General Directorate of the Treasury
I.1.B Guarantee energy and industrial sovereignty for France and the EU	Ensure the implementation of a framework to allow for the development of nuclear in Europe and overseas, and promote the French industrial supply, on targeted and well-managed projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in various European negotiations; Provide diplomatic, technical and economic support to projects in the sector; Work with peer countries, first of all in Europe; Participation in the work of international agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove obstacles for key countries and especially European regulations that could directly or indirectly introduce a bias to the disadvantage of nuclear; Monitor relations with peer countries or potential clients (including working groups with the United Kingdom, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands), monitor the actions of major players and competitors (especially in the USA), defend French interests and positions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiations for the latest texts of the Fit for 55 scheme (RED3 directive, texts on sustainable fuel in transport) and in any resulting acts; EU energy council 2023: completion of the construction project of two EPRs in the United Kingdom (British government's FID); 2023: the Czech Republic's decision in its call for tenders regarding the construction of reactors; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make progress in European legislation by 2024; Signature of the United Kingdom/EDF contract for the Sizewell C reactor project, ministerial meeting between France and the UK on nuclear and declaration of collaboration in 2023; Positive outcome from dialogue with the Czech Republic (dependent on the sovereign decision from the Czech 	DGEC	SHFDS (DGPR)	CEA (French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission) ASN (French Nuclear Safety Authority) IRSN (French Radioprotection)

Strategic focus	Goals	Courses of action	Success factors	Schedule	Performance indicators	Ministries		Players outside of the ministries
						Leading division	Associated divisions	
			<p>in international agencies (IAEA, NEA) and in relations with potential clients;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define priority projects in the targeted countries with the companies, support them in establishing their economic/financial offer (including expert credits), on a technical and diplomatic level, while ensuring industrial coherence and ensure risks are under control for companies and for the State (shareholder and funding party); Strengthen the resilience of Europe and of France with regards imports of elements from the fuel cycle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2023: decisions expected on projects in the fuel cycle, in France, Europe and/or USA (potentially involving Orano, Framatome, foreign leading companies); Continuation of dialogue with other partner countries or potential clients (the Netherlands as a priority, Romania, Japan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Kazakhstan, etc.), regular dialogue with the USA (potential partners in the fuel cycle but very aggressive competitors in the construction of reactors), restoration of dialogue with China. 	<p>government, very uncertain situation) in 2023;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions in the fuel cycle projects in 2023. 			<p>tion and Nuclear Safety Institute)</p> <p>General Directorate of the Treasury</p> <p>APE (State Participations Agency)</p> <p>DGE (Directorate General for Enterprise)</p> <p>MEAE</p> <p>SGDSN (Secretariat-General for National Defence and Security)</p> <p>SGAE and RPUE (Permanent Representation of France to the European Union)</p>
I.2 Provide social support for populations, territories and	Limit the volatility of European energy and CO2 markets and limit the price of energy to acceptable levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in European negotiations; Strengthen of alliances with key countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove obstacles within the EU Council and Commission to modify energy market regulations (new prices set for electricity; price caps on gas). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy councils and European councils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a proposal from the Commission in 2023 to revise the electricity market regulations, to modify the mechanism for setting electricity prices related to the degree of escalating marginal 	DGEC		MEFSIN

Strategic focus	Goals	Courses of action	Success factors	Schedule	Performance indicators	Ministries		Players outside of the ministries
						Leading division	Associated divisions	
companies, to ensure the transition is as fair as possible					costs, to separate the price of electricity from the price of gas and reflect the long-term cost of the national electricity mix in prices to consumers; ▪ Conclusion of Fit for 55 in 2023; ▪ Conclusions of new bilateral procurement agreements with key countries in 2023.			
I.2 Provide social support for populations, territories and companies, to ensure the transition is as fair as possible	Deployment of automated and connected road transport services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in European and international negotiations (including UNECE); ▪ Lead bilateral exchanges and deployment of lobbying actions; ▪ Promotion of innovation and the implementation of smart transport systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourage the availability of research (Horizon Europe - CCAM Partnership) and deployment (CEF; Digital Europe) funding for automated and connected road transport projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Production of explanatory documents for the implementing regulation related to technical rules and specifications for reception by type of automated driving system for fully automated vehicles (2023-2025); ▪ Call for projects Horizon Europe, Digital Europe, CEF (2023-2027) for transport and 5G. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Completion of the ITS directive in 2023, to guarantee French doctrine is taken into consideration; ▪ Annual promotion and support campaigns to encourage French stakeholders to answer European calls for projects. 	DGITM	DAEI	MEAE
I.2 Provide social support for populations, territories and companies, to ensure the transition is as fair as possible	Strengthen European and international research programmes on climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exert influence over European research programmes; ▪ Contribution to the implementation of Horizon Europe Mission, especially the 'Adaption to climate change' and 'Cities' Mission; ▪ Active participation and national financial support to the IPBES, IPCC and the IRP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop the quality of relations with industrial partners, as well as institutional and civil society partners, with the objective of uniting them around this goal; ▪ Monitor the coherence between the various European funding tools and national goals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management and regulation committees for European research programmes; ▪ Mid-term review of the current framework and implementations in 2023; ▪ Revision of the Multiannual Financial Framework in 2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in 2023 of European funding allocated to Earth observation and adaptation to climate change research projects; ▪ Proposal from the Commission in 2025 of the revision of the future Multiannual Financial Framework (2028-2034) with reinforcement of the share devoted to funding climate change research. 	CGDD DGITM DGAC DGEC		MEAE MESR
I.3 Boost resilience and adapt to climate	Strengthen the European and international framework for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in the work done by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exchange good practices within the UNECE and boost involvement of Mediterranean countries; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2023: UNECE and UNESCWA (Western Asia) workshop in April-May; ▪ 2023: launch of the examination of the ISO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Publication of UNECE methodological documents in the 2025 report for the application of adaptation trajectories in the 	DGITM DGEC DGALN (dependi	DAEI CGDD	MEAE

Strategic focus	Goals	Courses of action	Success factors	Schedule	Performance indicators	Ministries		Players outside of the ministries
						Leading division	Associated divisions	
change	resilience and adaptation of transport and energy infrastructures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the working groups run by the World Road Association (PIARC); Multilateral or regional cooperation in the river sector; Lobbying in European bodies; Participation in reflection on standardisation strategies with the ISO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage involvement at all relevant levels Ensure the link between international ISO and national reflection for the AFNOR mitigation and adaptation to climate change group of experts. 	<p>14092 standard (recommendations and requirements related to adaptation planning for local governments and communities);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2024: launch of the examination of the ISO 14090 standard (principles, requirements and guidelines for adaptation to climate change); 2025: publication of the report for the UNECE group of experts; 2026: launch of the examination of the ISO 14091 standard (Adaptation to climate change - Guidelines on vulnerability, impacts and risk assessment). 	<p>transport sector, the establishment of stress tests for transport infrastructures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of the revision of ISO standards on adaptation to climate change by 2027. 	ng on goal)		
I.3 Boost resilience and adapt to climate change	Take action to assist the most vulnerable countries in adapting to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in European and international negotiations (including G7-G20 level influence); Participation in regular high-level events; French contribution to the organisation of high-level events (such as the OPS, Summit for a 'New Global Financial Pact', etc.); Participation in Group on Earth Observations (GEO) discussions to allow member countries to benefit from the earth observation information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Step up dialogue with key countries, especially the most carbon-intensive and the most influential countries, as well as with representatives of the most vulnerable countries to climate change; Boost trust with developing countries; Find solutions to controversial topics (finance, loss and damages); Use ambitious partner coalitions as policy drivers; Provide concrete responses to the expectations of developing countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual COP at the end of every year, subsidiary bodies meet in June; COP 28 in the United Arab Emirates (end of 2023), with the adoption of the first global report; Annual Petersberg Climate Dialogue and Ministerial on Climate Action (MoCA); Summit for a New Global Financial Pact (Paris, June 2023); UNSG Climate Summit (New York, September 2023). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the COP 28, achieve the adoption of the fund's terms of operation devoted to loss and damages, and ensure the most vulnerable developing countries are deemed a priority, in the more general plan to reform international finance devoted to combating climate change; Ensure the Santiago Network is operational in 2023 	DAEI DGEC		MEAE MEFSIN Climate ambassador

Strategic focus	Goals	Courses of action	Success factors	Schedule	Performance indicators	Ministries		Players outside of the ministries
						Leading division	Associated divisions	
II.1 Safeguard and restore species of fauna and flora	Implement the post 2020 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Conservation Framework (Convention on Biological Diversity) adopted by the COP 15 in December 2022.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in European and international negotiations (including G7-G20 level influence); Participation in high-level events; French contribution to the organisation of high-level events (such as the OPS). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain ambitious declarations from G7 and G20 which will accelerate the implementation of the new global framework; Ensure the mobilisation of financial contributions and technical assistance on all levels, the public and private sector, to boost the implementation of the new framework, especially in developing countries; Manage to position French expertise, particularly that of the ministry and its operators, in the support tools and when experimenting with innovative financing methods; Achieve a better link between the initiatives involved in combating climate change and protecting biodiversity, especially via innovative financing methods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16th COP CBD in 2024 in Turkey, then every 2 years; Periodic meetings of the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People (HAC 2.0). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of national plans (revised NBSAPs) by all Parties by COP 16 (2024); Submission of national reports on post-2020 framework implementation by all Parties by 2026 at the CBD; Creation in 2023 of the Special Trust Fund by the GEF, to support the implementation of the post-2020 framework (GEF Fund); Ensure HAC 2.0 is operational in 2023. 	DAEI DEB	CGDD OFB (French Office for Biodiversity)	MEAE Environment t Ambassador DGT (General Directorate of the Treasury) MASA (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security)
II.2 Safeguard and restore natural terrestrial, aquatic and marine habitats	Strengthen the European framework for the protection, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in European negotiations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw up a text to satisfy the requirements of the post-2020 global framework; Identify the shared methodology; Structure a coalition of ambitious European countries to boost the adoption of the regulation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiations in 2023 at the Council and Parliament. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of the European restoration of nature regulation in 2023, including 30% of derelict housing subject to restoration measures in 2030, and the obligation to draw up national restoration plans by the end of 2025. 	DEB	OFB CGDD DHUP DGAMPA DAEI	MASA MEAE
II.2 Safeguard and restore natural	Strengthen the international framework for the protection of oceans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in European and international negotiations; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove obstacles between Northern and Southern countries (especially access to marine genetic resources and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BBNJ negotiations in February 2023; International Marine Protected Areas Congress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of the BBNJ treaty in 2023 by the UNGA, with enough ratifications by mid-2025 for the 	DAEI DGAMPA DEB		MEAE MEFSIN

Strategic focus	Goals	Courses of action	Success factors	Schedule	Performance indicators	Ministries		Players outside of the ministries
						Leading division	Associated divisions	
terrestrial, aquatic and marine habitats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political mobilisation via the High Ambition Coalition (HAC BBNJ); Participation in international organisations devoted to the sustainable development of the maritime area; Take diplomatic action at the highest level and engage in bilateral dialogue. 	shared advantages) with regards the BBNJ treaty; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use HAC BBNJ political mobilisation to reach an ambitious agreement; Secure the necessary ratifications for Mercator Ocean to enter into force; Finalise the host agreement between France and the IALA; Within the AIFM, drum up the necessary political backing with regards the prohibition of deep-sea mining; Remove obstacles for key countries with regards the CCAMLR. 	(IMPAC), IMPAC5 in February 2023 in Vancouver; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual CCAMLR meetings in October, and special meeting devoted to MPAs in 2023 in Chile; COP of regional maritime conventions. 	treaty to enter into force before the UNOC 2025; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointment of new MPAs by the CCAMLR before UNOC 2025 in the East Antarctic and the Weddell Sea; Organisation of the 1st meeting of the new IALA international organisation before the end of 2025; Creation of the Mercator IGO at the end of 2024. Ten new ratifications of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) - illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU) by 2025; Definitive adoption of the particularly vulnerable maritime area in the Western Mediterranean and associated measures in 2023; Prohibition of deep-sea mining by 2027. 			
II.2 Safeguard and restore natural terrestrial, aquatic and marine habitats	Boost international protection of the forest and its restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> French influence on various dedicated initiatives; Diplomatic action at the highest level; Implementation and reviews of European deforestation regulation; Advocacy and financing for projects linked to the Great Green Wall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilise forest countries and countries that import products that could generate major deforestation; Create innovative payment mechanisms for ecosystem services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Forest Summit in the Congo basin in March 2023 in Gabon; United Nations Forum on Forests in May 2023. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of international commitments at the One Forest Summit in March 2023; Launch of Positive Conservation Partnerships (Philippines, Gabon, Columbia) in 2023; Support 10 projects by 2025 for FFEM funding on desertification and deforestation, especially in support of the Great Green Wall; Extend the ambition and scope of the deforestation regulation in the reviews scheduled for 2024 and 2025. 	DAEI	DGALN CGDD	MEAE AFD (French Development Agency) General Directorate of the Treasury MASA
II.3 Act on stress factors	Reduce the use of chemicals in farming on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in European and international negotiations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove obstacles for numerous member States, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture councils; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of European regulation on the sustainable use of pesticides 	DEB	DGPR, CGDD	MASA

Strategic focus	Goals	Courses of action	Success factors	Schedule	Performance indicators	Ministries		Players outside of the ministries
						Leading division	Associated divisions	
	an international and European scale.		especially with regards quantifiable targets; ▪ Effective coordination with the food sovereignty goal.	▪ COP 16 biodiversity in 2024. (Turkey)	in 2024, including the goal of a 50% reduction in pesticides; ▪ Completion of global follow-up indicators by COP 16.		DAEI	
II.3 Act on stress factors	Promote and actually implement the One Health approach, with emphasis preserving/restoring of biodiversity and the health of ecosystems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in European and international negotiations, bringing up the health-environment topic; ▪ Contribution to the development of the PREZODE initiative; ▪ Contribution to the One Health programme in South East Asia (FSPI funding). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overcome the silo mentality in international forums; ▪ Address 'One Health' in all its dimensions, including the social and economic aspects, and in all ecosystems (including marine and aquatic); ▪ Encourage new countries to join the PREZODE initiative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ March 2023: One Forest Summit in Libreville; ▪ March 2023: United Nations conference on water/aquatic environments in New York (including NBS and SHS, Life Artisan, participatory sciences, etc.); ▪ October 2023 SBSTTA-25 CDB in Montreal (to be confirmed); ▪ 2024: COP 16 Biodiversity in Turkey; ▪ 2024: adoption of the Pandemic Treaty (WHO); ▪ 2025: Oceans Conference (France); ▪ 2026: IUCN congress, G7, G20, UNEA, COP, CITES and EU action plan on wildlife trade; ▪ 2026: 1st report on the Kunming-Montreal framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective implementation of the first PREZODE operational research programmes by 2024; ▪ Adoption of an ambitious global biodiversity and health action plan at COP 16, integrating the One Health approach; ▪ Adoption of a Pandemic Treaty in 2024, including prevention and the One Health approach. 	CGDD		Ministry of Health MEAE MESR MASA OFB
II.4 Reduce pollution	Improve the international framework for the management of chemicals and the fight against pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in international negotiations and European coordination (including the Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention, Minamata Convention, Montreal Protocol, Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents, Protocol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove obstacles for key countries; ▪ Find solutions to controversial topics (degree of multilateral supervision; reluctance to take on opposable commitments; technical assistance and financing for developing countries; involvement of the private sector); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OEWG working group from 30 January to 3 February 2023 onwards; ▪ 4th intersessional negotiation process (February 2023); ▪ Triple COP Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm (May 2023); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of a Science-Policy Panel on pollution end of 2024/beginning of 2025, in keeping with the IPCC; ▪ Adoption of the international framework at the end of 2023 at the UNGA, providing for a key role of the Science-Policy Panel to identify new potentially hazardous substances; 	DGPR DGAMPA DAEI		MEAE IMO Representative of France

Strategic focus	Goals	Courses of action	Success factors	Schedule	Performance indicators	Ministries		Players outside of the ministries
						Leading division	Associated divisions	
		on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers, pollution in the maritime sector).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a coalition of member States to push through ambitious medium-term measures in the maritime sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Conference on Chemicals Management ICCM-5 (September 2023); COP Minamata (November 2023); MOP Montreal (October 2023); IMO meetings, including MEPC in July 2023. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch of the review procedure for the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Basel Convention) in 2023; Adoption of an amendment to appendix III of the Rotterdam Convention to add new chemical substances, in 2024; Adoption of amendments to appendix A and B of the Minamata Convention in 2024, to widen the scope of bans on the production, import and export of certain products that contain mercury; Reach the HFC reduction goals set by the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol in 2024; Adoption of new SECA zones in EU Atlantic EEZ by 2028; Adoption of a NECA zone in the Mediterranean by 2027; Definitive adoption of the particularly vulnerable maritime area in the Western Mediterranean and associated measures in 2023. 			
II.4 Reduce pollution	Improve the European framework for the management of chemicals, the fight against pollution and industrial waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in European negotiations; Lobbying as part of the REACH UP group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain an ambitious proposal from the Commission on the review of the Reach regulation in 2023; Obtain a CLP regulation proposal from the Commission in 2023; Remove any obstacles for key countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment and competitiveness councils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of the European REACH regulation by 2025 at the latest; Adoption of the CLP regulation by 2024; Adoption of the F-Gas and Ozone regulations by 2023; Adoption of the IED by 2024. 	DGPR DGAMPA	DGEC	Ministries of Labour, Health, Agriculture, Economy (DGDDI - Directorate General of Customs and Indirect Taxes, DGE -

Strategic focus	Goals	Courses of action	Success factors	Schedule	Performance indicators	Ministries		Players outside of the ministries
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								Directorate General for Enterprise), Defence
II.4 Reduce pollution	Improve water management and quality by strengthening the European framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in European negotiations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove any obstacles for member States (that may influence their agreement to financing and flexibility); Increase awareness with regional and local authorities on the operational implementation of European legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment councils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of the revised urban wastewater treatment directive by 2024, taking into consideration questions about rainy periods and micropollutants; Adoption of the priority substances in water directive by 2024. 	DEB	DGPR DAEI DGCL (Directorate-General of Local Authorities)	DGS (French Health Directorate) FNCCR (National Federation of Local Public Service Authorities) FP2E (French Professional Federation of Water Companies) ADCF (Assembly of French communities)
II.4 Reduce pollution	Improve air quality by strengthening the European framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in European negotiations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain ambitious yet realistic strengthening of ambient air quality standards, in the debates on reviewing the ad hoc directive; Strengthen operational implementation of drivers to reduce pollution, especially in areas where standards have been exceeded, in partnership with regional and local authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of the revision of the ambient air quality directive for 2024; Adoption of Euro 7 regulations on polluting emissions on road vehicles for 2024. 	DGEC	DAEI DGITM DGCL	MEFSIN

Strategic focus	Goals	Courses of action	Success factors	Schedule	Performance indicators	Ministries		Players outside of the ministries
						Leading division	Associated divisions	
III.1 Use natural resources sparingly and develop new circular economic models	Develop the circular economy by strengthening the European framework and via new international commitments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of French actions at European and international level (national roadmap for the circular economy, AGECL law, etc.); Participation in European negotiations on the circular economy package (eco-design regulation, revision of the packaging directive, etc.); Participation in international negotiations; Using the REACH UP coalition as a lever for action in negotiations, to boost the ambition of European proposals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On an international level, overcome the resistance of certain countries with regards the circular economy concept (considered as European); Maintain ambition by making sure that European proposals are in consistent with national regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment councils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of the eco-design regulation in 2023; Submission of proposals from the Commission in 2023 on environmental claims (plans for a directive on the role of the consumer in the ecological transition; Green Claims); Adoption in 2024 and 2025 of legislative proposals of the second circular economy package, including in particular progress in product eco-design, packaging, and the right to repair; Obtaining a UNEA resolution in 2024 on the circular economy. 	CGDD, DGPR, DAEI	DGEC	MEAE MEFSIN
III.1 Use natural resources sparingly and develop new circular economic models	Adopt and then implement an international treaty on plastic pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in European and international negotiations, including G7-G20 level influence; Implementation of awareness-raising and mobilisation campaigns; Participation in the High Ambition Coalition (HAC-EPP); Host a second session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) in Paris, including a ministerial category. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove obstacles with certain key countries; Find solutions to controversial topics; Use political mobilisation around the HAC-EPP coalition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2nd INC: May/June 2023, in France; 3rd INC: end of 2023; 4th INC: mid-2024 in Canada (to be confirmed); 5rd INC: end of 2024; Diplomatic conference to adopt the agreement: mid-2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of the treaty in 2025 covering the entire life cycle of plastic. 	DAEI	DGPR DGALN	MEAE
III.2 Ensure sustainable production patterns to reconcile the economic and social impact with	Improve the sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture by guaranteeing the protection of fisheries resources on an international scale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in European and international negotiations, either within EU delegation, or as a Contracting Party for French territories (overseas territories). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drum up sufficient political backing on a European and international scale. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examination of the ten-year review on the 2023 Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) by the European Parliament and Council; Regular meetings of the FAO, RFMOs and RFOs in 2023 and 2024. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of mirror measures related to Turtle Excluder Devices (TED) for tropical shrimp fisheries by 2025; Entry into force of the WTO Agreement on 2022 fisheries grants, by 2026; 	DGAMPA		MASA FAO Representative of France MEAE

Strategic focus	Goals	Courses of action	Success factors	Schedule	Performance indicators	Ministries		Players outside of the ministries
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environmental protection					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transformation of the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) into an RFMO by 2026. 			
III.2 Ensure sustainable production patterns to reconcile the economic and social impact with protection of the environment; III.3 Foster sustainable consumption patterns and combat waste.	Strengthen the European framework to achieve more sustainable patterns of production and consumption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in European negotiations; Promotion of the national regulatory framework and French experience (in particular the reparability index and future sustainability index, environmental labelling, sustainable public procurement). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overcome methodological obstacles (use of the Product Environmental Footprint method - PEF), also taking into account French advances and needs; Encourage proposals from the European Commission, featuring ambitious yet realistic goals in terms of public procurement; Foster coordination with French regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment and competitiveness councils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of the eco-design regulation and legislation on reparability and environmental claims by 2024, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> eco-design criteria (sustainability, reparability, recyclability, recycled content, environmental and carbon footprints) disclosure requirements for all products made available on the EU market, - a strengthened framework on combating misleading claims, the creation of a European reparability index for electrical and electronic products, the promotion of the right to repair; eco-friendly goals and purchasing criteria for public purchasers; Adoption of the regulation on construction products by 2024. 	CGDD, DGPR, DAEI	DGEC DHUP	MEFSIN
III.4 Develop reuse and repair channels, as well as waste recycling operations	Strengthen the European framework for waste management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in European negotiations; Strengthening ambitious member State coalitions; Promotion of the national regulatory framework and French experience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster coordination with French regulations; Adapted consideration of RUP (on waste transfer). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment councils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption in 2023 of the waste transfer directive which drastically limits export of European waste and strengthens verifications of non-member countries' capability of managing EU waste; Adoption of the packaging directive by 2024. 	DGPR		MEAE
IV.1 Foster the provision of and equitable	Strengthen the ability of authorities in LDCs and emerging countries to manage their civil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop support programmes that include cooperation initiatives, exchanging experience and training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify motivated partners that meet the strategy's geographic priorities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ad hoc meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign at least 4 cooperation agreements per year; 	DGAC		MEAE AFD

Strategic focus	Goals	Courses of action	Success factors	Schedule	Performance indicators	Ministries		Players outside of the ministries
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access to infrastructures and services	aviation in a sustainable way.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify human and financial means to implement these initiatives. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train at least 100 foreign experts per year at the National School of Civil Aviation (ENAC). 			
IV.1 Foster the provision of and equitable access to infrastructures and services	Support the French model for the low-carbon and resilient sustainable city.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in European negotiations at major European and international events, supporting the promotion of European and global urban agendas; Boost support projects for companies creating the infrastructures and services that are essential for populations; Boost partnership initiatives (French Partnership for Cities and Territories (PFVT), France Ville Durable (sustainable city programme), sustainable city clubs); Promotion of French sustainable city labels and know-how on a European and international level (the VDI (Sustainable and Innovative City) label for example); Promotion of the 'EcoQuartier' (eco-district) approach in other cities or other countries; Organisation of European or international events on the topic of the low-carbon and resilient city; Use of European networks and programmes such as URBACT or European to consolidate partnerships. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guide FASEP funding and Treasury Loans towards projects that encourage the creation of sustainable, key infrastructures and services; Guide investor financing towards city and territory climate projects; Make sure districts with informal settlements are included; Ensure territorial cohesion by facilitating the implementation of projects outside major cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly project assistance committees World Urban Forum in 2024 (Egypt), then every two years Annual 'EcoQuartier' Conference; New European Bauhaus meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 new foreign cities to be awarded the EcoQuartier label by 2025; 50% of FASEP and Treasury Loans projects devoted to the creation of key infrastructure and services per year; 5 new sustainable city clubs created by 2025; Creation of the 'climate funding for cities and territories' award in 2023. 	DGALN DAEI		General Directorate of the Treasury FMDV (Global Fund for Cities Development) AFD MEAE Embassies Ministry of Culture
IV.1 Foster the provision	Strengthen affordable, sustainable and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in European meetings of Housing Focal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring the work done by the EU presidencies with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular meetings of European housing ministers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2024, conclusions from the Council calling for strengthened 	DGALN	DIHAL (Intermini	MEAE Embassies

Strategic focus	Goals	Courses of action	Success factors	Schedule	Performance indicators	Ministries		Players outside of the ministries
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of and equitable access to infrastructures and services	inclusive housing.	Points and housing ministers, initiated under the French Presidency of the Council of the European Union; ▪ Bilateral cooperation; ▪ Monitoring regulatory evolutions with regards Services of General Economic Interest (SIEG).	regards housing and contribution to dialogue and preparation of texts on a bilateral level; ▪ Continue strengthened cooperation and informal dialogue with Germany.	(next meeting under the Spanish presidency on 13 November 2023); ▪ Annual Congress of the 'Réseau Habitat & Francophonie' (Housing and French-speaking Network).	commitments from member States' housing ministers with regards affordable, sustainable and inclusive housing.		sterial delegation for housing and access to housing) DAEI	
IV.1 Foster the provision of and equitable access to infrastructures and services	Develop infrastructures for sustainable transport and low-carbon energy.	▪ Participation in European negotiations; ▪ Drafting of proposals on rail freight to the EU (in keeping with the national strategy for rail freight development).	▪ Develop the proposal from the European Commission on TEN-T regulations with ambitious yet realistic goals; ▪ Strengthen the Multiannual Financial Framework (CEF).	▪ Councils of transport ministers and European Council; ▪ Mid-period review of the current framework and versions in 2023; ▪ Revision of the Multiannual Financial Framework in 2025.	▪ Adoption of TEN-T European regulation by 2023, including ambitious yet balanced goals, with the necessary flexibility for member States in charge of implementation; ▪ Decision to increase the CEF budget in 2027 for the 2028-2034 period.	DGITM DGEC	DAEI	MEAE
IV.2 Guarantee security, safety and prevention of risks	Develop the international framework on the prevention and management of risks.	▪ Participation in G20 working groups on reducing the risk of disasters; ▪ Participation in implementing the CREWS initiative.	▪ Identifying and promoting the best practices implemented within G20 members; ▪ Increasing financing to the CREWS initiative.	▪ G20 meeting.	▪ Adoption of guiding principles for reducing the risk of disasters within the framework of G20 by 2024; ▪ Boost the mobilisation of an additional \$155 million by 2027 for CREWS.	DGPR	DAEI Directora te)	MEAE
IV.3. Strengthen environmental democracy and ensure environmental law is respected	Strengthen the protection of environmental defenders on an international scale.	▪ Supporting the rapid response mechanism to protect environmental defenders within the framework of the Aarhus Convention.	▪ Ensure effective interministerial action; ▪ Obtain effective support from countries with the rapid response mechanism.	▪ First semester 2023: Special Rapporteur launches 3 regional consultations for environmental defenders and the first report is published by June 2023; ▪ Overview of the measures introduced at the next MOP in 2025.	▪ Effective publication of the report in 2023, including key elements that will render this new mechanism operational; ▪ Assignment of a French expert in 2023 to assist the Special Rapporteur for the Aarhus Convention.	CGDD		MEAE (UNIO and Permanent Representati on of France for Geneva)
IV.3. Strengthen environmental democracy and ensure	Prevent and effectively combat environmental crime	▪ Participation in European and international negotiations; ▪ Strengthened partnerships with the UNEP, UNODC,	▪ Remove obstacles for key countries; ▪ Ensure the mobilisation of experts from the various departments concerned;	▪ Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) Councils; ▪ UNEA-6 (February 2024);	▪ Adoption of EU directive on the protection of the environment through criminal law in 2023; ▪ Definition of an interministerial strategy involving operators and	DAEI	DEB, DGPR, DGAMPA, DAJ, CGDD,	MEAE MININT (Ministry of the Interior), MINJUST

Strategic focus	Goals	Courses of action	Success factors	Schedule	Performance indicators	Ministries		Players outside of the ministries
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environmental law is respected		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INTERPOL, WCO and inter-agency cooperation; Implementation of the France-UNODC action plan on crimes that have an impact on the environment (2022-2026); Implementation of communication, awareness and advocacy campaigns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain funding for research and trend analysis reports, intergovernmental work and technical assistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) meetings; World Conservation Congress (2025); UN Crime Congress (spring 2026); France-UNODC meetings of the steering committee for follow-up of the action plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> public establishments under the authority of the ministries, before the beginning of 2024; Adoption of a broad definition on an international scale at the UNEA-6 in February 2024 and at the UN Crime Congress in 2026; Introduction of negotiations of a new international legal instrument at the United Nations after the CCPCJ in May 2023. 		OFB	(Ministry of Justice), MINEFI (Ministry of Economy and Finance), MINDEF (Ministry of Defence)
IV.4 Guarantee human and social rights	Strengthen the international and European framework to develop human and social rights for transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in European and international negotiations; Creation of member State coalitions, particularly to combat social dumping and strengthen the attractiveness of professions in the sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create the conditions for sufficient and broad political backing on a European scale; Participate in the committees and sub-committees of specialised organisations; Obtain legislative proposals from the Commission that are in keeping with French expectations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport councils; ILO and IMO meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a proposal of a revised 1008/2008 regulation on air services in 2023; Establishment of European legislative proposal for the maritime sector by 2026, including the proposal of a European framework that would improve social and working conditions on regular maritime links in European waters; Introduction of the Cape Town Agreement on safety measures for fishing vessels in 2027. 	DGAC DGITM DGAMPA		IMO Representative of France ICAO Permanent Representation of France ILO Permanent Representation of France

European and international strategy 2023-2027

of the French Ministry of Ecological Transition and
Territorial Cohesion, Ministry of Energy Transition
and the State Secretary for the Sea



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