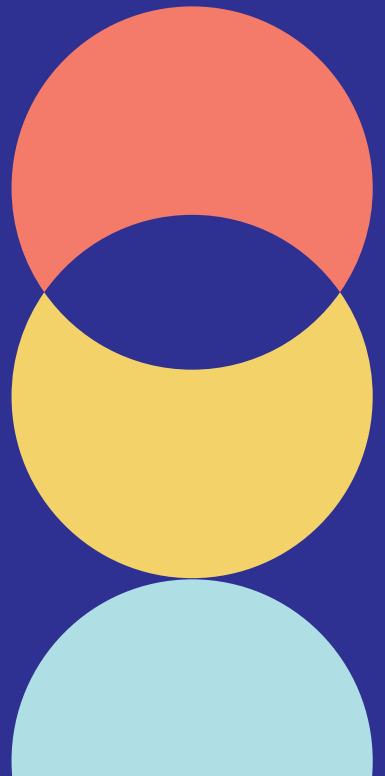


informing the public debate
proposing
evaluating the public action of tomorrow
public policies

2023 Activity Report



FRANCE STRATÉGIE
EVALUATE. ANTICIPATE. DEBATE. PROPOSE.



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Editorial

BY CÉDRIC AUDENIS,
acting Commissioner General



The Pisani-Mahfouz report, the key publication of 2023

The year 2023, which marked the [tenth anniversary of France Stratégie](#), was a particularly fruitful one, with a number of important publications. They illustrate the variety of issues we have covered and the methods we have used. In particular, the task entrusted by the Prime Minister to Jean Pisani-Ferry on the *Economic Implications of Climate Action* culminated

in the simultaneous publication of a summary report, co-authored with Selma Mahfouz, and eleven thematic reports. This work, of unprecedented scope, carried out with the support and expertise of France Stratégie, is the result of bringing together around one hundred experts from government departments, economic institutes and the research community.

Innovative work carried out by France Stratégie

Among our fifty or so publications in 2023, we presented innovative studies on the ecological transition, such as the analysis paper on the need to plan the forestry and timber sector, or our two papers on the challenges and regional strategies implemented to achieve the target of no net land take. At the time of the second edition of the Occupation and skills conference [*conférence des métiers et des compétences*], we presented an estimate of

the employment needs for the renovation of buildings in order to identify the obstacles and, *ultimately*, the levers for meeting those needs. We have also published a number of studies that shed light on how inherited characteristics (social origin, gender, migratory background, etc.) influence social trajectories from early childhood through to the entry in labour market. These are all useful contributions to the development of public policy.

Several final evaluation reports published in 2023

Three evaluation committees led by France Stratégie completed their work in 2023: these included the committees dedicated to the French Ultra Fast Broadband Plan, capital tax reforms, and the 'France Relance' recovery plan. Therefore, 2023 marked the start of a new cycle, with the launch of two evaluation projects, the conclusions of which are expected in the first half of 2025: these focus on

the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games and the Zero long-term unemployed territories experiment [*Territoires zéro chômeur de longue durée* (TZCLD)]. We have also relaunched the work of the National Commission for the Evaluation of Innovation policies [*Commission nationale d'évaluation des politiques d'innovation* (CNEPI)] on green innovation policies.

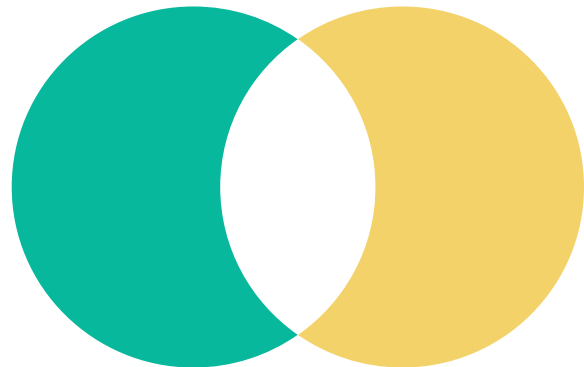
A growing impact on public debate

With an almost 10% increase in visits to the strategie.gouv.fr website, ongoing media coverage of our publications and a large audience gathered at the twenty events organised throughout the year, France Stratégie actively helped to inform the public debate in 2023. To promote the many lessons to be learned from the Pisani-Mahfouz report, we organised a high-level conference as soon as it was published, followed by a series of six web conferences. In addition to the Occupation and Skills Conference, France Stratégie hosted a number of high-level debates, including

a conference on the impact of public policy evaluations, with the participation of Jean-Noël Barrot, Minister delegate for the Digital Transition, and Pierre Moscovici, First President of the Court of Accounts (*Cour des comptes*), and a conference on the adaptation of local and regional areas to climate change, organised with the Institute for Climate Economics (I4CE). It was on this occasion that Christophe Béchu, the French Minister of Ecological Transition, also called for adaptation scenarios to consider a trajectory of +4°C in France by 2100.

Transition at the head of France Stratégie

2024, a year of transition at the head of France Stratégie following the retirement of Gilles de Margerie last autumn, will be a continuation of previous years, with teams brought together to work on issues covering different perspectives and expertise, in line with our interministerial positioning.



Production & Activity

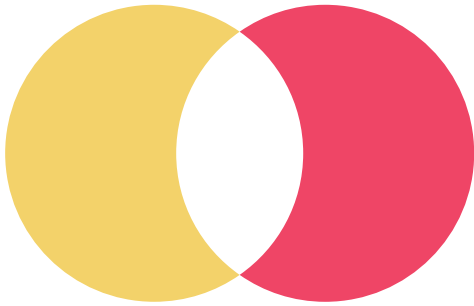
20

external events

45

publications

21 reports
18 analysis and summary papers
2 working documents
2 viewpoints
2 opinions from the CSR Platform



Key figures in 2023

(data at 31 December)

Audience

STRATEGIE.GOUV.FR

1,141,000
visits (+7.5%)

285,000
downloads (+6%)

1,943,000
page views

PRESS COVERAGE

4,640
(+15%)



Communication

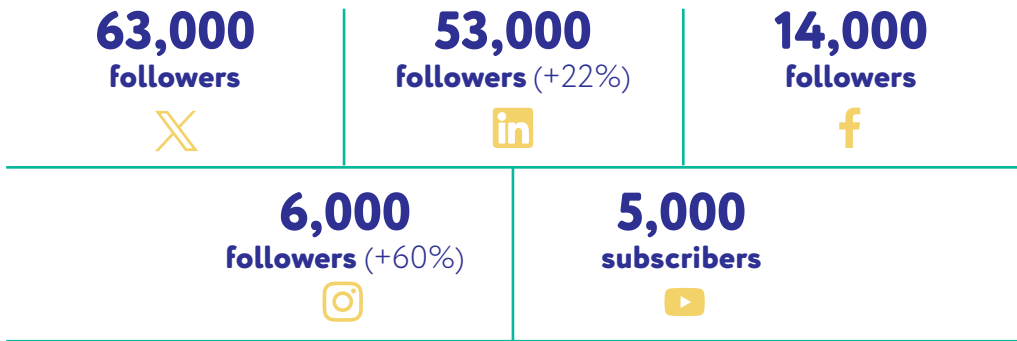
THE 'FRANCE STRATÉGIE' COMMUNITY

42,000

subscribers to one or more newsletters

[Flash, Le Supplément, Clés de lecture, InBrief, Les Débats]

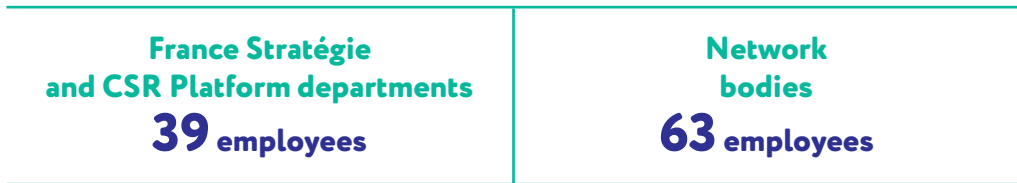
ON SOCIAL NETWORKS



Permanent staff

63%
women

37%
men



with the support

of **49** scientific advisers

(13 for France Stratégie and 36 for the network)

and **9** apprentices

Support functions

(Management, General Secretariat and the Publishing, Communications, Events department)

33 employees

France Stratégie

France Stratégie is the French Prime Minister's strategic planning unit. It contributes to public policy and helps to stimulate and inform debate. It conducts research, anticipates future trends, develops relevant proposals and evaluates public policies.

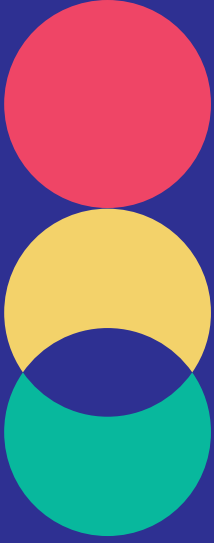
France Stratégie focuses its analysis, forecasting and evaluation work on four issues: economy; work, employment and skills; society and social policies; sustainable development and digital technology.

All its work is published on the France Stratégie website. Its productions are addressed at public authorities as well as citizens.

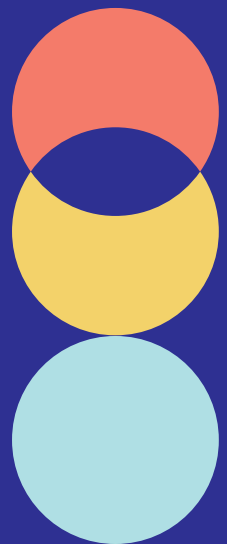
France Stratégie is a forum for debate and consultation, involving a wide range of stakeholders in its work: social partners, experts and representatives of civil society. France Stratégie organised twenty events in 2023. All these conferences and/or web conferences were open to the public. Most were broadcast live on our website and social networks and are available online.



Conference: Adaptation to climate change in local and regional areas: how can we move forward? - 30 January



informing the public debate
&
proposing
the public action of tomorrow



The economic implications of climate action

BY JEAN PISANI-FERRY AND SELMA MAHFOUZ



To highlight the many lessons to be learned from these reports, France Stratégie organised a high-level conference, followed by a series of web conferences available [online](#).

Given the pace and scale of the effort required to combat global warming, it is vital to take account of their impact on the economy going forward. The Prime Minister Élisabeth Borne entrusted Jean Pisani-Ferry with the task of assessing the macroeconomic impact of the ecological transition. France Stratégie acted as the secretariat for this task, which was supported by the Inspectorate General of Finance, with Selma Mahfouz acting as rapporteur.

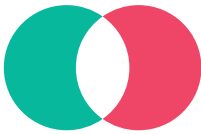
Published on 22 May 2023, *The Economic Implications of Climate Action* report and the eleven thematic reports that accompany it are an essential tool to help decision-making by improving understanding of

the economic implications of the climate transition. This wide-ranging study, led by France Stratégie, is the result of bringing together an unprecedented number of experts from government departments, economic institutes and the research community, and was carried out in close collaboration with the General Secretariat for Ecological Planning [*Secrétariat général à la planification écologique* (SGPE)]. It sets out a shared assessment without hiding any difficulties regarding the impact of the transition, whether in terms of social issues, competitiveness or public finances. In this way, it helps to stimulate debate on the solutions to be found. The task also enabled progress to be made in identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the modelling tools and in defining the right conditions for their use. ●

To achieve our 2030 targets and aim for net zero by 2050, we will have to do in ten years what we have struggled to do in thirty. A sharp acceleration is needed, and all sectors will have to play their part.

The eleven thematic reports that accompany the main report were produced in partnership with more than twenty institutions, including Banque de France, the National Institute of Statistics and Economics Studies [*Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques* (INSEE)] and the Directorate General of the Treasury.

- [Sobriety](#)
- [Damage and Adaptation](#)
- [Indicators and Data](#)
- [Inflation](#)
- [Productivity](#)
- [Job market](#)
- [Capital Market](#)
- [Distributional Issues](#)
- [Modelling](#)
- [Well-being](#)
- [Competitiveness](#)



By 2030, the transformation will be based mainly on the substitution of capital for fossil fuels: sobriety will help to reduce emissions, but for around 15%, or at least less than 20%. Sobriety is not necessarily synonymous with decline and can also be a source of well-being.

<p>1 SUMMARY REPORT</p> <p>80,000 visits to the website page</p> <p>20,000 downloads of the report</p>	<p>11 THEMATIC REPORTS</p> <p>6,000 downloads</p>	<p>1 HIGH-LEVEL EVENT</p> <p>300 participants attending in person</p> <p>1,000 participants attending remotely</p>	<p>6 WEB CONFERENCES</p> <p>800 people connected to the live stream on average</p>
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Towards a forestry and timber industry planning

The French forest provides wood for heating, building materials, packaging and paper. It also plays a key role in mitigating climate change by storing carbon in its ecosystem, and it is home to a rich and varied flora and fauna, some of which are threatened by human activity. As a result of climate change, and in particular recurring periods of drought, as well as increased felling, annual carbon sequestration in forests significantly reduced over the last decade.

Published on 20 July 2023, the analysis paper "[Towards a forestry and timber industry planning](#)" shows that current public policies, which are based on the assumption that wood energy is carbon-neutral and minimises carbon storage in timber materials, are not providing the right incentives. This analysis argues in favour of redirecting support for wood energy towards the production of long-lasting materials such as panels and insulation required for the energy retrofit of buildings. It also highlights the need for planning tailored to the characteristics of each forest stand, in particular their biological diversity and their vulnerability to climate change. ●

For the same amount of energy produced, carbon emissions from burning timber are higher than those from burning gas: 97 kgCO₂ per gigajoule (GJ) for timber compared with 56 kgCO₂/GJ for gas. Thus, if we consider the overall carbon balance, including the shortfall to be captured and the emissions released by the combustion and deterioration of the timber, it is only gradually, over a period that can vary from a decade to more than a century depending on the forest management method, that the emissions linked to wood energy are offset by the additional absorption of carbon by the forest.

No net land take target: where do we stand?

Every year in mainland France, more than 20,000 hectares of land is taken for development – the equivalent of the city of Marseille. This land take harms the ecological functions of soil and biodiversity, and it compromises our food sovereignty. To stem the tide, the French ‘Climate and Resilience Law’ sets the target of achieving ‘no net land take’ (*Zéro artificialisation nette* – ZAN) by 2050, with an intermediate target: in each mainland region (excluding Île-de-France and Corsica), the use of natural, agricultural and forest areas must be halved between 2021 and 2031 compared with the previous decade. However, curbing land take is no easy task, as the factors that determine it are difficult to pin down. Where are we taking land? And why?

Two analysis papers published on 28 November provide answers to these questions. The first, "The difficulty of reducing land take" ["L'artificialisation des sols : un phénomène difficile à maîtriser"], looks at the dynamics of land take at work across France and the way in which ZAN 2050 could be achieved. The second, "No net land take target: What are the regional strategies?" ["Objectif ZAN : quelles stratégies régionales ?"], deals more specifically with the directions taken by the regions to implement this target within their areas. ●

We need to make a clean break in the way that we urbanise: not only by increasing the density of development projects (housing and business parks), but also by renewing our land use, prioritising the development of areas that have already been developed (brownfield sites, underused housing, business parks in decline).



Over the last ten years, 10% of the land taken for housing has been in municipalities that were losing households.

Abatement costs

What is the cost of reducing our CO₂ emissions in the main emitting sectors? This is the question that the commission on abatement costs, chaired by Patrick Criqui and led by France Stratégie, is seeking to answer. Evaluating the abatement costs of decarbonisation action is essential for an economically efficient transition. On 4 May 2023, the commission **published an initial summary of its work, "Abatement costs in France" [Les coûts d'abattement en France]**, which to date has focused on five major strategic sectors: residential building, transport, electricity, hydrogen and industry.

Cement production is the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in the construction industry. It accounts for around 3% of France's CO₂ emissions, and even more worldwide. Decarbonising the sector is likely to combine a continuum of actions, both in terms of cement requirements and the cement production process.

The sixth instalment of *Abatement costs in France, Part 6 - Cement* was published on the same day. Devoted to the cement industry, it presents ways of limiting the emissions for which it is responsible by reducing its use and by pursuing two technical avenues for reducing the level of emissions per tonne produced. This is a major challenge, given that cement production emits around 10 million tonnes of CO₂ per year, i.e. 3% of national emissions. ●



One way of reducing carbon emissions is to incorporate a proportion of calcined clays into cement, produced in the same way as clinker, but with less emissions, since the use of clay avoids releasing the carbon stored geologically in limestone into the atmosphere. The cost of the emissions avoided is then shown to be particularly low, at around €25 per tonne of CO₂ avoided, in a socio-economic calculation carried out from the point of view of the community.

Work and climate change



Little is known today about the proportion of workers exposed to heat. In France, it varies between 14% and 36% depending on the source.

Although the impact of climate change is often analysed and debated in terms of its effects on the environment and living conditions, it is much less so in terms of working conditions and workers' health. However, these are often directly exposed to climate change, particularly during heatwaves. What are the occupational risks associated with increased heat? Which workers and regions are most at risk? Are current regulatory and preventive measures sufficient?

Published on 29 June 2023, the analysis paper entitled "Work and climate change" ["Le travail à l'épreuve du changement climatique"] looks at the effects of climate change on health in the workplace, mapping the exposure of French workers to high temperatures by occupation. It identifies the limits of existing regulatory measures in the field of prevention and invites the public authorities and the world of work to take a greater interest in this issue and to clearly define the division of responsibilities between the stakeholders concerned in order to facilitate their cooperation. ●

There is no overlap between employment areas likely to experience a marked increase in abnormally hot days and those characterised by an over-representation of occupations most exposed to heat.

Education and income in adulthood: the influence of heritage

The notable unequal opportunities in France is well established. In order to combat these disparities, it is essential to establish clear facts about the characteristics that influence, or do not influence, the paths of individuals. **Published on 5 April 2023, the analysis paper "Inequality of opportunities: what matters most" ["Inégalité des chances : ce qui compte le plus"]**, looks at the predictive power of gender, family environment (parents' occupation, migratory background) and area (region and type of area) on the level of earned income received during the first part of working life.

A place where destinies are shaped par excellence, schools are struggling to overcome the role played by social origin, gender and migratory background on pupils' performance and paths. **In a report published on 6 September 2023, Education. The influence of heritage [Scolarités. Le poids des héritages]**, France Stratégie unveiled an unprecedented overview of the impact of social origin, migratory background and gender on educational pathways, based on a summary of statistical studies conducted over the last fifteen years. **Published at the same time, the analysis paper "The power of destiny: the influence**



Seven years after starting secondary school, two-thirds of pupils from families in managerial positions go on to postgraduate studies, compared with just over a quarter of children from low-income families; this is the case for almost half of girls, but just over a third for boys; and 43% of children of native-born parents, compared with 38% of children whose parents were immigrants.

of heritage and educational pathways" ["La force du destin : poids des héritages et parcours scolaires"] presents the main findings of the report and a new use of data on educational pathways from the beginning through to the end of secondary education. This work quantifies and qualifies the influence of characteristics inherited by pupils on their educational trajectories, from early childhood through to entering higher education, and explores the mechanisms by which inequalities are constructed. ●

From early childhood to leaving the education system with or without a qualification, the social origin, gender and migratory background of pupils have a major influence on their performance and career paths. Of the three dimensions linked to the birth of pupils, it is social origin that has the greatest impact on their trajectories in France.

Public policies to promote the social mobility of young people

The socio-economic destinies of young people in France are still strongly influenced by their social origin. Are public policies succeeding in reducing this situation? What are the effects of the specific measures put in place by government to influence the social mobility of young people? France Stratégie unveiled the social mobility pathways of 15-30 year-olds in a report commissioned by Yaël Braun-Pivet, President of the French National Assembly.

Published on 3 October 2023, the report *Public Policies to Promote the Social Mobility of Young people [Les politiques publiques en faveur de la mobilité sociale des jeunes]* sheds light on the phenomena of social reproduction in the educational and career paths of young people over the last four decades. This analysis, which shows the predominant influence of social origin in educational trajectories up to the first years of working life, makes it possible to identify the main

Social origin continues to make a big difference to young people's qualifications and social position at the start of their careers. For example, between a young person from a family in predominantly managerial positions and a young person from a predominantly working-class family, the probability of graduating with a qualification requiring 5 years of higher education (respectively a managerial position three years after leaving education) is 4.3 times higher (respectively 4.4).

determinants of social mobility and the policies that have an impact on them. It shows that despite an improvement in the prospects for social advancement, due to the increase in the proportion of jobs in intermediate, managerial and higher intellectual professions over the last thirty-five years, social reproduction remains very marked in French society today, and public policies are struggling to reduce inequalities of opportunity. ●



Between 1983 and 2019, the proportion of young women (respectively to men) who were children of working-class families and moved into a managerial or middle-level professional job five to eight years after completing their initial studies rose from 13% to 34% (and from 15% to 26%, respectively).

Housing, transport, food: what are the trade-offs?

In cities, accommodation is often unaffordable. In the suburbs, getting around is expensive. Does this same old pattern apply in the same way depending on the size of the town or city? Or on distance from the centre? **Published on 22 February 2023, the analysis paper "The costs of housing and transportation: what trade-offs?" ["Dépense de logement et de transport : quels arbitrages ?"]** shows that metropolitan development, which is reputed to be so beneficial for employment and income, could have fewer positive effects on the cost of living – examined here from the angle of housing and transport expenditure. **The analysis paper "Spatial variation of purchasing power in France" ["Restes à dépenser et territoires"], published on 16 February 2023,** supplements this work by documenting "households' remaining expenditure", defined as what they have left after paying for food, housing and transport. **The analysis paper "Food, housing, transport: who bears the brunt of inflation?" ["Alimentation, logement, transport : sur qui l'inflation pèse-t-elle le plus ?"], published on 16 February 2023,** assesses the impact on different types of household of the rise in prices between 2017 and 2022, assuming unchanged consumption volumes. ●

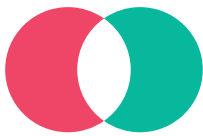
Between 2017 and 2022, while the rise in the cost of the food basket has been greatest for the middle classes, rural households, homeowners and the elderly, it is for poor households that it is most difficult to bear. For the 10% least well-off, the price of the food basket has risen by just under 14%, but this increase represents 13% of their means. For the richest 10%, the increase is estimated at 16%, but this corresponds to less than 5% of their means.



After covering their housing, food and transport costs, households in the centre of municipalities have an average of €882 per month per consumption unit to spend.

Who has seen their living standard improve since 2010?

Between 2010 and 2019, according to national accounting figures provided by the National Institute of Statistics and Economics Studies [*Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (INSEE)*], the purchasing power of French people increased by 9.7%. Yet a significant proportion of French people feel that their purchasing power has declined. How do we explain this?

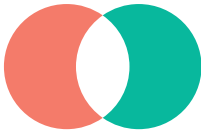


Among young working people, the purchasing power of those starting the decade in the bottom 20% has increased by 23% between 2010 and 2019, while that of the top 20% has fallen by 2%.

The analysis paper "Who has seen their living standard improve since 2010?" ["Qui a vu son niveau de vie augmenter dans les années 2010 ?"], published on 5 January 2023, sheds new light on the reasons for this discrepancy by analysing the income trajectories of more than a million individuals, broken down according to three effects: changes in primary income, which depend on both the life cycle and the macroeconomic situation; changes in household composition, which varies with the birth of children or children leaving home; and the impact of the social security and tax system, which cushions the effects of the life cycle for each individual but plays only a marginal role in changes in the average standard of living. It shows that, whatever the age category, the dynamics of purchasing power in the 2010s were less favourable than in the previous decade. While traditional statistics show little increase in purchasing power in the 2010s, our approach highlights the diverse nature of individual trajectories. The purchasing power of recent generations has increased, while that of older generations has fallen, in line with the fall in interest rates and income from assets. ●

Over the decade, the inequality in purchasing power between income increased slightly for young people and fell for retired employees. Whatever the generation, there is in contrast a convergence in purchasing power between those who started the decade with very different levels of income.

Job Quality: A Matter of Occupations?



Correlation analyses with the variable relating to the ability to continue the same job until retirement show a positive link with non-pecuniary job quality (coefficient of 0.42), while the relationship with pay is weak (coefficient of 0.25).

The fall in unemployment in recent years and labour market tensions have highlighted the importance of the link between job quality and the attractiveness of professions. The health crisis had already played a revealing role with the so-called 'essential' professions. But how do you measure job quality at profession level?

Following on from a recent task on 'second line' workers, **the analysis paper "Job Quality: A Matter of Occupations?" ["Qualité de l'emploi : une question de métiers ?"]**, published on 7 December 2023, builds a typology of six groups of professions divided according to the scores obtained for a series of indicators: wage, employment conditions, working conditions, working hours, career prospects and employee representation. The results of this analysis show that improvements cannot be achieved through pay policy alone, and that it is imperative to take action on contract types, training, career prospects and working conditions. Improving job quality is a major challenge, not only for the well-being of employees but also for the French economy as a whole, in that it enables companies to increase their productive capacity. ●

The multi-dimensional approach to job quality makes it possible to understand the diverse nature of the situation of professions in France and to identify various levers for improvement. There is nothing to suggest that the situation of increased tension will be sufficient to improve the quality of the jobs on offer in these professions simply by using market mechanisms. Consequently, a policy to improve job quality could help to reconcile the objective of employee well-being with that of economic efficiency.

Exits of older workers

Any pension reform puts the issue of employment for older people back under the spotlight. A figure then enters the equation: every year in France, on average, around 30% of people who leave a company at the end of their careers do not make an immediate transition from employment to retirement. There are three main reasons for these early exits from the labour market, excluding retirement and early retirement: health reasons, unemployment and inactivity.



Between 2004 and 2019, health reasons accounted for 10% of those leaving employment early, job loss (unemployment) for 4% and other inactive situations for 15%.

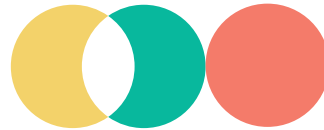
The professions most affected by early exits from the labour market are in the accommodation and catering sector (multi-skilled workers, cooks), building sector (finishing and structural work), personal and community services (personal services, maintenance workers) and materials handling.

Published on 19 April 2023, the analysis paper "Exits of older workers: What specifics by occupations?" ["Fin de carrière des seniors : quelles spécificités selon les métiers ?"] provides a general overview of those leaving at the end of their career, an identification of the professions where those leaving employment are most or least frequent and, finally, an analysis by profession of the link between the proportion of those leaving for health reasons, working conditions and recruitment difficulties. For its part, the working document entitled "Termination of employment contracts and the employment of older people" ["Rupture de contrat de travail et emploi des seniors"], prepared by the Employment Advisory Committee [Conseil d'orientation pour l'emploi (COE)] and published on 21 August 2023, focuses more specifically on the many causes of the peak in the number of people terminating employment contracts as they approach retirement, and the role of unemployment benefit and social security by tax mechanisms associated with these terminations. ●

Occupations in 2030: What are the Outlooks for Recruitment in Regions?

In March 2022, France Stratégie and the Department for Research, Economic Studies and Statistics [Direction de l'animation de la recherche, des études et des statistiques (DARES)] drew up an overview of the likely recruitment dynamics and difficulties in France over the coming decade. Its regional rollout in 2023 should provide better support for local and national decision-makers in their employment, guidance and education policies. By identifying potential labour shortages, it encourages the necessary action to be taken in advance to prevent shortages from hampering growth.

Published on 24 January 2023, the report *Jobs in 2030. Occupations in 2030: What are the Outlooks for Recruitment in Regions?* [Les Métiers en 2030. Quelles perspectives de recrutement en région ?] reveals, region by region and according to their specific characteristics, the occupations with potential recruitment difficulties. Some occupations, such as maintenance worker, home help or vehicle driver, are expected to experience major difficulties throughout the country, while others, such as market gardener, wine grower or gardener, are in short supply in certain regions only. The dynamics and difficulties



Other occupations are highly diverse due to specific regional characteristics. This is particularly true of maintenance technicians, most of whom are recruited in trade and industry. In Corsica, Brittany, Nouvelle-Aquitaine and Occitanie, employment of these technicians is particularly dynamic, due to the predominance of trade in Corsica and the momentum of industry in the other three regions. Positions not filled by young people starting out and net arrivals to the region are expected to represent between 9% and 23% of employment.

of recruitment are thus reflected in a map where some regions in the north-east are likely to experience fewer difficulties, while others, from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mediterranean basin, are likely to see potential labour shortages accentuated.

In the case of IT engineers, the anticipated gap between recruitment needs and human resources is expected to be particularly marked along the Atlantic seaboard (Brittany, Pays de la Loire, Nouvelle-Aquitaine) and in the South-West (Occitanie): unmet needs by 2030 are expected to represent between a fifth and a third of current jobs in this profession, despite the attractiveness of these regions for professionals from other areas.

All our work

Reports

JANUARY

Les Métiers en 2030. Quelles perspectives de recrutement en région ? (Occupations in 2030: What are the Outlooks for Recruitment in Regions?), Cécile Jolly and Jean Flamand (France Stratégie), Camille Cousin and Alexis Eidelman (DARES).

MAY

Abatement costs. Part 6 – Cement, committee chaired by Patrick Criqui, rapporteur: Maxime Gérardin. **The Economic Implications of Climate Action**, task entrusted by the Primer Minister to Jean Pisani-Ferry, co-author: Selma Mahfouz.

The Economic Implications of Climate Action. Well-being, thematic report coordinated by Didier Blanchet.

The Economic Implications of Climate Action. Competitiveness, thematic report coordinated by Lionel Fontagné. In partnership with the Banque de France.

The Economic Implications of Climate Action. Distributional issues, thematic report coordinated by Vincent Marcus. In partnership with the General Commission for Sustainable Development [Commissariat général au développement durable (CGDD)]. **The Economic Implications of Climate Action. Damage and adaptation**, thematic report coordinated by Xavier Timbeau. In partnership with the French Economic Observatory (OFCE).

The Economic Implications of Climate Action. Indicators and data, thematic report coordinated by Nicolas Carnot and Nicolas Riedinger. In partnership with the National Institute of Statistics and Economics Studies (INSEE).

The Economic Implications of Climate Action. Inflation, thematic report coordinated by Stéphane Dees.

The Economic Implications of Climate Action. Productivity, thematic report coordinated by Anne Épaulard.

The Economic Implications of Climate Action. Capital market, thematic report coordinated by Pierre-Louis Girard. In partnership with the Directorate General of the Treasury.

The Economic Implications of Climate Action. Labour market, thematic report coordinated by Carole Hentzgen and Michaël Orand. In partnership with the Department for Research, Economic Studies and Statistics (DARES).

The Economic Implications of Climate Action. Modelling, thematic report coordinated by Jérôme Trinh. In partnership with the Directorate General of the Treasury.

The Economic Implications of Climate Action. Sobriety, thematic report coordinated by Aude Pommeret.

JUNE

Relever collectivement le défi des transitions professionnelles [Meeting the Challenge of the Professional Transition Together], REC [Employment and Skills Network] report, Coline Bouvard and Vincent Donne with the assistance of Éva Tranier.

SEPTEMBER

Scolarités. Le poids des héritages [Education. The Influence of Heritage], Johanna Barasz, Peggy Furic and Bénédicte Galtier.

OCTOBER

Les politiques publiques en faveur de la mobilité sociale des jeunes [Public Policies to Promote the Social Mobility of Young People], report for the National Assembly, Bénédicte Galtier and Mohamed Harfi.

Analysis papers

JANUARY

"Qui a vu son niveau de vie augmenter dans les années 2010 ?" ["Who has seen their living standard improve since 2010?"], Clément Dherbécourt, Simon Fredon, Mathilde Viennot and Pierre Madec, no. 116.

FEBRUARY

"Dépenses de logement et de transport : quels arbitrages ?" ["The costs of housing and transportation: what trade-offs?"], Boris Le Hir and Pierre-Henri Bono, no. 117. **"Restes à dépenser et territoires"** ["Spatial variation of purchasing power in France"], Pierre-Yves Cusset and Alain Trannoy, no. 118.

"Alimentation, logement, transport : sur qui l'inflation pèse-t-elle le plus ?" ["Food, housing, transport: who bears the brunt of inflation?"], Pierre-Yves Cusset and Alain Trannoy, no. 119.

APRIL

"Inégalité des chances : ce qui compte le plus" ["Inequality of opportunities: what matters most?"], Clément Dherbécourt and Jean Flamand, no. 120.

"Fin de carrière des seniors: quelles spécificités selon les métiers?" ["Exits of older workers: What specifics by occupations?"], Jean Flamand, no. 121.

JUNE

"Exode urbain : une mise au vert timide" ["Urban exodus: a modest move to the countryside"], Coline Bouvard (France Stratégie) and Olivier Bouba-Olga (Datar), no. 122.

"Le travail à l'épreuve du changement climatique" ["Work in the climate change challenge"], Salima Benhamou and Jean Flamand, No. 123.

JULY

"Vers une planification de la filière forêt-bois" ["Towards a forestry and timber industry planning"], Hélène Arambourou, no. 124.

SEPTEMBER

"La force du destin : poids des héritages et parcours scolaires" ["The power of destiny: the influence of heritage and educational pathways"], Johanna Barasz and Peggy Furic, no. 125.

"Rénovation énergétique des bâtiments : quels besoins de main-d'œuvre en 2030 ?" ["Energy-efficient renovation of buildings: what workforce requirements will be needed for 2030?"], Cécile Jolly, Alice Robinet (France Stratégie) and Camille Cousin (DARES), no. 126.

"Rénovation énergétique des bâtiments : comment répondre aux besoins en emploi et en formation ?" ["Energy retrofitting of buildings: how to meet employment and training needs?"], Marième Digne, Jean Flamand and Éva Tranier, no. 127.

NOVEMBER

"L'artificialisation des sols : un phénomène difficile à maîtriser" ["The difficulty of reducing Land take"], Héléne Arambourou, Coline Bouvart, Sarah Tessé and Jules Rostand, no. 128.

DECEMBER

"Objectif ZAN : quelles stratégies régionales ?" ["No net land take target: What are the regional strategies?"], Héléne Arambourou, Coline Bouvart, Sarah Tessé and Émilien Gervais, no. 129.

"Qualité de l'emploi : une question de métiers ?" [Job Quality: A Matter of Occupations?], Vincent Donne, Acher Elbaz (France Stratégie) and Christine Erhel (CNAM, LIRSA/CEET), no. 130.

Working documents

MARCH

"Coût de l'inaction face au changement climatique en France : que sait-on ?" ["The cost of inaction on climate change: what do we know?"], Adrien Delahais and Alice Robinet, DT no. 2023-01.

JULY

"Les entreprises zombies en France: entre survie et défaillance" ["Zombie companies in France: between survival and failure"], Haithem Ben Hassine and Claude Mathieu, DT no. 2023-02.

Summary reports

MAY

"Les coûts d'abattement en France" ["Abatement Costs in France"], Patrick Criqui.

JUNE

"Accompagner les transitions professionnelles : un défi collectif" ["Supporting professional transitions: a collective challenge"], Coline Bouvart and Vincent Donne.

"Adaptation au changement climatique : retour d'expérience de trois territoires" ["Adapting to climate change: feedback from three regions"], Sarah Tessé and Émilien Gervais.

Viewpoints

JULY

"Les sorties volontaires d'entreprises ont retrouvé dès 2021 leur rythme de 2019" ["Voluntary company exits returned to their 2019 levels from 2021"], Anne Épaulard and Loïc Lahellec.

NOVEMBER

"La dynamique entrepreneuriale sur 2000-2022 : y a-t-il une spécificité française ?" ["The entrepreneurial dynamic from 2000 to 2022: is there a specific French characteristic?"], Christel Gilles.

Other formats

AUGUST

"Ruptures du contrat de travail et emploi des seniors" ["Termination of employment contracts and the employment of older people"], COE working paper, Bruno Coquet.

OCTOBER

"Bilan des crises. Compétitivité, productivité et transition climatique" [Assessment of Crises. Productivity, Competitiveness and Climate Transition], report by the CNP, chaired by Natacha Valla, rapporteur: Vincent Aussilloux.

CSR Platform

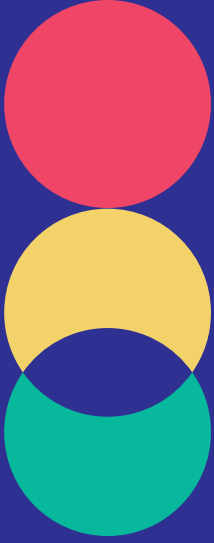
"Impact(s), responsabilité et performance globale" [Impact(s), Responsibility and Global Performance], rapporteurs: François Moreux and Nils Pedersen.

"RSE : le rôle des acteurs publics" [CSR: The Role of Public Stakeholders], rapporteurs: Véronique Vansteene and Marc Darras.

Events

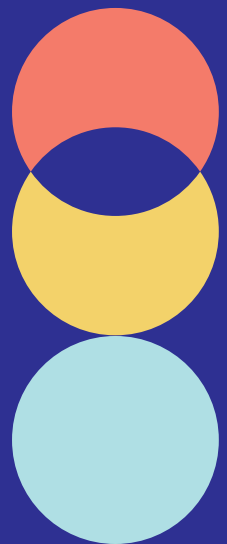
- **Conference** – "Do public policy evaluations have an impact?", 12 January.
- **Réseau Emplois Compétences web conference** – "ROME 4.0: Pôle emploi's new jobs and skills repository", 23 January.
- **Conference** – "Adaptation to climate change in local and regional areas: how can we move forward?", 30 January.
- **Réseau Emplois Compétences web conference** – "Occupations in 2030: What is the outlook for recruitment by region?", 16 March.
- **CSR Platform web conference** – "Impact(s): what are the prospects for CSR?", 30 March.
- **Web conference** – "Inflation, remaining expenditure, regions: where are budgets the tightest?", 6 April.
- **Réseau Emplois Compétences web conference** – "Presentation of La Grande Bibliothèque de France compétences", 22 May.
- **Conference** – "The economic impact of climate action", 24 May.
- **Réseau Emplois Compétences Conference** – "Ecological transition: an inter-OPCO [skills development operators] and regional day", 2 June.
- **Symposium to mark the 10th anniversary of the CSR Platform** – "CSR: which company for which society?", 12 June.
- **Conference** – "2nd Occupations and Skills Conference: the employment challenges of the ecological transition", 4 July.
- **Web conference** – "The distributional challenges of climate action", 5 July.
- **Web conference** – "Can we assess the impact of the ecological transition on well-being?", 11 September.
- **Conference** – "Socio-economic evaluation of higher education and research property projects: issues and development", 26 September.
- **Web conference** – "What role can sobriety play in the climate transition?", 28 September.
- **Réseau Emplois Compétences web conference** – "Meeting the challenge of the professional transition together", 29 September.
- **CSR Platform web conference** – "CSR: the role of public stakeholders", 10 October.
- **Web conference** – "Does the climate transition mean a halt to economic growth?", 16 October.
- **Réseau Emplois Compétences web conference** – "Hybridisation of continuing professional training", 28 November.
- **Web conference** – "How is the ecological transition impacting the labour market?", 19 December.





evaluating

public policies



Evaluation Committee for the French Recovery plan 'France Relance'

With a budget of €100 billion, the French Recovery plan was presented in September 2020, between the two main waves of the Covid-19 pandemic. Its aim was to enable the economy to return to pre-crisis levels, improve the competitiveness of French businesses and prepare all economic stakeholders for long-term challenges, particularly digital and environmental. The first report, published in 2021, focused on a macroeconomic analysis of the recovery plan from a European perspective and an initial assessment of five measures, including the "1 jeune 1 solution" [1 young person 1 solution] plan and the MaPrimeRénov' [energy retrofitting of homes] scheme. The second report, published in December 2022, was extended to cover other themes such as energy-efficient retrofitting of local authority buildings, long-term part-time working and lowering production taxes.

The aim of the recovery plan was to return to the pre-crisis level of GDP by the summer of 2022. This objective was achieved in the fourth quarter of 2021 and, as an annual average, in 2022.

This final report by the France Relance Evaluation Committee, published on 16 January 2024, covers the macroeconomic impact of the plan as a whole, the regional rollout of the 'France Relance' plan and an in-depth analysis of the various measures put in place, including decarbonisation of industry, support for clean vehicles and the exceptional apprenticeship aid. At the end of these three years of work, and with the benefit of sufficient hindsight, the committee has been able to conduct a comprehensive evaluation from which much can be learnt. ●



For the building sector, the measures in the recovery plan were expected to create almost 100,000 jobs in 2022.

Guide to the socio-economic evaluation of public investment



€99 billion. This is the amount of French public investment in 2022.

The public investment accounts for a very substantial proportion of investment in France, as in comparable countries. Because it involves our collective future, it gives rise to debates that are particularly sensitive at a time when all countries worldwide, and in particular EU Member States, must make extraordinary investment efforts in the context of the climate, ecological and digital transition, and in the interest of efficient and effective public spending.

Published on 25 September 2023, this new edition of the *Guide to the Socio-Economic Evaluation of Public Investment [Guide de l'évaluation socioéconomique des investissements publics]*, which updates and enriches the first edition in 2017, will help to disseminate a common culture of socio-economic evaluation. The aim of this evaluation is to assess, objectively and as far as possible in monetary terms, the welfare gains for the community and to compare them with the economic, financial, social, societal and environmental costs. It provides essential support for public decision-makers. ●

Over the long term, sometimes for centuries to come, public investment shapes the country, its growth, the quality of its environment and its ability to meet future challenges. This guide is intended to inform political decision-making and is aimed at all project leaders who wish to make an objective evaluation of the various effects of public investment in order to optimise it and assess its merits.

PACTE Act Monitoring and Evaluation Committee

The PACTE act (law on the growth and transformation of companies of 22 May 2019) has strengthened employee profit-sharing and share ownership. It has changed a number of schemes (retirement savings plans, life insurance, SME share savings plans) to encourage and guide savings. The committee for monitoring and evaluating the PACTE act, led by France Stratégie and chaired by its Commissioner General, is made up of representatives from the French Parliament, social partners, government departments and public bodies, and experts from the academic world. Each year, it submits a progress report on the implementation and effects of the PACTE act.

The fourth annual report of the PACTE Act Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, published on 2 October 2023, continues its evaluation of the various themes present in the PACTE act, with particular emphasis on those relating to the sharing of value within companies, governance and employee profit-sharing. In particular, it shows that the target set for new retirement savings plans has been comfortably exceeded (7 million, against a target of 3 million by the end of 2022). ●

According to a survey carried out in 2023 for the Autorité des marchés financiers (French Financial Markets Authority) and the Association française de la gestion financière (French Asset Management Association), employee savings schemes are well known, with 86% of employees knowing at least the name of one of the schemes (share savings plan, retirement savings plan, profit-sharing scheme, etc.). But few know exactly what they are.



100% of CAC 40 companies apply the new rule on employee representation to their Boards of Directors.

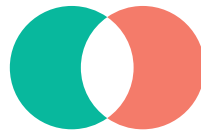
Evaluation Committee for Capital Tax Reforms

The evaluation committee was set up in December 2018, one year after the launch of the far-reaching overhaul of capital taxation carried out by the French government and passed by the legislator: introduction of a single flat-rate levy (PFU *Prélèvement Forfaitaire Unique*) on savings income, replacement of the solidarity tax on wealth (ISF, *Impôt de solidarité sur la fortune*) by a property wealth tax (IFI, *Impôt sur la fortune immobilière*) and the planned reduction in corporation tax (IS, *Impôt sur les sociétés*) over the entire five-year period. The successive reports published by the committee since 2019 have brought together the findings of a review of the theoretical and empirical literature on the effects of capital taxation in France and internationally. They compared France before and after the reform with other developed countries in terms of household taxation on wealth and wealth income.

This fourth and final report by the **Committee for the Evaluation of Capital Tax Reforms, published on 17 October 2023**, updates the figures provided in previous reports, supplements the international comparison of average tax rates and presents the results of two new studies, one analysing the effects of capping the solidarity tax on wealth (ISF) and the other evaluating the 2018 reforms *a posteriori*, particularly with regard to reinvestment behaviour, business start-ups and departures and returns from abroad.

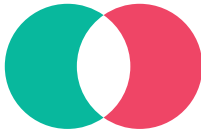
All in all, the effects of the 2018 reforms seem to be more significant on business start-ups than on reinvestment in mature businesses.

This apparent contradiction can be explained by economic analysis, because for mature companies, which self-finance their investments, taxation of dividends has a symmetrical effect on the opportunity cost of investment and its after-tax return, which would explain why the PFU has no detectable effect.



84% of tax households declaring taxable assets of between €100 and €200 million were capped, declaring income representing just 0.2% of their assets.

Economic and social impact of the French Ultra Fast Broadband Plan



By 2022, the French Ultra Fast Broadband Plan achieved its objectives of providing ultra fast broadband coverage for 99% of premises in France, with a technological mix ranging from cable solutions to satellite coverage.

Launched in 2013, the French Ultra Fast Broadband Plan [*Plan France très haut débit*] achieved its objectives: to provide all French citizens with an ultra fast connection, using a mix of technologies ranging from fibre to satellite, in line with the stated budget of €13.3 billion in public investment notified to the European Commission in 2016. The arrival of fibre in a municipality is associated with an increase in the number of new businesses and services, the arrival of a younger population, greater resilience to successive impacts of lockdowns, and a 7% increase in the value added generated by the commercial sector.

Published on 11 January 2023 and submitted to Jean-Noël Barrot, Minister delegate for the Digital Transition, the report *Digital Infrastructure and Regional Planning. Economic and Social Impact of the French Ultra Fast Broadband Plan* [*Infrastructures numériques et aménagement du territoire. Impacts économiques et sociaux du Plan France très haut débit*] aims to measure the economic impact of the plan in terms of investment and employment, but also in terms of the attractiveness of regions. It analyses the socio-economic impact of the rollout and evaluates the governance of the rollout by the public authorities. This *ex-post* evaluation report was produced at the request of the government and European Commission by a stakeholder committee and a scientific advisory committee made up of experts and professionals. ●

The total public cost of the rollout of €13.9 billion (government, local authorities and European funds) is therefore in line with the envelope notified to the European Commission in 2016. In particular, the French government investment was in line with initial forecasts of €3.5 billion. Network rollout costs remained in line with the costs estimated by the regulator's market analyses.

All our work

Reports

JANUARY

Infrastructures numériques et aménagement du territoire. Impacts économiques et sociaux du Plan France très haut débit [Digital Infrastructure and Regional Planning, Economic and Social Impact of the French Ultra Fast Broadband Plan], evaluation committee chaired by Pierre-Jean Benghozi (École polytechnique), rapporteur: Anne Faure.

SEPTEMBER

Guide de l'évaluation socioéconomique des investissements publics - Edition 2023 [Guide to the Socio-Economic Evaluation of Public Investment], committee of experts chaired by Robert Guesnerie.

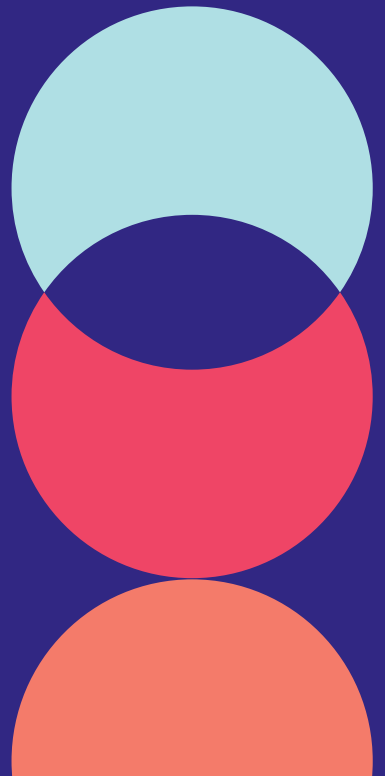
OCTOBER

Comité de suivi et d'évaluation de la loi Pacte. Quatrième rapport [Monitoring and Evaluation Committee for the PACTE Act. Fourth Report], committee chaired by Gilles de Margerie, rapporteurs: Sylvain Moura and Élise Malingre.

Comité d'évaluation des réformes de la fiscalité du capital. Rapport final [Evaluation Committee for Capital Tax Reforms. Final Report], evaluation committee chaired by Cédric Audenis, rapporteur: Ruben Fotso.

JANUARY (2024)

Evaluation Committee for the France Recovery Plan – Final Report, evaluation committee chaired by Xavier Jaravel, rapporteur: Sylvie Montout.



Events

France Stratégie is a forum for debate and consultation that brings together leading stakeholders from the economic, social and academic worlds. In 2023, more than **twenty events** were organised, including conferences, round tables and webinars. Selected examples.



● 12 JANUARY

Do public policy evaluations have an impact?

Public policy evaluation has developed considerably over the last twenty years, with the aim of informing public decision-making. Its ecosystem has become more structured, the number of evaluations has increased, and they are in the process of being cited in the law-making process. However, are public policy evaluations sufficiently taken into account in the decision-making process and in the implementation of policies? How can their usefulness and effectiveness be further enhanced?

Participants:

Opening by **Gilles de Margerie**, Commissioner General of France Stratégie.

Speech by **Jean-Noël Barrot**, Minister delegate for the Digital Transition and Telecommunications.

Introduction to a round table discussion by **Adam Baïz**, author of the France Stratégie report: For what Purposes Can Public Policy Evaluations Be Used? [*Quelles évaluations des politiques publiques pour quelles utilisations ?*], bringing together:

- **Pierre Moscovici**, First President of the Court of Accounts [*Cour des Comptes*];
- **Amélie Verdier**, Director-General of the Île-de-France Regional Health Agency [*Agence régionale de santé d'Île-de-France*];
- **Isabelle Duchefdelaville**, President of the French Evaluation Society [*Société française de l'évaluation*];
- **Gilles de Margerie**, Commissioner General of France Stratégie.

Discussions moderated by **Emmanuel Cugny**, Chairman of the Association of Economic and Financial Journalists [*Association des journalistes économiques et financiers*].

● 30 JANUARY

Adaptation to climate change in local and regional areas: how can we move forward?

A few months after a devastating summer that left its mark on people's consciences, France Stratégie and the Institute for Climate Economics (I4CE) organised a conference to take stock of the ambitions of public adaptation policies and the need to scale them up. How can we speed up the implementation of adaptation policies in France, particularly in local and regional areas? What is the role of the various national and local public stakeholders? What organisations need to be set up in terms of governance, human resources and funding?

Participants:

Opening by **Cédric Audenis**, Deputy Commissioner of France Stratégie, and **Morgane Nicol**, Director of the Territories programme at I4CE – Institute for Climate Economics, followed by a round table discussion with:

- **Christophe Béchu**, Minister of Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion;
- **Ronan Dantec**, Senator for Loire-Atlantique and Vice-Chairman of the

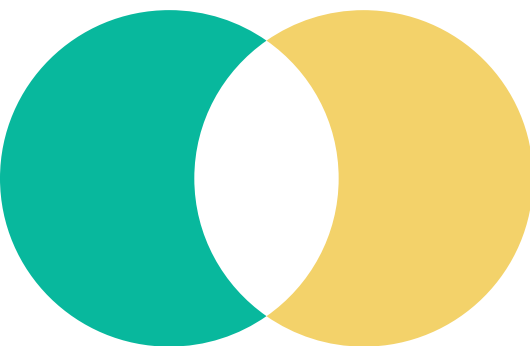
Regional Planning and Sustainable Development Committee;

- **Marie-Guite Dufay**, President of the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté Region;
- **Sébastien Leroy**, Mayor of Mandelieu-la-Napoule;
- **Boris Ravignon**, Chairman of ADEME (French Environment and Energy Management Agency).

Concluding remarks by **Gilles de Margerie**, Commissioner General of France Stratégie.

Debates moderated by **Nabil Wakim**, journalist at *Le Monde* and host of the "Chaleur Humaine" podcast.





● 24 MAY

The economic implications of climate action

Conference

What impact will the climate transition have on our economy in the short, medium and long term? How can decision-makers take these impacts into account to speed up the transition and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the most effective and fairest way possible? To shed light on these major issues at the time of the release of the Pisani-Ferry/Mahfouz report, France Stratégie organised a high-level conference, followed by a series of web conferences available on its website.

Participants:

Opening by **Gilles de Margerie**, Commissioner General of France Stratégie, followed by discussions on the report with:

- **Jean Pisani-Ferry** and **Selma Mahfouz**, authors of the report *The Economic Implications of Climate Action*;
- **Agnès Benassy-Quéré**, Deputy Governor of the Banque de France;
- **Cécile Duflo**, Executive Director of Oxfam France and former Minister for Housing and Regional Equality;
- **Natacha Valla**, Dean of the School of Management and Innovation at Sciences Po and President of the National Productivity Council [*Conseil national de productivité*];

- **Claire Waysand**, Executive Vice President of ENGIE.

Concluding remarks by **Cédric Audenis**, Deputy Commissioner General of France Stratégie

Discussions moderated by **Emmanuel Cugny**, Chairman of the Association of Economic and Financial Journalists [*Association des journalistes économiques et financiers*].

Web conferences

Six of the themes accompanying the *Economic Implications of Climate Action* report were the subject of web conferences, bringing together the authors of the reports and experts on the subject.

- [The distributional challenges of climate action](#) – 5 July 2023
- [Can we assess the impact of the ecological transition on well-being?](#) – 11 September 2023
- [What role can sobriety play in the climate transition?](#) – 28 September 2023
- [Does the climate transition mean a halt to economic growth?](#) – 16 October 2023
- [How is the ecological transition impacting the labour market?](#) – 19 December 2023
- [Do policies to promote the ecological transition and competitiveness conflict?](#) – 12 February 2024



● 4 JULY

The second Occupation and Skills Conference

The second edition of the Occupations and Skills Conference was devoted to the employment challenges of the ecological transition. After an introduction by Gilles de Margerie, Commissioner General of France Stratégie, Selma Mahfouz presented the conclusions on this subject from *The Economic Implications of Climate Action* report. Hélène Garner (France Stratégie), Dorian Roucher (DARES) and Gilles Aymoz (ADEME) then presented the work carried out on the prospective analysis of occupations and skills requirements associated with the renovation of buildings, before a round table discussion with social partners on these issues. The conference ended with a speech by Antoine Pellion, Secretary General for Ecological Planning (SGPE), and a closing address by Carole Grandjean, Minister delegate for Vocational Education and Training.



● 20-21 SEPTEMBER

Franco-German Forum in Lyon

The Forum for the Franco-German Future [*Forum pour l'avenir franco-allemand*] met in Lyon on 20 and 21 September 2023 for the closing session of its second working cycle, dedicated to sustainable urban development. Some fifty people, from partner local authorities, government departments, civil society, academia and the business world, were divided into four workshops: sustainable mobility, land use, greening cities and citizen participation. This final session resulted in the drafting of seven recommendations to the French and German governments to promote urban development policies geared towards sustainable development.

Jobs Skills Network

An initiative shared by the French government and social partners, the Jobs Skills Network [*Réseau Emplois Compétences* (REC)] is run by France Stratégie, with the main aim of strengthening our collective capacity to observe and forecast France's employment and skills needs.

Annual occupations and skills conferences

Once a year, they bring together stakeholders in the field of employment and training and social partners in order to discuss changes in occupations and skills in France. The second edition was devoted to the employment challenges of the ecological transition. On this occasion, a foresight exercise focusing on the energy retrofit of buildings resulted in two analysis papers: **"Energy-efficient retrofit of buildings: what kind of workforce will be needed in 2023?"** and **"Energy-efficient retrofit of buildings: how to meet employment and training needs in 2023?"**.

Working groups

They enable collective and iterative thinking on exploratory topics. The aim is to produce an analysis in the form of a summary document that can be used by stakeholders in the field of employment and vocational training. Two working groups were held in 2023, entitled **"How to support professional transitions in order to better respond to individual and collective needs?"** and **"How to better link the development of employee skills and the organisation of work in microenterprises and SMEs?"**.

REC opinions

They focus on issues of immediate interest to the public authorities, the aim being to draw attention to a particular point and give rise to 'summary' productions. This year's opinion focused on how [the new task entrusted to the OPCOs \[skills development operators\] in the 2021 'Climate and Resilience' law fits into their activities.](#)

Thematic meetings

These regular meetings focus on a methodological issue or topic and provide an opportunity to pool best practices and share experiences and feedback. In 2023, five thematic meetings were organised, notably on the hybridisation of continuing training, professional transitions and the outlook for professions and qualifications.



The Forum for the Franco-German Future

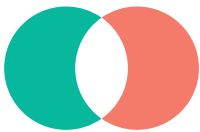
The **Forum for the Franco-German Future** is a bi-national project created in 2019 by the Treaty of Aachen and coordinated by France Stratégie and the German research institute RIFS Potsdam. It enables dialogue on forward-looking local initiatives between experts from public administration, civil society, the economy and science, with the aim of collectively drawing up public policy recommendations which are submitted to the French and German governments.

The work is organised into thematic cycles lasting 12 to 18 months. For its first work cycle (2020-2021), the 'Forum' focused on the intersection between the ecological transition and economic and social resilience. The second cycle (2022-2023) focused on sustainable urban development. The third cycle opened on 18 and 19 November 2023 in Berlin is dedicated to the challenges of local energy transition.



The CSR Platform

Set up within France Stratégie in 2013, the [CSR Platform](#) (Plateforme RSE) is a forum for dialogue, consultation and the development of proposals. It brings together the stakeholders in corporate social responsibility in France: networks of stakeholders, companies, social partners, civil society organisations, researchers and public institutions.



Key figures in 2023

Some fifty organisations are members
of the CSR Platform

22

working group
meetings

6

executive committee
meetings

3

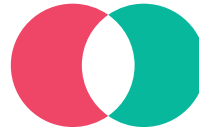
plenary
meetings

Impact(s), responsibility and global performance (February 2023)

The CSR Platform has looked at the concept of impact, first used in the context of public policy and then by stakeholders of the social and solidarity economy, who needed to highlight the positive social impact of their activity in order to attract investors and subsidies. Gradually, stakeholders in the financial and economic world have begun to grasp this concept. [The opinion](#) examines the scope of this emerging concept and how companies can integrate it in order to develop more sustainable business models.

CSR: the role of public stakeholders (October 2023)

Against the backdrop of the review of the National Sustainable Public Procurement Plan (*Plan national des achats publics durables*) for the period 2022-2025 and the conclusions of the Citizen's Convention on Climate (*Convention citoyenne pour le climat*), which have led to a growing demand for responsible public procurement, the CSR Platform has looked at the numerous laws and regulations that provide a framework for the responsibility of public stakeholders. In particular, this [opinion](#) identifies the role of public authorities in promoting and developing CSR. Through their links with economic players, they can encourage the development of CSR policies and compliance with the social and environmental criteria included in public procurement contracts.



Keep up to date with the CSR Platform on X [@PlateformeRSE](#) and on [LinkedIn](#).

The National Productivity Council



The National Productivity Council [**Conseil national de productivité** - CNP] was set up in 2018

under the auspices of France Stratégie, which acts as its general secretariat. Its remit is to analyse the determinants of and trends in French productivity and competitiveness, taking particular account of aspects relating to the eurozone.

It is chaired by Natacha Valla and made up of a panel of fourteen economists.

Its fourth report in December 2023, **Assessment of Crises : Productivity, Competitiveness and Climate Transition** [*Bilan des crises. Compétitivité, productivité et transition climatique*], focuses on the effects of the recent crises on France's productivity and competitiveness, and on the issues involved in the transition.

France Stratégie network bodies



Centre for Research and Expertise in International Economics (CEPII)

A centre for research and expertise in international economics, the CEPII, headed by Antoine Bouët, produces studies and databases, and organises conferences designed to contribute to public debate and decision-making.

cepii.fr



Council for Economic Analysis (CAE)

The Council for Economic Analysis (CAE) is made up of leading academics and researchers and is chaired by Camille Landais. It produces independent economic studies for government, which are then made public.

cae-eco.fr

Conseil d'orientation pour l'emploi

Employment Advisory Council (COE)

The Employment Advisory Council (COE) is a permanent forum for discussion between the main stakeholders in the labour market. Chaired by the Commissioner General of France Stratégie, who acts as its secretariat, the COE's aim is to prepare shared analyses and make proposals for reform on labour and employment issues.

strategie.gouv.fr

HAUT CONSEIL pour le CLIMAT

High Council on Climate (HCC)

Set up in 2018, the High Council on Climate (HCC), chaired by Corinne Le Quéré, is tasked with providing independent insight on government climate policy. Its thirteen members are experts in climate science, the economy, agronomy and the energy transition.

hautconseilclimat.fr



High Council for Family, Children and Age (HCFEA)

Created in 2016, the High Council for Family, Children and Age (HCFEA) is tasked with providing expertise on issues relating to families and children, advancing age and adapting society to ageing, with an intergenerational approach. It has 230 members and is chaired by Jean-Philippe Vinquant.

hcfea.fr



High Council for the Future of Health Insurance (HCAAM)

The High Council for the Future of Health Insurance (HCAAM) is a think tank and makes proposals that contribute to a better understanding of the issues involved, the way health insurance policies operate and possible future developments. Chaired by Pierre-Jean Lancry, the HCAAM has 66 members.

securite-sociale.fr



HAUT CONSEIL DU FINANCEMENT
DE LA PROTECTION SOCIALE ■■■■

High Council for the Funding of Social Protection (HCFi-PS)

The High Council for the Funding of Social Protection (HCFi-PS) is tasked with assessing the system for funding social protection and formulating proposals for its development. Chaired by Dominique Libault, the HCFi-PS is made up of government representatives, trade unions and qualified individuals.

securite-sociale.fr



Pensions Advisory Council (COR)

The Pensions Advisory Council (COR) prepares shared analyses and puts forward proposals to inform public policy on pensions. Chaired by Gilbert Cette, the COR is made up of Members of Parliament, representatives of trade unions and employers' organisations, pensioners, members of the administration and experts.

cor-retraites.fr



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Deputy Commissioner General

CÉDRIC AUDENIS

Secretary General

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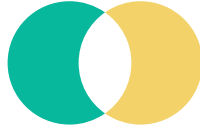
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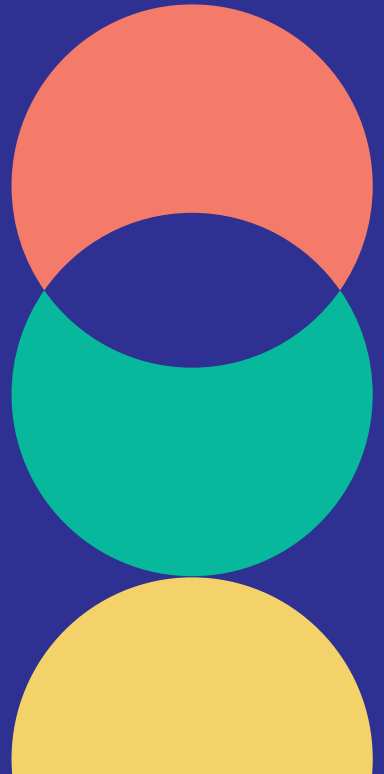
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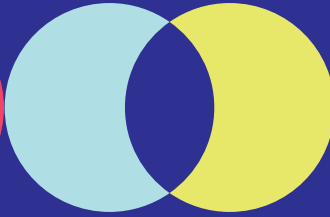
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As an independent institution reporting to the French Prime Minister, France Stratégie contributes to public policy and informs debate through its analyses and proposals. It carries out original studies on major economic and social developments and sustainability issues. It also produces public policy evaluations. The results of its work are intended for public authorities and citizens.

France Stratégie coordinates the resources of a network of organizations that includes the Council for Economic Analysis (CAE), the Pensions Advisory Council (COR), the High Council for the Future of Health Insurance (HCAAM), the High Council for the Funding of Social Protection (HCFi-PS), the High Council for Family, Children and Age (HCFEA), the High Council on Climate (HCC) and the Centre for Research and Expertise in International Economics (CEPII). France Stratégie also provides support to the High Commissioner for Planning [*Haut-Commissariat au plan*].