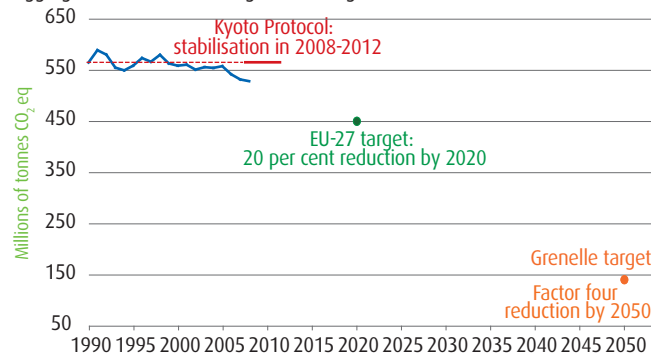


## GREENHOUSE GASES | Emissions

Aggregated emissions of six greenhouse gases

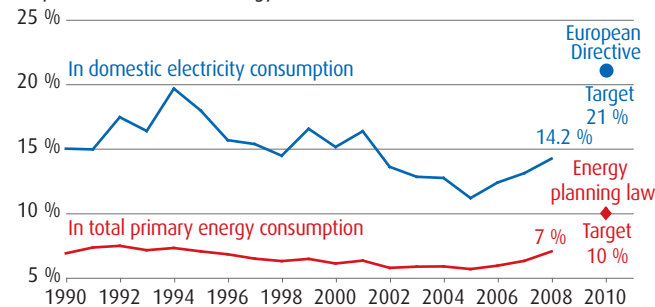


Source: SOeS from Citepa, inventory CCNUCC, 2009 (including overseas départements).

Overall, greenhouse gas emissions reduced by 6.4 per cent between 1990 and 2008. Emissions from transport rose by 13.5 per cent, accounting for 26 per cent of the total in 2008. Those from the residential and services sector rose by 11.4 per cent. These increases were offset by reductions in industrial and agricultural emissions. The long-term objective of the French "Grenelle de l'environnement" (environment round table) is to reduce emissions by a factor of four in relation to 1990 by 2050. The EU-27 is committed to a 20 per cent reduction in emissions by 2020.

## ENERGY | Renewable energy

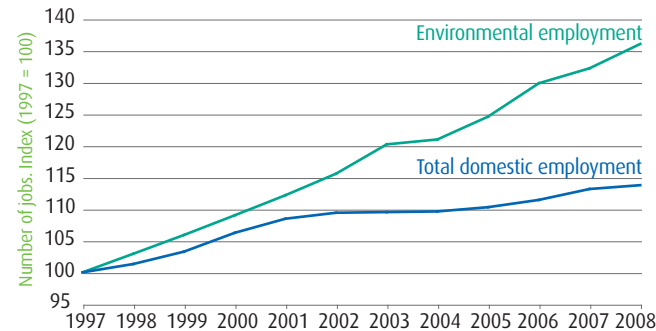
Proportion of renewable energy



Source: SOeS, 2010 (overseas départements included for electricity, excluded for primary energy).

In 2008, production of primary energy from renewable sources was 19 Mtoe in mainland France. Two-thirds of this was thermal, from biomass: wood, wastes, biofuels and biogas. The remaining third was accounted for by electricity from renewable sources, of which 86 per cent was from hydro schemes; 8 per cent wind power (progressing strongly) and 6 per cent from biomass. The contribution from photovoltaic systems is still marginal.

## ECONOMY | Environmental employment

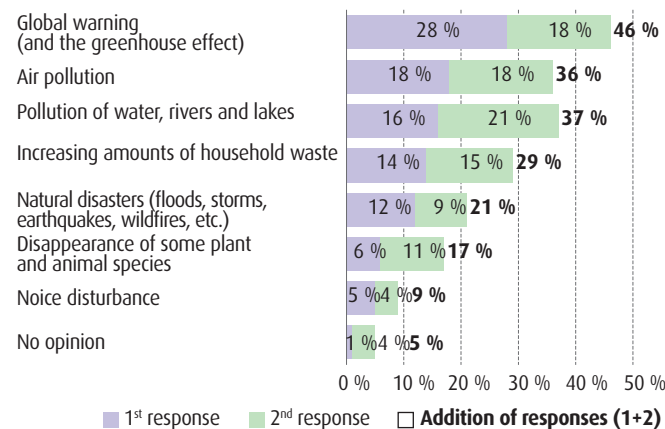


Source: SOeS, 2009 (overseas départements included).

Environmental employment grew by 3 per cent between 2004 and 2008, against 0.9 per cent for total domestic employment. In 2008, environmental employment represented 405 000 equivalent full-time jobs, of which 290 000 were in companies' green activities. Environmental jobs represent 1.6 per cent of total domestic employment.

## OPINION | French people's concerns

In your opinion, which two of the following environmental problems are greatest cause for concern?



Source: Insee, monthly household survey, November 2009.

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Service de l'observation et des statistiques

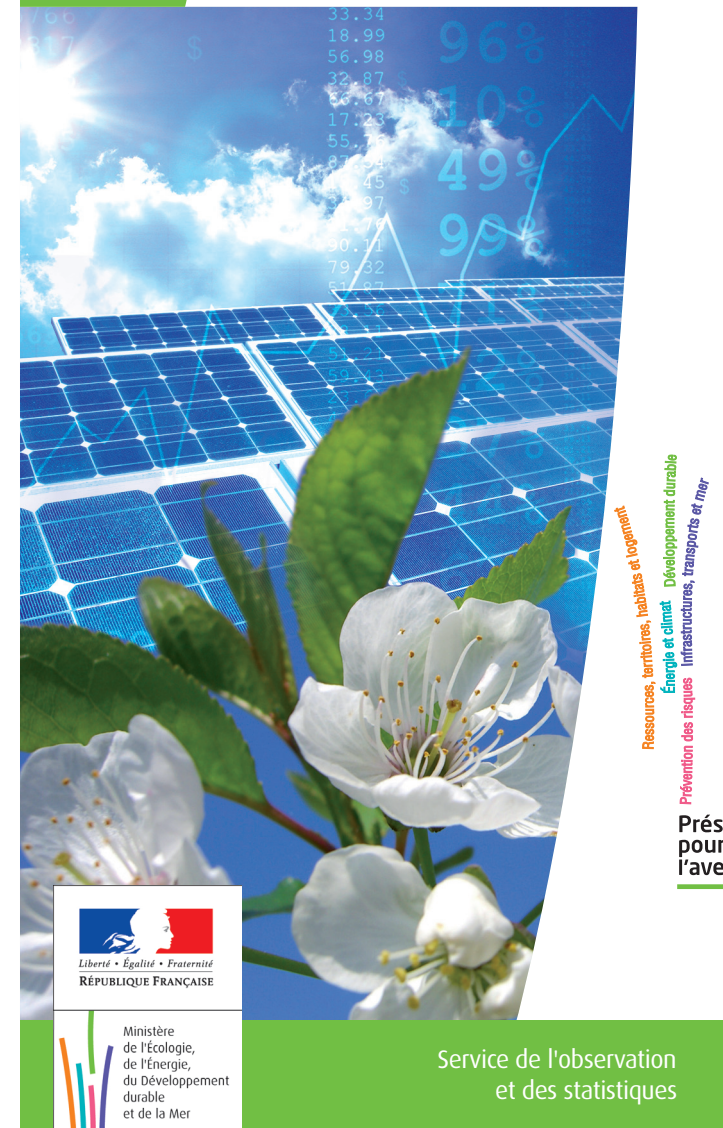
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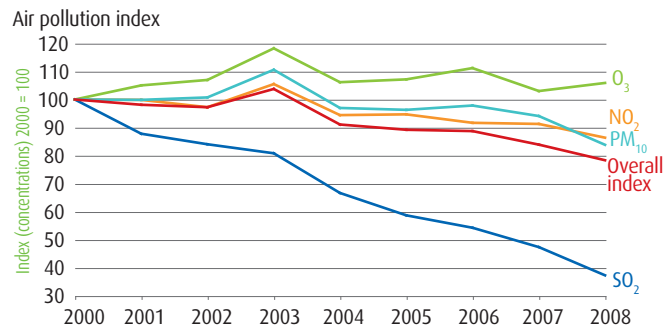
# Repères

10 key environmental  
indicators for France  
2010 Edition

June  
2010



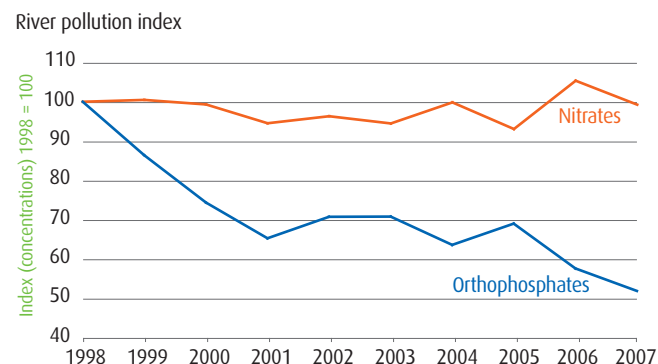
## AIR | Air pollution in urban areas



Source: SOeS, from Ademe data, BDQA, Dec. 2009 (mainland France, excluding Corsica).

Overall, the quality of the air in France's towns and cities improved between 2000 and 2008, where levels of four pollutants were concerned. Reduction in SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations was a major factor for this improvement. Conversely, ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) levels remained above their 2000 level. NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations diminished slightly. No significant trend was observed for PM<sub>10</sub> particles, in spite of a reduction in 2008. The lower air quality observed for 2003 was mainly attributable to unusual weather conditions in the month of August.

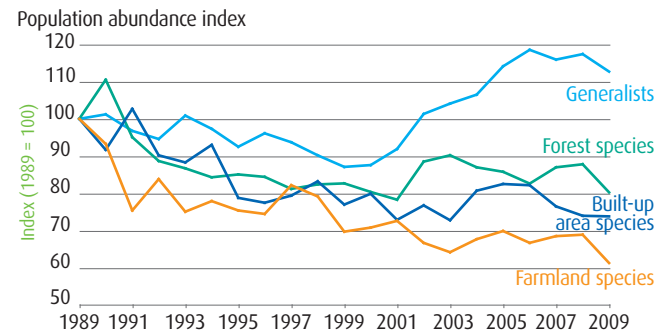
## WATER | River pollution



Source: water agencies, processed SOeS, 2009.

Excess phosphates (orthophosphates) and nitrates in water is a factor for eutrophication. Orthophosphate concentrations in rivers reduced, overall, by half between 1998 and 2007, as a result of better water treatment and of a significant drop in the use of fertilisers containing phosphates. The, moderate, reduction in nitrogen fertilisers had no effect on nitrate levels which, depending on the region, have either remained stable or increased slightly.

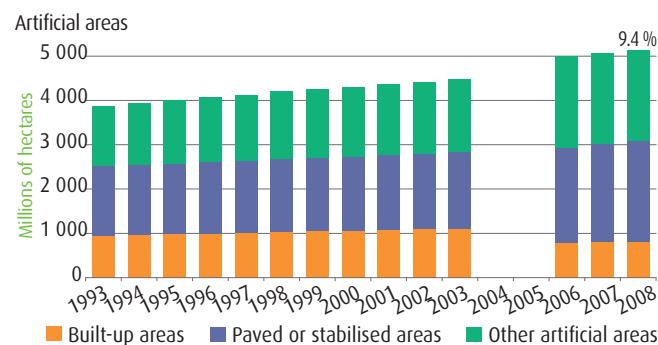
## BIODIVERSITY | Common birds



Source: Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, 2010 (mainland France).

The general trend observed for 65 species of common birds observed over 20 years is: a decline in farmland species (-25 %), sensitive to degradation of their habitat; decline in built-up area species (-21 %); and decline in forest species (-12 %). Generalist species adapt better and are increasing (+20 %). The same trends are observed throughout Europe. The United Nations Organisation has declared 2010 the "International Year of Biodiversity".

## REGIONS | Land cover

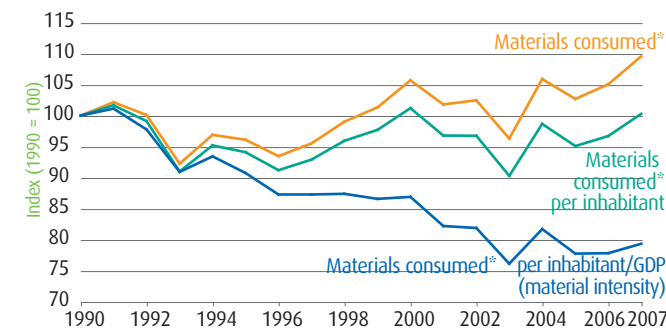


Note: break in series between 2003 and 2006.

Source: Agreste, Teruti-Lucas, 2010 (mainland France).

Artificial areas occupied 9.4 per cent of France's territory in 2008, i.e. 5.1 million hectares, representing around 800 m<sup>2</sup> per inhabitant. 16 per cent were built-up areas (houses, buildings), 44 per cent paved or stabilised areas (roads, parking lots) and 40 per cent other types of artificial area (gardens, building sites, etc.). Artificial areas have been increasing at around 60 000 ha per year since 1993, mainly to the detriment of agricultural areas but also of semi-natural areas.

## RESOURCES | Consumption of materials

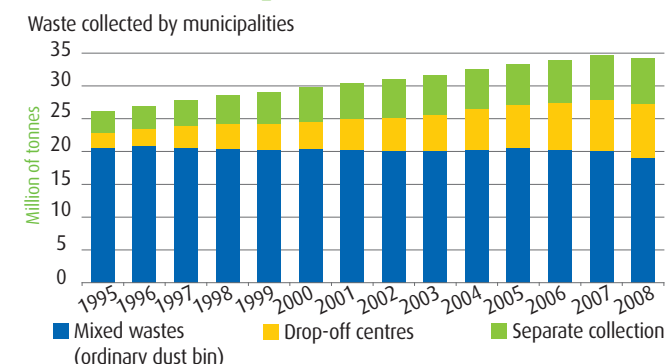


Estimated data 2007. Source: SOeS, 2010 (including overseas départements).

Material intensity has reduced by 21 per cent since 1990, indicating a lower requirement of materials for a same quantity of value added. However, the quantity of materials consumed (around 14.3 tonnes/inhabitant) has not decreased in 17 years, in spite of technological progress.

\* Apparent domestic material consumption: weight of fossil fuels, minerals and agricultural produce extracted within national territory or imported in the form of raw materials or finished products and after deduction of exports. By volume, chained prices, baseline = 2000.

## WASTE | Municipal waste



Source: Ademe - SOeS, 2010 (including overseas départements).

In 2008, the waste collected by municipalities amounted to 34.3 million tonnes, against 26 million in 1995. The quantities of bulky objects and green wastes passing through drop-off waste centres increased by a factor of four over the period. The weight of packaging collected at the kerb side or dropped off doubled. These changes indicate, primarily, an increase in available collection solutions. Current priorities are a reduction in the amount of waste generated and recycling.