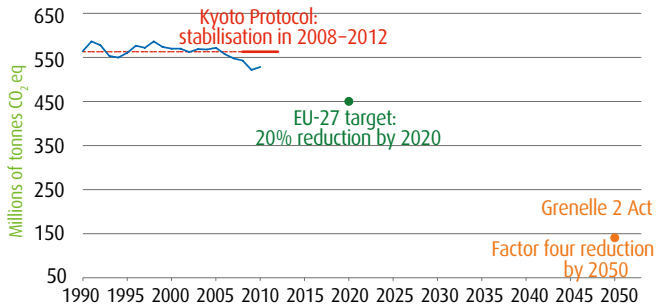


CLIMATE | Emissions

Aggregated emissions of six greenhouse gases*



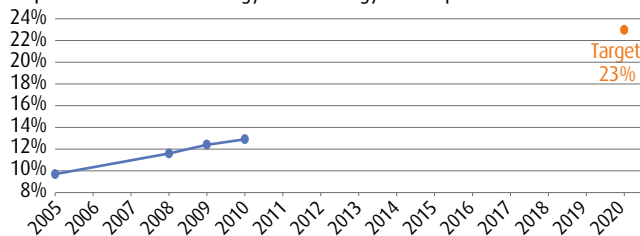
* carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) and perfluorocarbons (PFC).

Source: SOeS from Citepa, UNFCCC inventory, March 2012 (including overseas departments).

In the framework of the Kyoto Protocol, in 2010, greenhouse gas emissions of France are beyond the 2008-2012 target (stabilisation in relation to 1990 levels). The emissions decrease more between 2007 and 2010, than between 1990 and 2007. The rise in emissions of transports (+13%), residential and services sectors (+13%) were offset by reductions of emissions in the industrial, energy and agricultural sectors (-36%, -11 % and 9% respectively). The EU and France target for 2020 is an overall decrease of greenhouse gas emissions of 20%. The long-term objective is to reduce emissions by a factor of four in relation to 1990 levels by 2050 (Grenelle 2 Act).

ENERGY | Renewable Energy

Proportion of renewable energy in final energy consumption

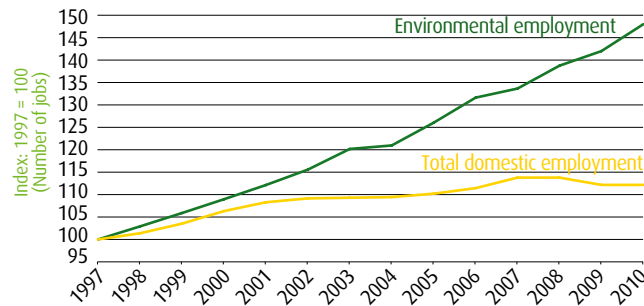


Note: calculations according to the method indicated by Directive 2009/28/EC.

Source: SOeS, 2010 energy balance (including overseas departments).

In 2010, renewable energy accounted for 12.9% of final energy consumption in France, against 9.7% in 2005. The target set by the European directive, and confirmed by the "Grenelle I act" is for 23% by 2020. Wood biomass and hydro-electric power represent 69% of the total of 22 millions tonnes of oil equivalent consumed during 2010. Progress observed since 2005 results mainly from increased use of biofuel (12% of final energy consumption in 2010) and wood biomass, from the development of heat pumps (6%) and wind power.

ECONOMY | Environmental Employment



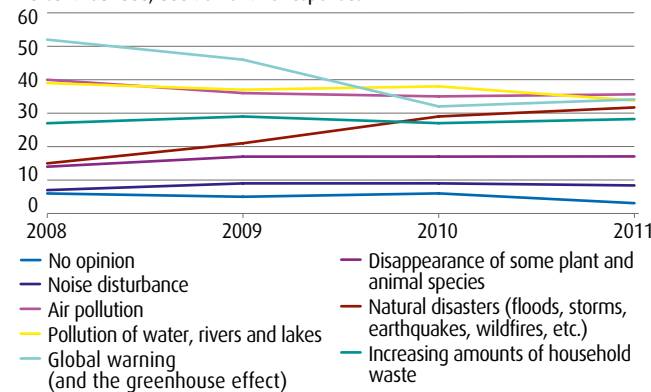
Source: SOeS, 2012 (including overseas departments).

Environmental employment (in full time equivalent job) grew by 20% between 2004 and 2010, i.e. a mean annual rate of 3.4%, largely over the one of overall economy (+0.5%). In 2008, the environmental employment was significantly higher (+3.4%), as a result of the sharp increase of renewable energy (+25.5% between 2007 and 2008). The 2009 slowdown, following the economic crisis, was lower for eco-activity sector than for overall economy. In 2010, environmental employment is increasing again, whereas employment in other sectors remains stable.

OPINION | French People's Concerns

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

Percent rounded, addition of two responses



Source: Insee, monthly household survey, April 2008, November 2009, 2010 and 2011.

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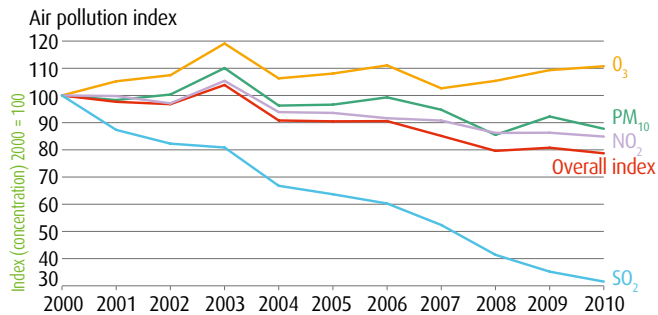
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AIR | Air Pollution in the Urban Environment

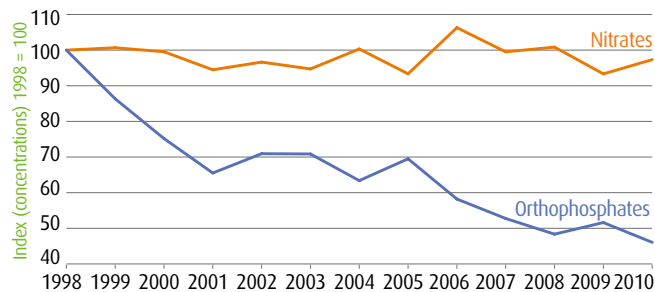


Source: SOEs, from BDQA, Ademe data, June 2011 (metropolitan France, not including Corsica).

Based on the measurement of four pollutants, the quality of air in France's urban areas improved between 2000 and 2010. Reduction in SO₂ concentrations was a major contributing factor to this. NO₂ levels decreased slightly. To a lesser extent, those in PM₁₀ also follow a downward trend, but are highly dependent on meteorological conditions. Conversely, O₃ levels increased. The drop in air quality observed for 2003 was mainly attributable to unusual weather conditions in the month of August. These pollutants may affect respiratory system at different degrees. The dangerousness of particles depends on their composition and their size.

WATER | River Pollution

Changes in the river pollution index for nitrate and orthophosphate



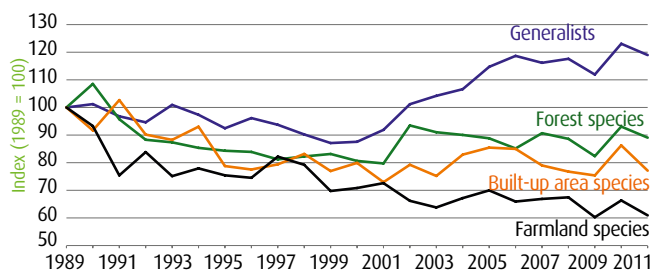
Note: the indexes have been updated with data limited to the second semester 2008 for the Seine Normandie basin and to the august-december 2010 period for the Adour Garonne basin

Source: water agencies, processed SOEs, 2012.

Orthophosphate concentrations in rivers decreased by half between 1998 and 2010 as a result of better water treatment and of a significant drop in the use of fertilisers containing phosphates. The slight reduction in nitrogen fertilisers had no effect on nitrate levels in rivers, which remain stable over the period. The annual changes in nitrate are mainly influenced by variations in rainfall.

BIODIVERSITY | Common Birds

Population abundance index

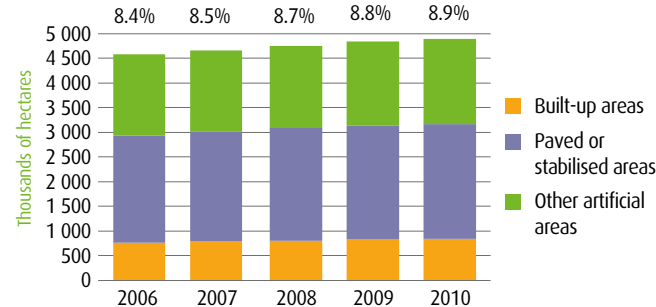


Source: Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, 2012 (metropolitan France).

The numbers of the different groups of birds studied reduced during the 1990s. For specialist species, they appear to have stabilised over the past decade, and at a low level for farmland birds. Generalist species adapt better and are increasing strongly. The homogenisation of populations that would result from this development, should it be confirmed, would be a threat to avian fauna diversity. Similar trends in Europe are observed. Several causes are involved in this decline. Degradation or loss in natural habitats remains the main threat.

LAND COVER | Artificialization

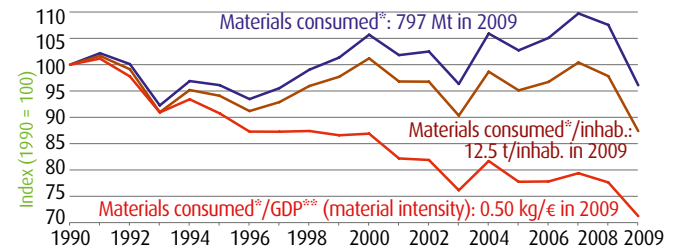
Artificial areas



Source: SSP, Teruti-Lucas survey, series revised in 2010, April 2011 (metropolitan France).

Artificial areas occupied 4.9 million hectares in France in 2010, i.e. around 9% of the metropolitan area. Half of these are paved or stabilised surfaces (roads, parking areas) the sealing of which has adverse effects, for the water cycle in particular. Artificial areas increased by around 260,000 ha between 2006 and 2009, mainly to the detriment of agricultural land, but also of semi-natural areas. The pace of this consumption of space seems to have been quickening for a decade.

RESOURCES | Consumption of Materials



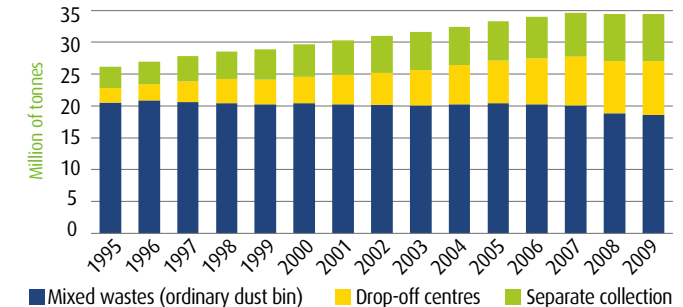
* Apparent domestic material consumption: weight of fossil fuels, minerals and agricultural and forestry produce extracted within national territory or imported in the form of raw materials or finished products and after deduction of exports.
 † by volume, chained prices, baseline = 2000.
 ** by volume,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

Source: SOEs, 2012 (Dom inclus).

Material intensity has reduced by 22% between 1990 and 2008, indicating a lower apparent requirement of materials for each euro of value added. However, in spite of this progress, the quantity of materials consumed (14 tons/inhabitant) has not decreased, as a result of greater production. In 2009, the domestic material consumption was more decreasing (-11%) than production (-4%); this stressed the reduction in material intensity. Building materials were predominant in that decrease.

WASTE | Municipal Waste

Waste collected by municipalities



Source: Ademe - SOEs, 2011 (including overseas departments).

Following a steady increase, the waste collected by municipalities in France took a downturn, going down from 543 kg per inhabitant in 2007 to 535 kg in 2009. The share of mixed waste - less than 45% of the 34.5 Mt produced waste - is steadily decreasing, benefiting to selective collection. The latter, made up of separate collection and drop-off centres (today 4500 centres) amounts to 15 Mt in 2009, it means a growth more than 70% in ten years. The collection of packaging, glass, papers and cardboard is reaching near 5 Mt, green waste 4.5 Mt.