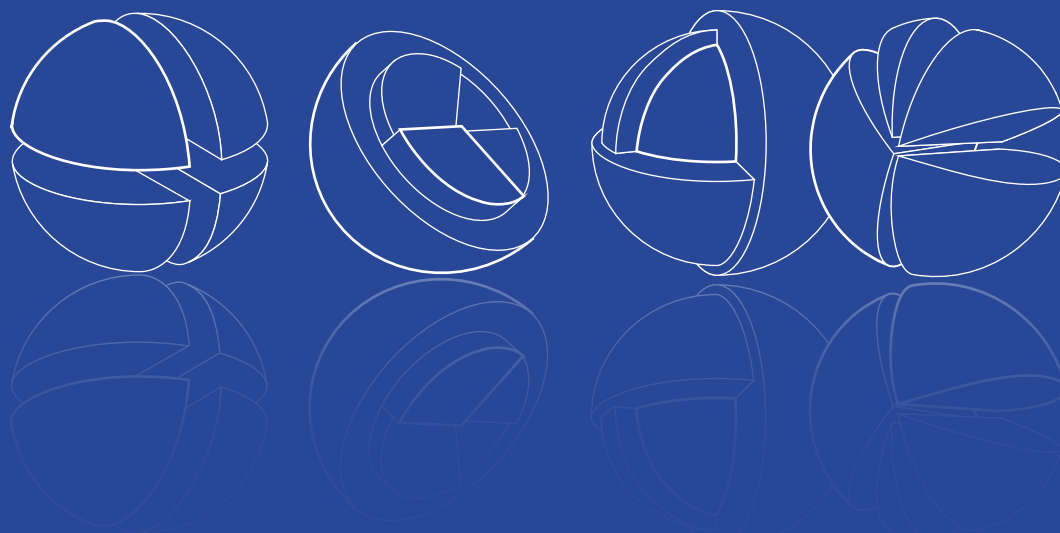
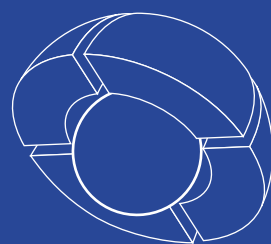




FRANCE STRATÉGIE

ÉVALUER. ANTICIPER. DÉBATTRE. PROPOSER.

WORK PROGRAMME **2024**



EDITORIAL

2023 was a particularly fruitful year for France Stratégie, with several significant publications reflecting the diversity of the topics handled and the methods employed. Notable among these were the ambitious report piloted by Jean Pisani-Ferry and Selma Mahfouz on the economic implications of climate action, the second edition of the annual Occupations and Skills Conference and its associated publications on the challenges of the ecological transition in terms of occupations and skills, the innovative work on the weight of inheritance in educational pathways and social mobility, and the final reports of the evaluation committees on capital tax and the French 'France Relance' recovery plan.

2024 is in line with previous years, although some adjustments have been made. Slightly more than half of our resources are devoted to missions assigned by the French Government. For the rest, the focus of our work is developed in close cooperation with our ecosystem – administrations and social partners – with a constant effort to rely on France Stratégie's added value. In particular, our interministerial positioning and the wide-ranging composition of our teams encourage us to give priority to subjects that combine different angles and expertise. The division of our work programme into different axes is therefore partly conventional, as many of our projects cut across several of them. This cross-disciplinary approach is well suited to the challenges of climate change. France's greenhouse gas reduction targets can only be met if the efforts required are fair – and are perceived to be fair – and if employment, vocational training and skills needs are anticipated. Symmetrically, France must achieve its objectives of productivity improvement, reindustrialisation, full employment and job quality, while fulfilling its environmental goals. All of this in a climate change situation that requires constant adaptation.

The prospective approach to our work will remain important in 2024, with the missions carried out at the request of the French Government on water needs and reindustrialisation by 2035, studies we are conducting on the attractiveness crisis of public sector jobs, and studies devoted to land use efficiency and reducing the artificialization of soil. Last autumn, several evaluation committees led by France Stratégie completed their work. At the same time, we received two new requests for evaluations, a cost-benefit analysis of the impacts of the Paris Olympic and Paralympic Games, the other on the "*Territoires zéro chômeur de longue durée*" experiment. We have also relaunched the work of the National Commission for the Evaluation of Innovation Policies (CNEPI) on green innovation policies. And other evaluations led by France Stratégie may be launched in the near future.

This programme does not sum up all the work we will be carrying out over the coming months. As we do every year, we can adapt the order of our priorities, depending on the missions entrusted to us by the French Government, such as hosting the *Haut Conseil des rémunérations, de l'emploi et de la productivité* (High Council on Wages, Employment and Productivity), established on March 28th, or in response to social demand. With Gilles de Margerie, former Commissioner General, who retired last autumn, this agility and adaptability is particularly necessary for 2024, a year of transition at the head of France Stratégie.

Cédric Audenis

Acting Commissioner General of France Stratégie

A SUCCESSFUL ECOLOGICAL PLANNING

The ecological transition implies a major transformation of our behaviour and of the entire productive system, which can only succeed if planned carefully. France Stratégie will endeavour to shed light on this planning through prospective work and analysis on climate change and biodiversity, from various angles from job needs to fair transition issues, through sectoral analyses. The expert committee on socio-economic assessments will also contribute through its methodological work.

IMPROVE MEASUREMENT OF THE IMPACT OF HUMAN ACTIVITIES

■ What uses for water in a future marked by a reduction in available resources?

Freshwater resources are becoming increasingly scarce in mainland France as a result of climate change. Tensions between uses are emerging in some areas. France Stratégie has been commissioned by the French Prime Minister in 2023 to conduct a prospective study of water supply demand (withdrawals and consumptions) up to 2050 on the catchment basin scale. Several scenarios will be drawn up. These water needs will then be compared with the resources potentially available by the same date, as projected by the Explore 2 project led by INRAE and the International Office for Water (OiEau). In this way, it will be possible to identify territories at risk of quantitative imbalance and the levers that can be used to mitigate such risks. This work, supervised by a steering committee composed of representatives of the various competent organizations, will rely on CEREMA's 'Strateau' modelling tool. A report will be published in the second half of the year, preceded by an educational note presenting the concepts and main trends.

■ What modelling tools for prospective studies of French forests?

Forests are an essential carbon sink for achieving France's climate change mitigation objectives. But they are also wood production sites, recreational areas and reservoirs of biodiversity. Their long-term management therefore requires trade-offs. In collaboration with the Statistics and Forecasts Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty, France Stratégie plans to set up a working group with experts and representatives from the public authorities, which could i) analyse the modelling tools available to describe changes in forests, the forestry-timber sector and uses of wood in France in the medium and long term; ii) discuss the relevance and limitations of each model, as well as their overall complementarity; iii) and identify any loopholes and make recommendations to fill them, in order to create the technical tools needed to conduct a forestry-timber prospective study covering the entire topic.

■ How and why promote biodiversity?

Why should we protect biodiversity? Because we depend on the services provided by ecosystems, because it is part of our heritage, for aesthetic or ethical reasons, and so on. In short, we protect biodiversity because we value it in a multitude of ways. Can these values be described and quantified? How can they be used in public and private decision-making? The purpose of this study is primarily to assess the estimation and uses of values, particularly monetary values, associated with biodiversity in France. Recommendations are then

proposed to improve this valuation and ensure that it is taken into account in ecological planning and public decision-making.

■ **What is the potential of payments for ecosystem services in France?**

The global biodiversity framework adopted by COP15 in Montreal in December 2022 emphasizes the potential of payments for ecosystem services (PES) to help protect biodiversity. We will present this tool, which is generating growing interest, and its implementation in a public or private context. The potential in France will then be explored, at a time when initiatives are increasing (proposals in the 2023 "Water plan" and the third National Biodiversity Strategy, the WWF's launch of forestry PES, etc.). Lastly, the effectiveness of such a tool will be assessed, and recommendations will be made on its framework and, where appropriate, its application in France.

■ **Revised value of climate action**

The Value for Climate Action (VCA), which corresponds to the marginal cost for the society of a tonne of CO₂ avoided, is an indispensable instrument for guiding public investment decisions and for conducting the climate transition. Several reasons have prompted a revision of the current trajectory of the VCA (which was set in 2019), including the increase in the target for 2030 (Fit for 55), but also improved knowledge (thanks in particular to the commission on abatement costs hosted by France Stratégie) and developments in the physico-economic factors (forest sinks, energy prices, etc.). A commission bringing together experts and representatives of the public administration and civil society will be given the task of defining a new trajectory, which will be included in the French National Low-Carbon Strategy (SNCB).

■ **What are the abatement costs in metallurgy and agriculture?**

The Abatement Costs Commission, which published in 2023 a report on cement and a summary paper will continue its work. The Commission will assess the socio-economic relevance and prioritise different decarbonisation actions and technologies in the metallurgy industry (steel and aluminium in particular) and agriculture, based on their cost to the local community in terms of tonnes of CO₂ avoided.

■ **Cost-benefit analysis of the Paris Olympic and Paralympic Games**

As part of a programme of thirteen studies on the impact of the Olympic and Paralympic Games led by the Interministerial Delegation for the Olympic and Paralympic Games (DIJOP), France Stratégie has been entrusted with the task of carrying out a cost-benefit analysis. This *ex-post* socio-economic evaluation, which is expected for summer 2025, will draw on sectoral studies carried out by public authorities. It will take into account the direct costs of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (investment and running costs), their direct revenue, the benefits reaped in terms of activity, spectators' satisfaction, nuisance caused to local residents, environmental impact, effects on sport practice, etc. France Stratégie will benefit from the methodological support of a scientific council devoted to this study.

HOW TO ENSURE THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY OF THE TRANSITION?

■ **Energy sobriety at European level**

The "Sobriety" thematic report submitted by the Pisani-Ferry/Mahfouz commission highlighted the important role of sobriety in achieving France's decarbonisation objectives. Further work will be conducted to assess this challenge by widening the geographical focus to cover the European Union. Firstly, emissions reductions to be achieved through sobriety will be compared between Member States on the basis of existing European scenarios, notably the ones compiled by the CLEVER network assembled by the négaWatt association and its European partners. Secondly, the sobriety policies in place will be analysed, emphasising both the similarities and the differences between European countries. Public policy recommendations can be drawn from these.

■ **How can digital technology help the climate transition?**

While the environmental footprint of digital technology is increasingly well documented, the extent to which it can facilitate the ecological transition in the opposite direction is still poorly assessed. On the basis of a literature review and an analysis of practical cases, the objective, on one hand, is to draw up an initial overview of the elements that can be used to quantify the channels through which digital technology can reduce greenhouse gas emissions from other sectors, and on the other hand, to identify the policies that will facilitate the implementation of this potential.

■ **How is climate transition redefining the concept of social justice?**

As the Pisani-Ferry/Mahfouz report underlined, the climate transition, which is intrinsically unequal, will only be accepted if efforts are perceived to be fairly shared. For the French Government, the question is: what public policies can be effective in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, fair according to a principle yet to be defined, and acceptable to the majority of the population? We propose to revisit the theory of social justice from the perspective of environmental issues, by reviewing the criteria of justice. A classification of tools for sharing the burden of transition can be built around this. The conditions for acceptance and legitimisation of transition policies, including in their development process, may be studied for certain decarbonisation levers of the French National Low-Carbon Strategy (SNBC).

■ **What kind of mutualisation of climate risks?**

The projected increase in climatic risks, particularly those that could affect household property, raises questions about the sustainability of the current insurance and prevention system in this area, from both a financial and a social standpoint. This question will be studied over a medium-term timeframe, based on projections of natural hazards and characterising the risks they entail. Scenarios for mutualisation of climate risks will be devised, and their pros and cons compared. The range of scenarios will be extensive, from improvements to the existing system to more far-reaching changes, inspired in particular by the mutualisation of certain risks covered by the social security system. The study will be supported by a working group of researchers and representatives from the French Government and the insurance industry.

■ **What jobs and skills ecological planning?**

France Stratégie will be organising the third annual Occupations and Skills Conference in July 2024. It will be devoted to the sectoral application of ecological planning in terms of jobs and skills, with particular attention given to the territorial dimension. The conference will focus on two topics. The first part will be devoted to the occupations and skills strategy of ecological planning and the territorial application of this strategy in certain key sectors. The second part will concern the presentation of a progress report covering how public policies for decarbonisation of the construction sector have taken into account the levers and obstacles identified in 2023 in order to meet the challenges of occupations and skills by 2030, notably with regard to the mapping of the regional initial and continuing training offer.

■ **Labour policies in favour of ecological transition: the case of vocational training**

Many studies aim to analyse the impact of the ecological transition on the labour market and on employment. What is lacking, though, are specific analyses of how employment policies are playing a role in favour of the ecological transition. France Stratégie is proposing to launch this project in 2024 by targeting the training element of these policies through support mechanisms for training and vocational transition. This will involve analysing a number of measures intended to encourage the reallocation of jobs to those that are favourable to the transition and to support the effects of the ecological transition on employment.

- **REC working group: methodology for the impact of the ecological transition on employment and skills in a sector of activity**

In the second half of 2024, the *Réseau Emplois Compétences* (REC) will launch a project that will capitalise on the sectoral work carried out by France Stratégie, as well as on the multiple initiatives carried out by REC members (OPCOs, branch observatories, professional federations, operators, etc.). A common methodology will be developed for stakeholders wishing to carry out prospective work on the recruitment needs generated by the ecological transition and their impact on the current initial and continuing training system (evolution of training and certification referentials, skill sets, etc.).

A PRODUCTIVE AND FULL-EMPLOYMENT ECONOMY

Given the major challenges of the ecological transition and the geopolitical and social issues at stake over the next ten years, economic and labour policies must strive to prepare businesses and employees to meet these challenges. The French economy must become more productive and competitive, and move closer to full employment, by aiming for reindustrialisation that is compatible with our environmental commitments, making progress on policies to support green innovation and by improving the adaptation of our training system and the quality of the jobs offered. The National Productivity Council (CNP) and the REC whose secretariats are provided by France Stratégie will address most of these topics in its programme.

INDUSTRY AND INNOVATION

- **What type of reindustrialisation for France by 2035?**

In November 2023, the French Minister of Economy and Finance and the French Minister delegate for Industry entrusted Olivier Lluansi, an industry expert, with a mission on the future of France's industrial policies. As part of this task, which is due to be finalised during the first half of 2024, France Stratégie is carrying out a prospective exercise on the reindustrialisation of France by 2035, involving the various Government departments and relevant operators. The aim is to determine the implications of different reindustrialisation scenarios on certain economic and environmental variables. More specifically, we estimate the needs of the different reindustrialisation scenarios in terms of employment, investment, R&D, energy, water and industrial estate, and their impact on the trade balance, CO₂ emissions and our overall carbon footprint. The mission will also look at the levers needed to achieve a desirable and achievable scenario.

- **Why are there differences in carbon intensity between French and German industries?**

Industrial carbon intensity is significantly higher in France than in Germany. This is the case mainly in the metallurgy and chemicals sectors, while the opposite is true in the paper/cardboard and agri-food sectors. France Stratégie's work, carried out in collaboration with INSEE and CITEPA, will seek to understand the source of this difference: is it a statistical artefact linked to a divergence in the way value added and emissions are measured? Differences in manufacturing processes? Is Germany positioned differently from France?

■ **What green innovation policies should be privileged?**

As part of the National Commission for the Evaluation of Innovation Policies (CNEPI) launched in 2014, France Stratégie is starting in 2024 a work cycle to evaluate green innovation policies at international level. These analyses will seek to identify the scientific priorities and technological choices of OECD countries, and to understand the methods used to implement these policies (*ex-ante* evaluation, resources, funding methods, interaction with other public policy levers, etc.). This is designed to identify the best practice in green innovation abroad and determine whether it can be transposed to the French environment.

■ **The energy efficiency of the French industry**

On the basis of individual company data, the objective of this work is to estimate the energy inefficiency of French industrial facilities, measured by the gap between their level of energy efficiency (the ratio of value added to energy used) and the level of efficiency of companies at the border. We will try to understand the origin of this gap: misallocation of resources, lack of technical progress or of economy of scale, etc.?

■ **The autonomous vehicle in China**

The development of autonomous vehicles, closely linked to artificial intelligence, is set to radically transform our approach to individual mobility and the entire value chain. China appears to be far more advanced in this area than the rest of the world (except for California, USA). This study will attempt to understand China's motivations and its strategy, and will describe its current status in terms of regulation, industrial ecosystem, testing and commercial deployment. The implications of these developments for the EU and France will also be assessed.

BUSINESS DEMOGRAPHICS AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF ADDED VALUE

■ **Determinants of the low number of medium-sized companies (MSE) in France**

- The weakness of French MSEs compared with their German or Italian counterparts is often mentioned as an explanation of the difficulties of the French economy. We will document the evolution of the dynamics of MSEs over the long term (since 1993) and analyse their demographics (entry and exit from the category) in order to identify the main factors.

■ **What impact does business creation have on job creation?**

Following recent publications on business creation in France and international comparisons, France Stratégie will seek to gain a better understanding of the dynamics of business creation in France and to measure its impact on employment.

■ **Follow-up to the evaluation of the PACTE Law**

Following on from the evaluation of the main measures introduced by the PACTE Law carried out in recent years, France Stratégie will refocus its work on the following subjects. A first study will look at the legal thresholds - modified by the PACTE Law - and the behaviour of companies around these thresholds. Another study will address the impact of increasing the presence of employee representatives in boards of directors on various variables (sharing of added value, investment). A third one will study the determinants of the choice between different instruments for sharing added value (profit-sharing, incentives, bonuses, etc.).

MACROECONOMICS AND PRODUCTIVITY

■ What have been the key effects of 'France Relance' plan?

The final report evaluating the recovery plan introduced during the Covid-19 crisis was published at the beginning of 2024. France Stratégie's work on this subject will continue in 2024, on the basis of calls for research projects launched in 2023, which should be completed by autumn 2024. It will focus on the macroeconomic impact of the recovery plan and on the effects of lower production taxes on business performance.

■ The determinants of French productivity

Several productivity-related themes will be addressed as part of the 2024 National Productivity Council (CNP) report, whose secretariat is provided by France Stratégie. A major theme will be to understand the main determinants of the recent fall in productivity, which has been particularly marked in France since 2019. France Stratégie has assembled and is leading a working group of experts from the Government main departments and research centres working on this subject. Other chapters may explore the role of digitalisation and artificial intelligence on productivity, as well as the link between education and productivity.

■ Financing green investment

Following the Pisani-Ferry/Mahfouz report published in 2023, France Stratégie plans to carry out studies to refine the estimate of our economy's needs in terms of investment in the climate transition. In particular, it would be necessary to map and accurately estimate the investments by the private sector (households, SMEs, etc.) that are potentially profitable but constrained for reasons of liquidity or access to credit, and to consider the levers that could make these investments possible.

DEVELOPMENTS IN EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS

■ Identifying levers for action to promote quality jobs

Following on from the diagnostic note on job quality published in 2023, two types of work are planned for 2024: enriching the statistical analysis with a retrospective approach and identifying levers for action to improve the quality of a few strategic occupations by 2030.

■ The quality of social dialogue and its measure

The aim of this project is to expand on the discussions held in the context of the evaluation of the French 'Labour Ordinances' on how to measure the quality of social dialogue in companies. Drawing on a working group of researchers, practitioners and representatives of the public authorities, this project seeks to define a reference framework to analyse the multiple aspects of the 'quality' of social dialogue notion. The issue is approached through measurement tools, so that it can be considered both at an operational level, for stakeholders looking to gauge their practices in the company, and at an aggregate level, to assess the state of practices within a given group of companies. Thematic sessions will be organised to explore this issue from different angles.

■ The impact of artificial intelligence on skills, occupations and work organisation

Launched in 2022, this project uses surveys of enterprises (in industry, transport, logistics and health) to assess the impact of artificial intelligence solutions already deployed in their organisations, in order to gain a better understanding of their effects on workers.

The conditions under which this technology is deployed and how human-machine interfaces affect working conditions are also analysed in the light of field surveys.

Territorial impact of teleworking

- The General Inspectorate for the Environment and Sustainable Development (IGEDD) has asked France Stratégie to carry out a study on the regional impact of teleworking. The aim is to document the impact of this change in work organisation at various levels: in terms of residential choices and therefore the supply of housing, offices and services in the regions; in terms of mobility and transport infrastructure; in terms of telecommunications equipment requirements; and in terms of the 'functions' of the regions, from metropolises to rural areas. The national framework will be supplemented by a regional focus, based on interviews with associations of elected representatives, local authorities, urban planning agencies and operators.

Evaluation of the 'Territoires zéro chômeur de longue durée' experiment

- The Minister of Labour has entrusted France Stratégie and Dares with the task of assisting the work of the scientific committee in charge of evaluating the second phase of the 'Territoires zéro chômeur de longue durée' experiment (Zero long-term unemployed territories), voted for in the law of December 14, 2020. This scientific committee, chaired by Yannick L'Horty and including researchers and representatives of French Government research and statistics departments, is preparing the elements required for a report due in mid-2025. The report will focus in particular on the cost of the initiative to the French public finances, the positive externalities observed and the results compared with those of structures for integration through economic activity. Qualitative work will supplement the analyses in order to define the conditions under which the experiment can be extended, broadened or made permanent.

REC: how to improve the clarity and visibility for the certification

and assessment systems of learning outcomes?

Because of its complexity and recent regulatory changes, the French certification ecosystem can seem difficult to understand, both for certain parties in the employment-training sector and for working people who need to learn and develop their skills. Overall, the methods used to "validate learning outcomes" currently involve a wide variety of systems. Some are institutional (RNCP, RS), while others are emerging or becoming commonplace (digital badges, micro-certification, etc.). A major challenge is to harmonise these systems and bring them closer together in order to better meet the skill needs of the labour market and secure career paths. This is the aim of the new REC working group launched at the beginning of 2024, made up of representatives of Government departments, regional and sectoral observatories, employers and experts in the sector in France and Europe.

REC: proliferation of lists of occupations and future occupations

- Work organised by the *Réseau Emplois Compétences* in 2022 revealed the multiplicity of lists of occupations (emerging occupations, growth occupations, occupations in short supply, occupations undergoing major change, etc.), created to orientate the funding of public support initiatives towards the current and future needs of the economy. The second phase, in 2024, will be to debate a methodology in order to develop a shared definition of these future occupations and to enable those involved in employment and vocational training to establish their lists of occupations in line with the desired objectives. This project will be based on a closed seminar, bringing together contributors, producers and users of lists of occupations (administrations, operators, regional representatives, associations in the employment-training field and social partners, etc.).

RENEWED PUBLIC ACTION FOR A FAIRER SOCIETY

Achieving the objectives of ecological transition, competitiveness and full employment will require changes in the public action tools to ensure cohesion between individuals and between territories. As in 2023, France Stratégie is committed to gaining a better understanding of the determinants of educational and social inequalities, as well as the effects of policies aimed at reducing them, identifying possible responses to the growing lack of attractiveness of public sector jobs and imagining how the environmental objectives that France has set itself can be applied at local level.

TOOLS TO COMBAT INEQUALITIES

■ **Educational inequalities and social mobility: what determinants?**

In 2023, France Stratégie conducted various studies illustrating the predominance of educational pathways in differences of income in adulthood according to social origin, migratory background and gender, and analysing the weight of each of these variables in the creation of inequalities in educational pathways. It has also provided an analysis of the evolution of social mobility and its determinants. This work will be supplemented in 2024 in a number of directions: new studies on the differentiation of educational pathways, with a focus on territorial factors; studies on the social mobility of youth with disabilities and those in the French child welfare system (ASE); analysis of occupational mobility over a career and its geographical and sectoral determinants.

■ **Reducing inequalities in education: what lessons can be learnt from twenty years of reforms?**

Reducing inequality has been a regularly reaffirmed priority of French education policies for several decades. Yet a number of studies continue to support the unequal nature of French schools and the difficulties they have in overcoming social reproduction. The work carried out in 2023 by France Stratégie highlighted the persistence of inequalities at school and their weight in the inequalities observed in adulthood. The reforms therefore appear to have failed to establish effective equality policies over time. Based on an analysis of the ambitions of these policies, the resources deployed to implement them, the methods used to appropriate them and an assessment of their application, the aim of this study will be to identify the main obstacles to achieving their objectives in order to draw up a series of recommendations concerning the guidelines, content and application of education policies.

■ **Level at school: analysis of the situation in France and pathways for change**

For several years, national and international surveys have been warning of a decline in the academic performance of students in France, at a given age, in a context of a steady increase in the level of education attained by different generations. France Stratégie will strive to clarify this diagnosis, to present the various hypotheses explaining the observed trends, to list the policies already in place to respond to them and to identify additional solutions, particularly in the light of what has been learnt from the literature and the experiences of other countries.

■ **Fighting against gender stereotypes: what progress has been made in the last decade, and what are the priorities between now and 2030?**

In 2024, France Stratégie published the *Lutter contre les stéréotypes filles-garçons. Un enjeu d'égalité et de mixité dès l'enfance* report (Gender Stereotypes and How to Fight Them: A Challenge for Equality and Diversity from Childhood Onwards). In the space of ten years, the subject has become central to many debates.

But has this new awareness translated into progress that lives up to its stated ambitions? This project, which began in 2023, will seek to analyse the links between stereotypes and inequality, to take stock of changes in stereotypes between girls and boys over the past decade and the policies implemented since 2014 in the various spheres of socialisation - early childhood, education, employment, etc. and to identify the priority areas for action and the levers to be mobilised by 2030.

ATTRACTIVENESS CRISIS OF PUBLIC SECTOR JOBS

In 2023, France Stratégie began a study into the difficulties faced by the public sector in recruiting and retaining new staff. The aim of the project is to assess these difficulties in the light of those experienced by the labour market and the situation in other countries. What are the determinants specific to the public sector - linked to the missions and operation of public services, working conditions and career development - and what are the more general transformations in the relationship to work and the exercise of professions? Two focuses are on the teaching and digital occupations. This project is based on a qualitative study of students, current staff and those who have resigned (focus groups and individual interviews). The aim is to understand what makes them decide whether or not to join the public sector, and whether or not to stay, by studying the weight of representations, the reasons for dissatisfaction and the gaps between expectations and the reality of missions, work and careers. The project also involves cross-disciplinary studies - on the prospective recruitment needs for different professions up to 2030 and on the quality of jobs - with a perspective of comparison between the public and private sectors and between occupations. Finally, this project benefits from the expertise of public administrations, experts and researchers. This work will lead to publications in autumn 2024.

LAND SOBRIETY AND LAND USE CONFLICTS

Following on from two notes on the artificialization of land published in 2023, France Stratégie will be looking at the implementation of ZAN (no net land take target) at the level of territorial coherence schemes and local authorities. What are the most sensitive land-use conflicts? What solutions are local authorities finding to deal with them, while aiming to use land wisely? The available levers for supporting local authorities will be identified on the basis of territories with complementary land consumption dynamics. This study will examine the financial impacts on local authorities of welcoming a new resident, and the new ways of considering spatial planning, urbanisation and the use of space in the context of ecological planning objectives.

THE CSR PLATFORM - CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

France Stratégie provides the permanent secretariat for the CSR Platform, which brings together about fifty organisations representing French stakeholders in corporate social responsibility. Its work has resulted in over thirty publications on the social, environmental, and governance issues raised by this corporate responsibility. The CSR Platform responds to referrals from the government and can also choose the topics it addresses. Following the renewal of its composition on January 1, 2024, the multi-year roadmap is currently being drawn up. In 2024, the CSR Platform will make recommendations on a number of topics:

- corporate social responsibility and sustainable development goals: mid-term review of the 2030 Agenda, obstacles and levers to integrating the SDGs into companies' CSR strategies;
- Integration of internationally protected persons in France: recruitment and professional integration, the role of companies and corporate foundations in integration.

Finally, the CSR Platform will launch a study to identify the extent to which companies can take advantage of the measures set out in the social section of the PACTE Act and the new regulatory obligations in terms of sustainability reporting (CSRD) as tools for transforming their business models.

EVENTS

ORGANIZED BY FRANCE STRATÉGIE

France Stratégie is a place for debate and consultation that allows stakeholders to be involved in its reflections. Each year, it organises around twenty high-level events bringing together leading personalities from the economic, social, environmental and academic spheres. Whether in-person or online, these events are systematically broadcast live on our website and social networks, with an ever-increasing attendance rate.

Almost twenty events were organised in 2022 :

- Six conferences addressed key issues at the heart of the public debate: the impact of evaluations on the conduct of public policies, adaptation to climate change, the employment challenges of the ecological transition (second conference on occupations), the socio-economic evaluation of higher education building projects and the CSR of the future.
- France Stratégie also organised a high-level conference on the report *The Economic Implications of Climate Action* by Jean Pisani-Ferry and Selma Mahfouz, followed by six thematic webconferences on well-being, economic growth, sobriety, the labour market, distributional issues and competitiveness.
- Eight webconferences highlighted our work on the jobs of tomorrow, skills and career transitions, the impact of inflation on household budgets and the work carried out by the CSR Platform.

In 2024, France Stratégie is continuing to organise debates and meetings, in particular with :

- A conference to shed light on the many challenges facing the European Union (April); a webinar on the jobs and skills strategy for environmental planning, as part of the REC's work (April); and the third edition of the conference on occupations and skills (July). In addition, France Stratégie is taking part with the Cour des Comptes in the new *Rencontres de l'évaluation* at the Palais Bourbon, co-organised with the Assemblée nationale (May).

A new series of conferences or webinars to present our publications: inequalities and the

- social mobility of young people (February), no net land take (March), environmental policies examined as part of the evaluation of the France Relance plan (March) and the opinion of the CSR platform on the Sustainable Development Goals (May).

Organising and promoting the work of the Franco-German Forum for the Future, which this

- year focused on the challenges of local energy transition.

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France Stratégie is an autonomous institution reporting to the Prime Minister. It contributes to public action through its analyses and proposals, and to the general public's information. It produces original studies on major economic and social development issues, as well as on sustainability issues. It is also in charge of a number of public policy evaluations. Its documents are sent to policy makers and are publicly available.

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