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Recommendations to the Government for the revision of the *SNDD* (National Sustainable Development Strategy) scheduled for 2008

June 2008

Preamble

Since the first RIO Summit that painted an alarming picture of the state of the planet, the need for a method of sustainable developed became a key priority for the international community. To ensure a comprehensive integration of this goal, each country was called upon to work out a sustainable development strategy.

In France, the National Sustainable Development Strategy, adopted in 2003 for a period of 05 years, shall be revised in June 2008. The revision thereof shall require the recommendation of the *CNDD* (National Council for Sustainable Development) that was notified by the Prime Minister by mail addressed to the Chair of the *CNDD* on 5 October 2006.

The SNDD Peer Review carried out in 2005 had recommended that *“the quality of the process be enhanced, allocating more time and means to planning for the upcoming revision and future iterations”*.

The CNDD expressed satisfaction that it had been consulted well before any decision was made, so that its recommendations can help to draw up the new document of time and its findings can *“prove that the civil society is willing and ready to perpetuate sustainable development”* (minutes of the plenary session of the *CNDD* of 22 December 2006).

Considering the launch of the *Grenelle* round table on the Environment followed by the *Grenelle* round table on Integration (multiparty talks on the Environmental and on Integration issues), which the future strategy must take into account, the taskforce set up, chaired by Mr Alex RECEVEAU¹ decided to submit its recommendations in two phases:

- *June 2007: Preparation of a draft report outlining guidelines for the revision of the SNDD, with emphasis on the potential role of the SNDD in mobilising collective capacities to drive change²;*
- *June 2008: Submission of final report with specific proposals on the content of the SNDD* (cf. minutes of the plenary session of the *CNDD* of 7 March 2007).

¹ Alex RECEVEAU is member of the *CNDD* on behalf of the *ORÉE*, association of business corporations

² First contribution from the *CNDD*, April 2003, Page 91

Part One: Guiding principles

June 2007

Background

1. Reminder of proceedings of the CNDD:

The CNDD based its proceedings on the studies it had conducted since 2003 on the National Sustainable Development Strategy and the documents produced therefrom³:

- First contribution of the CNDD (April 2003),
- Recommendations, statements from stakeholders (Autumn 2003),
- Recommendations on the revision of the European sustainable development strategy (March 2006),
- Recommendations on how to improve SNDD implementation monitoring report (March 2006).

These studies helped to retain, in a consensual manner, a multitude of guiding principles that will not be reinvented during the revision process in 2008, but will simply be updated and, where necessary, completed.

During its deliberations in 2003, the CNDD had highlighted two key concepts with regard to the SNDD⁴:

- The importance “of a mechanism that clearly expresses an aspiration for sustainable development” and presents a definite and holistic vision, outlining integrated proposals and avoiding an undue accumulation of sector-based actions;
- The importance of an adjustment approach by producing an initial document that will be readjusted from one year to another.

As a result, the first recommendations outlined below include findings from the studies carried out by the CNDD since 2003.

2. Experience feedback: Peer Review, comparison with strategies of other countries

The CNDD equally sought to ground its recommendations on the findings of the SNDD “Peer Review” conducted in March 2005, to which it was invited and whose terms actually echo some of its own concerns, ranging from the definition of the role of the CNDD in the entire process, its position as an initiator of proposals, or guarantees on its independence⁵.

The CNDD equally deemed it necessary to perform a comparative review of the SNDD and the strategies of other countries, especially in Europe.

³ Cf Appendix 1

⁴ Recommendations n°2 of the CNDD, Autumn 2003

⁵ Cf Appendix 2

3. A new international context

The revision of the SNDD takes place in the midst of a new European and global context marked by an aggravation of the state of our planet on the one hand, and a more thorough consideration of the issue of sustainable development in international circles.

3.1. On the global stage

Since the RIO summit in June 1992, during which each country was called upon to draw up national sustainable development strategies, several international meetings were held to assess the progress made.

In 1997, the special session of the United Nations (Rio + 5) urged governments to retain the target deadline of 2002 to *"introduce national sustainable development strategies"*.

In 2000, during the United Nations Millennium Summit, one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by world leaders, seeks to *"Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the present loss of environmental resources"*.

In November 2001, a United Nations international forum on national sustainable development strategies held in Ghana in preparation for the World Summit on sustainable development of 2002 focused on the processes involving multiple stakeholders with regard to lifelong learning and training and efficient mechanisms for the coordination of strategic planning.

Finally, during the World Summit on sustainable development held in Johannesburg (August to September 2002), governments pledged to *"take immediate action to foster the formulation and development of national sustainable development strategies and start the implementation thereof by 2005"* (paragraph 145b of final document).

3.2. On the European stage

The existence of a European Union sustainable development strategy (EU SDS) that expressly provides for the formulation of national strategies requires that France develop its own national strategy and ensure the perpetuation thereof like other countries of the European Union.

The European strategy born out of the Lisbon strategy (2000) gave rise in December 2005 to a document entitled *"Review of the sustainable development strategy: A platform for action"*. The document in itself was revised in June 2006 to come up with a much clearer and more specific final document that outlines a single and consistent strategy clearly describing the ways and means for the European Union to meet the challenges of sustainable development.

The major challenges and trans-sectoral actions outlined therein are grounded on 04 key goals and 10 guiding principles. These are accompanied by recommendations of more general methods on the implementation, control and monitoring, on trans-sectoral actions that help to foster a knowledge-based society (education and training, research and development), on financing and economic instruments, and finally, on communication and the mobilisation of the various stakeholders.

Recommendations

Recommendation N° 1

The national strategy should be grounded on the European strategy, but with no restrictions to complete or enrich the latter with its French preoccupations and specificities, based on a principle of subsidiarity.

The European sustainable development strategy sets a framework that the French strategy ought to take into consideration. Consequently, this raises the question on the link between the national strategy and the European strategy: Should the national sustainable development strategy (SNDD) be merely an offshoot of the European sustainable development strategy (EU SDS) *or* should be a fully-fledged strategy?

A mere transposition of the EU SDS to the national stage would definitely hold the advantage of clarity and simplicity, but this would be simplistic given that it might exclude certain French preoccupations that do not feature in the European draft and that constitute top priorities for France and other countries, such as culture or environmental responsibility. It would equally rule out the issue of regional specificities portrayed by the DOM-TOMs (French overseas administrative departments and territories).

The CNDD therefore opted for a national strategy grounded on the European strategy, which it supplements with its own approach and enriches with France's preoccupations and specificities, based on the principle of subsidiarity. It therefore, proposes that the framework of the French strategy be modified to take into account the challenges it deems missing or inadequately highlighted⁶.

By taking this option, the CNDD, which is a member of the EEAC⁷, seeks to foster a constructive dialogue between the strategic visions of the various European countries and enhance the upcoming European strategy for it to form a solid and pivotal component of the European proposal.

⁶ See table on next page

⁷ European environmental and sustainable development advisory councils

Comparison of structures of the proposed European strategy and French strategy

EU SDS (Europe)	SNDD (France)
<p>1. 4 Key goals:</p> <p>1.1. Environmental protection 1.2. Social equity and cohesion 1.3. Economic prosperity 1.4. Fulfilling our international responsibilities</p> <p>2. 10 guiding principles for the policies:</p> <p>2.1. Promotion and protection of basic rights 2.2. Inter- and intra-generational solidarity 2.3. An open and democratic society 2.4. Participation of citizens 2.5. Participation of companies and workers' unions 2.6. Consistency and harmonisation of policies and governance 2.7. Integration of policies 2.8. Utilisation of the best skills and knowledge available 2.9. Principle of precaution 2.10. Principle of pollute and pay</p> <p>3. 7 Major challenges:</p> <p>3.1. Climate change and clean energy 3.2. Sustainable transportation 3.3. Sustainable consumption and production 3.4. Conservation and management of natural resources 3.5. Public health 3.6. Social integration, demography and migration 3.7. World poverty and sustainable development challenges</p>	<p>1. Key goals transposable with no changes</p> <p>2. Guiding principles transposable with no changes</p> <p>3. 10 Major challenges</p> <p>1. Climate change, choices of energy 2. Town and regional planning, and sustainable housing 3. Sustainable transportation and mobility 4. Sustainable production and consumption 5. Conservation and management of natural resources 6. Public health 7. Social and territorial cohesion and integration, demography and immigration 8. Globalisation and economic challenges 9. Cutting down global poverty and inequalities 10. Culture</p>
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Recommendation N° 2

The strategy must be a reference framework for the whole country developed with participation from each of the stakeholders, ensuring consistency and harmonising the approaches of the different players via new methods of governance.

As recommended by the Peer Review of 24 March 2005, the CNDD called upon the Government to conduct an analysis of the expectations and aspiration of the different stakeholders in order to clearly identify them.

The strategy formulation process must mobilise and involve all stakeholders of the country (local governments, business people, associations...), especially by inviting contributions from the CNDD and organising regional conferences.

The SNDD revision process should equally:

- Safeguard the role assigned to each of the public and private stakeholders, and associations, and ensure that their respective contributions are properly recognised;
- Require transparency, clarity and sound argumentation, stating explicitly who and how the proposals from the different actors are examined, as well as the nature of the choices made for the final submission of the SNDD, including the rationale for the choices;
- Combine participatory democracy and representative democracy by submitting the final copy of the SNDD to parliament for a policy debate.

Recommendation N° 3

The strategy must come up with a holistic vision of sustainable development by identifying priorities, formulating a cross-sectional approach founded on principles negotiated amongst the economic, social and environmental stakeholders, and taking into account the fundamental issues of culture and human rights.

The revision process shall hinge on the identification and assertion of the values sustaining the type of development expected for the French society.

The SNDD must set common goals and avoid resorting to an over-institutional approach and a simplistic juxtaposition of sectoral approaches that would not generate a holistic vision of the processes to be implemented.

It should be firmly grounded on a specific, accurate and properly documented appraisal of the initial state of affairs, taking into account European and world issues as well as challenges facing the international community.

The revision of the SNDD should give room to include certain aspects that were lacking in the 2003 version, such as global risks, and take into account new developments since it was adopted (decentralisation, implementation of new tools, such as the LOLF).

Recommendation N° 4

The strategy must display a consistent methodology at all levels of the territory.

The success of the strategy shall require the implementation of efficient linkages between the different components at local, divisional, regional and national levels, at all levels of responsibility and in all circumstances⁸.

The government must ensure that the PASER/PASED and other decentralisation instruments take into account sustainable development goals and are compatible with the goals and commitments of the SNDD.

The government must implement the principles of contractualisation (such as plan implementation contracts and target-based contracts) between the State and local governments as a vector to promote sustainable development on the local territories.

Recommendation N°5

The strategy should give room for a continuous improvement process:

The sustainable development approach involves a process of continuous evaluation and improvement to align actions with the genuine needs and aspirations of our Society.

- As a result, the SNDD should make clear provision for measures to help assess its implementation and the progress made in efforts to achieve sustainable development, starting with the identification of relevant indicators in consonance with the goals and priorities of the SNDD.

- It should equally specify the periodicity and modalities for it to be updated, regardless of whether these are partial adjustments or complete amendments.

(This approach should be implemented taking into account the timetable drawn up by the European Union for the periodic review of national strategies).

⁸ *The CNDD adopted the recommendations made from the Peer Review*

Appendix 1 to Part One: History of France's sustainable development strategies

The need to implement National Sustainable Development Strategies was expressed in June 1992 at the Rio Summit and each country had the obligation to come up with their National Sustainable Development Strategies by 1995.

In order to develop the first French strategy, Corinne LEPAGE, Minister of the Environment in the Government of Alain JUPPE, formed the French Commission for Sustainable Development in January 1996. This Commission, attached to the Ministry of the Environment, is chaired by Christian BRODHAG. Regional meetings are organised as well as more broad-based consultations. A report containing 35 proposals is submitted in November.

The strategy that derives principally from the report was subject to a decision by Government and presented during national meetings at UNESCO in December 1996. This strategy was communicated to the United Nations and presented during an official event at the French Mission to the United Nations at New York. Different deliberations were then held with a view to presenting on a regular basis a national strategy to the United Nations, albeit without the civil society being involved or the documents formally validated.

The proximity of Johannesburg (26 August to 5 September 2002) led the government of Lionel JOSPIN to re-launch a formal process for the development of a SNDD. In February 2002, Michel MOUSEL was designated to chair the French Committee for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (CFSMDD).

The work was then launched at the Ministry of the Environment and Regional Development (*Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du territoire – MATE*) to draw up the National Sustainable Development Strategy. This gave birth to a document entitled "*Propositions pour une stratégie nationale de développement durable*" (*Proposals for a National Sustainable Development Strategy*) that was presented during the National Conference on Sustainable Development held at Toulouse in March 2002.

The SNDD of 2003-2008

A National Council for Sustainable Development was set up in 2003. It was attached to the Prime Minister's Office and chaired by Anne-Marie DUCROUX with 90 members representing the civil society.

It was installed on 14 January 2003 by the Prime Minister, Jean-Pierre RAFFARIN, who pointed out that "*The CNDD should act as a link, a bridge between the Government's vision and action, and the civil society whose diversity and richness are actually embodied in you. Democracy is a business of modesty. The democrat is modest for he admits he needs to consult others*".

The CNDD worked very fast from January to March 2003 to submit a report. Six members of the CNDD from the group of eminent personalities coordinated the brainstorming and the development of the six major themes: the Territories (Serge ANTOINE); Modes of production and

consumption (Jacques BILLE); risks, precaution, prevention, police and justice (Dominique BOURG); citizenship (Daniel BOY); governance and exemplary statesmanship (Christian BRODHAG); international (Marie-Claude SMOUTS).

Intensive deliberations from senior officials in charge of sustainable development led to the drafting of the 2003-2008 SNDD, that reiterated certain proposals of the CNDD. An Interministerial Committee for Sustainable Development met in June 2003 to frame the national strategy.

In the meantime, following the findings of the Coppens Commission and the parliamentary debates, the Environmental Charter was adopted by Congress on 28 February 2005 and promulgated on 1 March by the President of the Republic. It henceforth gave environmental issues the same constitutional status as Human Rights in 1789, including its social and economic extensions of 1946. Article 6 states that the “public policies should promote sustainable development”.

A second government seminar on sustainable development held on 23 March helped to identify the achievements and difficulties encountered in the implementation of the SNDD, and decided on new measures to consolidate and extend the actions scheduled by the SNDD.

An Interministerial Committee for Sustainable Development met in October 2006 to update the SNDD and align it with the European Strategy for Sustainable Development. The current chair, Michel RICARD, was involved in this action and, on behalf of the CNDD, has been making a number of proposals that feature in the final document reviewed for adoption at the Interministerial Committee meeting.

Since the revision of the SNDD was scheduled for June 2008, the Prime Minister, in pursuance of the decree setting up the CNDD, consulted the chair of the National Council for Sustainable Development, for the latter make proposals with a view to the revision.

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Appendix 2 to Part One: Summary of Peer Review Findings

The recommendations of the peers fall under four categories:

- Processes,
- Content,
- Implementation and results,
- Monitoring and indicators.

The updated background report equally presents other points of view on the SNDD expressed by people interviewed, and that might be considered when embarking on the next phases.

PROCESSES

1. Strengthen the powers of government officials, be they senior officials or operational level officials, for them to champion the integration of sustainable development in their activities.

1.1 The Prime Minister should strengthen the powers of senior government officials in charge of sustainable development in their respective ministries. The ranks and status of these government officials in their respective ministries should enable them to influence decision-making. It will be worthwhile providing them with shared terms of reference that clearly state the time to be allocated for sustainable development and form part of the goals set for the position they hold.

1.2 The message on sustainable development should be cascaded by the senior government officials in charge of sustainable development right down to the operational level (based on what has been achieved in the educational sector, or through the government prefects and ambassadors).

2. Improve the quality of the process by dedicating more time and resources to planning for the next revision and future iterations, including the implementation of the SNDD, in the following manner:

2.1 The Government must provide for a more significant investment in planning the development, implementation and revision of the strategy, in tandem with the stakeholders. Where the deadlines are short, there is a need to consult the parties involved to make sure that the compromise between the timeframe and the quality of the process are clearly understood by both parties.

2.2 The strategic planning process should take into account the different decision-making processes and the different levels of resources in the Government and the civil society.

2.3 The Government should carry out a review of the stakeholders for the expectations and aspirations of all the actors to be clarified from the outset.

2.4 The SNDD process should be considered as cyclic and likely to bring about a continuous improvement.

3. Specify the role of the CNDD and the relationship between the CNDD and the Government, as well as their respective roles, in the following manner:

3.1 The Government and the CNDD should consult each other on the best ways and means of reinforcing the action of the CNDD, while at the same time protecting its independence.

3.2 Draw up an effective and operational contract binding the CNDD, the ministries and the government officials attached to these ministries (especially the senior officials in charge of sustainable development), while fostering integration, notably by giving priority to dialogue and shared meetings rather than concurrent processes.

3.3 The Government and the CNDD should agree on the exact role of the CNDD in the implementation phase of the SNDD.

3.4 The CNDD and the other groups of stakeholders must play a proactive rather than reactive role, and equip themselves with the means to submit concrete proposals from the outset of consultations.

3.5 Ensure that the duties of the CNDD cover the issues at stake and the key players.

4. Ensure that the SNDD is perpetuated institutionally like in many other European countries, so that the advancement of sustainable development in France should not be jeopardised by political changes. This could be achieved in the following manner:

4.1 Establish an iterative process comprising measures to ensure compliance with a specific time schedule for the revision of the strategy (possibly following the Belgian model whereby such revisions are required by the law).

4.2 The Government and the civil society should inform and sensitise parliamentarian and voters to the stakes and processes of sustainable development.

5. Put in place, in the following manner, a more participatory approach than in the past, by adopting a dialogue model rather than a consultation model:

5.1 The Government should make sure written reports are submitted to participants at each phase of the process, especially to the CNDD.

5.2 The participatory processes require more resources than the non-participatory processes. The Government should therefore make sure that adequate resources (financial, and others) are provided, while the National Council for Sustainable Development must equally mobilise additional means for the same purpose from other sources.

5.3 The partnerships should not be limited to participation via the CNDD. They should be extended to the general public (for instance, through public sessions...). It will be advantageous for them to opt for multiple modalities to ensure efficient dialogue via a committee of groups, individual groups, direct contacts with the public... France should opt for the UN model that consists in establishing ties with the main groups of players identified by Agenda 21.

5.4 The Government must make sure all local groups take part in the strategy planning, implementation and monitoring process.

(B) CONTENT

6. The Government should ensure that the SNDD presents a clear and engaging vision for sustainable development in the country (with general guidelines and a road map), and a more thorough assessment of the progress of sustainability in the country.

6.1 The key strategic themes should be identified based on international commitments (conventions, multilateral agreements...), a national vision for sustainable development and an analysis of the interests and expectations of the stakeholders, making sure that the SNDD has been able to integrate the three pillars of sustainable development (environment, social, economic) in a balanced manner.

6.2 The Millennium Development Goals should be integrated into the SNDD.

6.3 For each action and each commitment, three key elements should be identified, namely the timeframe, the stakeholders and the implementation means and resources.

6.4 It will be advisable to adopt a cross-sectional approach for the SNDD to properly integrate the three pillars of sustainable development. More especially, it should ensure a better integration of social issues throughout the process, embody the priorities set by the European Union (such as ageing, poverty, health...) and provide for an interface between social and environmental needs.

7. The systematic integration process should go much further during the upcoming revisions of the strategy, especially using strategic tools, such as:

7.1 Strategic environmental assessment and evaluation of sustainability;

7.2 Integration of sustainable development in all State reforms, especially the LOLF (organic law sustaining the finance laws);

7.3 Institutional reforms;

7.4 Future adjustments of tax structures.

8. The SNDD should foster sustainable development partnerships with developing countries.

9. The external aspects of the national sustainable development strategy should be taken into account, including the environmental factor, cross-border challenges, etc.

(C) IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS

10. Ensure the compatibility and consistency of the implementation process at the national level.

10.1 The Interministerial committee for sustainable development must ensure and account for the compatibility of the SNDD with the decisions and actions of the Government.

10.2 All ministries, especially the ministry of home affairs, should ensure that the SNDD is consistent with the actions taken at both regional and divisional levels; that the intra-regional and intra-divisional actions are equally consistent with one another, while at the same time ensuring that good practices are shared.

10.3 The revised next strategy should make provision for a smooth implementation thereof by developing policy tools aimed at achieving international goals with regard to changing unsustainable modes of consumption and production using product standards, economic (tax) reforms and social sensitisation, amongst others.

11. Ensure the compatibility and consistency of the implementation process by national, regional and local authorities.

11.1 The Government must make sure the PASER/PASED and other decentralisation instruments integrate sustainable development goals and are consonant with the goals and commitments of the SNDD.

11.2 The Government should utilise contractualisation procedures (such as plan implementation agreements), between the State and local governments, as a vector for promoting sustainable development locally.

11.3 The local governments, the Government and specialised organisations must work together to set the criteria for the local Agendas 21 (content and quality) within the framework of consultations with the civil society. In this regard, they should take into account good international practices in the domain.

(D) MONITORING AND INDICATORS

12. There is need to develop a system of sustainable development indicators that gives room for greater mobilisation and communication, and that can easily be assimilated by larger groups of players, setting priorities at each level.

12.1 Develop, for the general public, sustainable development indicators that give greater room for communication. These indicators that are pleasant to read and easy to understand, should provide information on the progress of sustainable development actions, embody the priorities thereof and help to mobilise the citizens for them to personally contribute to sustainable development efforts.

12.2 Develop indicators on the progress of sustainable development that are easy to assimilate, so as to foster collective commitment to sustainable development efforts. Help the Government to anticipate, organise better, and respond better to the contributions of the National Council for Sustainable Development and other stakeholders.

12.3 Develop priority indicators linked to the priorities of the SNDD that help to give a clear picture of progress towards sustainable development.

12.4 Develop indicators that help to track qualitative changes and institutional processes.

12.5 Develop indicators to track cultural changes, such as social cohesion and traditional knowledge.

12.6 Develop new dynamic, forward-looking and intergenerational data systems that help to assess sustainable development. Mobilise, for the purpose, all the sources of information available (statistics office, university research institutions and other public custodians of data).

12.7 Facilitate consistency in the development of sustainable development policies at all levels of decision-making, from the national level to the local level, making information available to the parties via an efficient collection of relevant data and indicators.

13. Ensure an efficient monitoring of sustainable development progress, focusing on the key risks and challenges on the global scene, sharing information with the stakeholders and fostering cooperation to attain the goals of the SNDD.

13.1 The international commitment (including the Millennium Development Goals) should be translated into goals and policies by specific targets that can be monitored based on a clear-cut timetable.

13.2 The recommendations of the National Assembly and the Senate on the two monitoring reports to be tabled to them for review should be published and examined by other authorities and stakeholders.

13.3 There is need to improve the quality of the monitoring process by linking the goals and actions of the SNDD to the sustainable development progress indicators with a view to ensuring the consistency thereof.

13.4 Criteria to assess the progress should sustain a learning process in a bid to improve the current implementation of the SNDD and influence the development of the next strategy. Additionally, a policy-oriented approach is indispensable. The Government as a whole must understand and ensure the promotion of these criteria.

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Part Two: Challenges and top priorities

June 2008

Introduction

Raising the question on the future of mankind in sustainable development, is tantamount to raising a radical question on our mode of civilisation and our cultures; it involves adopting a system of values that places man at the heart of the policies made; it involves rethinking how we live together on the public arena. In this regard, sustainable development is not a predetermined ideal state to be achieved, but rather a concerted process of improvement that varies based on the culture and the priorities of each society as a whole, ensuring that its people benefit from the implementation thereof.

The main goals of the sustainable development strategy is to set its priorities, submit them for review, outline the challenges and constraints, and as recently emphasised by the President of the Republic:

"I would like each and every one to assess, here, the mammoth ambition that consists in transforming our society and making radical adjustments to our growth model, as embodied by the Grenelle on the Environment. For the first time, France has decided to set, within the framework of the law, structuring goals, clear and specific goals..." (Orléans, 22 May 2008)

This ambition guided the deliberations of the CNDD.

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Summary

1. European Sustainable Development Strategy and National Sustainable Development Strategy: Enriching each other

Europe opted for a European sustainable development strategy that lays down a framework that the French strategy ought to take into account.

However, instead of simply transposing the EU SDS to the national level, the CNDD proposes that, while retaining the spirit, the challenges and the goals of the European strategy should be adapted to the fundamental principles underpinning our culture.

The CNDD (*cf. supra page 8*) therefore opted for a national strategy that hinges on the European strategy, supplemented and enriched with the French preoccupations and specificities, based on a principle of subsidiarity.

Particularly, the CNDD amended the terms of certain goals and challenges that it deemed simplistic following the wording of the EU SDS, such as “sustainable transportation” changed to “sustainable mobility”. Other challenges that seem too general were specified, and even split up, such as “social integration, demography and migration” reformulated as “social and territorial cohesion and integration” and “globalisation and economic challenges”.

Additionally, the CNDD added two new challenges not contained in the EU SDS, namely sustainable territorial development and town planning and culture.

The proposals of the CNDD for the national strategy could equally be applied to the future EU SDS, and as such, could be implemented by the French presidency in the second half of 2008. In this regard, the CNDD equally expressed the wish for greater harmonisation to be built between the two strategies of Lisbon and Göteborg that define, each in its respective domain, how Europe will develop subsequently.

2. A strategy sustaining a holistic vision for a sustainable development that cuts across environmental, social and economic issues

In order to preserve the strategic function of the revised SNDD, the CNDD proposes that, unlike the previous versions, the new document be limited to outlining the challenges and top priorities, and make reference to specific documents and action programmes that contribute to the implementation of the strategy.

Consequently, the future SNDD must forcefully assert that:

- The changes needed, considering that they have an impact on both the society the economy and the environment, require a renewal of the social contract on the basis of a greater cohesion and a much more equitable distribution of wealth.

- Intra- and intergenerational solidarity should form the foundations of the society and that a good quality of life should be ensured for each citizen as a prerequisite for their individual well-being;

- -The superiority of the rights to have access to the basic services, namely potable water, food, health care, education, culture and energy should be reaffirmed on the principles of trade liberalisation;

- The fight against the negative effects of globalisation should help to ensure a fairer a distribution of economic development and protect the regional and local social fabric;

- The principles of sustainable development should be implemented the world over, and that France's domestic and foreign policies should be consonant with sustainable development goals.

- The fight against global warming and adjustment to the impacts of climate change shall not take place to the detriment of the most vulnerable populations, who are very often those most hard hit by the effects of the environmental crisis. The energy policy that should be a determining, but not exclusive, factor must strive to control global power consumption and cut down, in a differentiated manner, modes of production, paying special attention to cutting down energy bills that are a source of social exclusion.

- Biodiversity conservation is vital for the survival of mankind, and must be ensured in a manner to enable each and every one of benefit equitably, and that a recognition of the value of ecological services requires a dynamic vision for the management of spaces, avoiding the overexploitation of natural resources.

- Urban populations should guarantee for each and every one, regardless of their condition or status, access to the city and to their place of work of business as a token of sharing and integration. This policy should equally guarantee the rights of each and every one to mobility, while cutting down on restrictive movements and making sure the mobility and transportation systems actually meet the needs of the society.

The development of the various urban and rural areas should foster the integration and self-development of each and every one, while reconciling the fight against climate change and the conservation of ecosystems and natural resources:

- The fight against exurbanisation, which accounts for the depletion of resources and energy consumption
- Economic attractiveness and efficiency
- Organisation of the different life times
- The consequences of population ageing and the new mobilities derived therefrom

- The social policy should guarantee, to each and every one, mobility as a token of sharing and integration, while cutting down on restrictive movements and making sure the systems of transportation and mobility actually meet the needs of the society.

- The new modes of sustainable production and consumption of goods and services should enable the society to grow from an "all disposable" to an "all sustainable" society, while at the same time ensuring consistency between a global production and consumption policy and the personal responsibility of the consumer.

- The right to quality public health should be recognised for each and every one with no discrimination.

Appendix 1 to Part Two: Culture, a new challenge to the EU SDS

Statement of rationale:

Sustainable development is not a predetermined ideal to be achieved, but rather a concerted improvement process that varies based on the culture and the priorities set by the community as a whole.

Raising the question on the future of mankind in sustainable development, is therefore tantamount to raising a radical question on our cultures and rethinking how we live together on the public arena.

To emphasise the special role culture plays in the sustainable development process, for which it is a binding factor, the CNDD decided to make it an additional challenge.

The Culture challenge

A global objective

Using culture to cement sustainable development by developing access for all to culture in all its forms!!!

Objective 1

Promote a territorial approach for sustainable development policies, thereby giving room for the integration of local lifestyles in the implementation of sustainable development policies.

Objective 2

Foster the protection of cultural legacies that are actually elements of collective identity and memory.

Objective 3

Create a network of stakeholders of the cultural policy, set up databanks from where they can tap and promote local initiatives that likely to strengthen the social fabric, foster experience sharing and develop a reading-oriented policy.

Objective 4

Promote local sustainable development initiation actions in schools, and integrate them into the cultural policy, combining the local aspects with the universal aspects contained therein with regard to sustainable development.

Objective 5

Ensure that teaching programmes take into account and highlight sustainable development issues.

Objective 6

Inform stakeholders on the developments possible and needed in our lifestyles with regard to certain psychological, environmental and societal aspects intolerable in a system of sustainable development.

**Appendix 2 to Part Two: Table of concordance between the EU SDS, the Grenelle(s)
and the current recommendation of the CNDD**

Method for drawing up the table:

The following presentation appended to the table seeks to ease the reading and understanding of the method used by the CNDD to formulate the proposals.

Pursuant to the guiding principles outlined in the first part of its recommendations, the CNDD used as its working premise the European sustainable development strategy that led to the French strategy updated in 2006. Even though it is advisable that the future SNDD lay more emphasis on the interdependency of policies, the CNDD opted for the EU SDS plan at this preliminary phase of the process.

The elements of the EU SDS, enriched with the previous findings of the CNDD, especially those of 2003 on the drafting of the SNDD, are provided in column 1.

Column 2 highlights the findings of the Grenelle on the Environment (Challenges 1 to 6) and the Grenelle on integration (Challenges 7 to 9).

The results of discussions and the consensuses derived therefrom are presented in column 3.

<p>Source documents: 1. EU SDS proposal 2. <i>Elements of the 1st contribution of the CNDD in 2003</i></p>	<p>Grenelle round table on the environment, document of 26 October 2007</p>	<p>Proposals of the CNDD for the revision of the SNDD</p>
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<p>CHALLENGE 1 CLIMATE CHANGE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p>	<p>COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE</p>	<p>CLIMATE CHANGE ENERGY CHOICES</p>
<p><u>Global objective</u> Control climate change as well as its costs and harmful effects to the society and the environment.</p>	<p><u>Commitment 71</u> Draw up a national climate adjustment plan that will be broken down in the territorial climate-energy plans</p>	<p><u>Global objective</u> Combat global warming and foster adjustment to the impacts of climate change</p> <p>Make the energy policy a determining, but not exclusive, factor to take on and meet the challenge by striving to control global energy consumption and cut down, in a differentiated manner, all modes of production.</p>
<p><u>Objective 1</u> Commitments made pursuant to the Kyoto Protocol by the EU-15 member States to comply with quantified targets to cut down greenhouse gas emissions over the period 2008-2012, with the EU-15 targets being to cut down its emissions by 8% from the level of 1990.</p> <p>Ensure that the increase in the average temperature of the earth's surface does not exceed 2°C compared with the level of the pre-industrial era.</p>		<p><u>Objective 1</u> Abide by the commitments of the Kyoto Protocol and, in consonance with the European goals, set the mid-term and long-term goals for the post-Kyoto era. Ensure that the increase in the average temperature of the earth's surface does not exceed 2°C compared with the level of the pre-industrial era.</p>
<p><u>Objective 2</u> The energy policy ought to be compatible with security/safety, procurement, competitiveness and sustainable development goals, and abide by the spirit of the European energy policy engaged by the European Council in March 2006.</p> <p>The energy policy is a determining factor to take on and meet the challenge of climate change.</p>		<p><u>Objective 2</u> The energy policy ought to be compatible with security/safety, procurement, competitiveness and sustainable development goals, and abide by the spirit of the European energy policy engaged by the European Council in March 2007.</p>

<u>Objective 3</u> The adjustment to climate change and the mitigation thereof ought to be integrated into all the European policies concerned and the financing thereof.		<u>Objective 3</u> Integrate the adjustment to climate change and the mitigation thereof into all policies and ensure the financing thereof. Foster the development of territorial climate plans.
<u>Objective 4</u> By 2010, and average of 12% energy consumption and 21% electricity consumption set as a shared but differentiated target should be produced by renewable energy sources. Set a target of 15% by 2015.	A balanced and decarbonated energy generation. The goal is to stabilise France's power generation by sustaining the centralised network with decentralised systems that give room for greater autonomy. It equally involves cutting down the carbon content of energy delivered in France, and for a start, attaining a target of 20% (or even 25%) of renewable energy sources (final energy) in 2020, under good environmental and feasible conditions.	<u>Objective 4</u> Strive for a balanced and decarbonated energy production. <u>Objective 5</u> Stabilise France's power generation by sustaining the centralised network with decentralised systems that give room for greater autonomy. <u>Objective 6</u> Cut down the carbon content of energy delivered in France, and for a start, attaining a target of 20% (or even 25%) of renewable energy sources (final energy) in 2020, under good environmental and feasible social and economic conditions.
<u>Objective 5</u> By 2010, 5.7% of fuel for transportation, set as a planning goal (Directive 2003/30/CE) ought to be made up of biofuels produced in conformity with the principles of sustainable development. Set a target of 8% by 2015.	<u>Commitment 58</u> Exhaustive and comprehensive appraisal of the environmental and energy balance of first generation agrofuels. <u>Commitment 59</u> Intensify R&D and speed up the implementation of industrial drivers for second generation agrofuels.	<u>Objective 7</u> Determine the share of agrofuels depending on the food needs and the protection of the global environment.
<u>Objective 6</u> Achieve, by 2017, a global saving of 9% over a period of 9 years from final energy consumption as shown by the directive pertaining to energy efficiency in end uses and to energy services.		<u>Objective 8</u> Control energy consumption, especially carbonised energy, by achieving, by 2017, a global saving of 9% over a period of 9 years from final energy consumption, pursuant to the directive pertaining to energy efficiency in end uses and to energy services.
<i>Objective 7</i> <i>Address the issue of fissile material proliferation, nuclear waste management and decommissioned power plants</i>	<u>Commitment 62</u> Adjust the role of nuclear energy to the evolution of electricity demand and the meteoric emergence of renewable energies.	<i>The CNDD has been unable to reach a consensus on the issue.</i>
	<u>Commitment 55</u> Develop each of the renewable sources of energy, taking into account the environmental requirements (biomass, geothermics, wind, solar, hydro, etc.)	<u>Objective 9</u> Develop each of the renewable sources of energy, taking into account the environmental requirements. <u>Objective 10</u> Embark on sectorial programmes for the development of

	<p><u>Commitment 56</u> Promote renewable heat networks</p> <p><u>Commitment 57</u> Sectorial programmes for the development of energy autonomy for installations (farms, large distribution systems...)</p>	<p>energy autonomy for installations (farms, large distribution systems...)</p>
	<p><u>Commitment 60</u> Develop renewable energy, electricity storage and give the R&D of new technologies the same level of priority as civil nuclear energy.</p> <p><u>Commitment 61</u> Experiment technologies for the collection and geological disposal of CO2</p> <p><u>Commitments 69 and 70</u> Carry out an ambitious policy in the field of research and development to come up with eco-friendly innovations. Set up within the ADEME a support fund for the development of eco-friendly technology demonstration programmes.</p>	<p><u>Objective 11</u> Develop an ambitious policy in the field of research and development of renewable sources of energy that are non polluting, low CO2 emitters; ensure energy control, collection and storage of CO2, prepare the emergence of future energy sources.</p>
	<p><u>Commitment 63</u> Provide an indication of the carbon price and the environmental price via labelling by 2010.</p> <p><u>Commitment 65</u> Provide a carbon price or a more general price signal in the form of a climate-energy contribution.</p> <p><u>Commitment 66</u> Develop a system for auctioning CO2 emission quotas.</p> <p><u>Commitment 67</u> Support an ambitious international agreement for a CO2 emissions reduction programme that will be supported by all parties</p> <p><u>Commitment 64</u> Confer a competitive advantage to virtuous products using the "bonus-malus" model.</p> <p><u>Commitment 68</u></p>	<p><u>Objective 12</u> Give a competitive advantage to the most carbon-saving and eco-friendly products. Study the feasibility of a climate-energy contribution.</p>

	Support an adjustment at the borders (Cambridge tax)	
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<p>Source documents: 1. EU SDS proposal 2. <i>Elements of the 1st contribution of the CNDD in 2003</i></p>	<p>Grenelle round table on the environment, document of 26 October 2007</p>	<p>Proposals of the CNDD for the revision of the SNDD</p>
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<p><i>Challenge not existing per se in the EU SDS</i></p>		<p><i>Challenge 2</i> REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT, TOWN PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE HOUSING</p>
<p>2003 proposal: Take into account time management in space organisation</p>	<p>Make town planning more efficient and more equitable</p>	<p><u>Global objective</u> A socially-oriented urban policy should guarantee to each and every one, regardless of their condition or status, free access to the city and to their place of work or business, as a token of sharing and integration.</p> <p>Promote the organisation of the different urban and rural spaces in order to: Give room for the integration and self-development of each and every one, Control reurbanisation, which is accounts for the depletion of resources and energy consumption, Combines attractiveness and economic efficiency with climate change control and the conservation of ecosystems and natural resources, Take into account time management, Anticipate on the consequences of population ageing and the new forms of mobility that ensue therefrom.</p> <p>Develop a housing policy against a backdrop of sustainable territorial development and social equity.</p>

	<p><u>Commitment 171</u> Take into account environmental concerns in town planning documents (including risks and biodiversity), with emphasis on the assessment criteria</p> <p>Consolidate the key role played by local governments in town planning</p> <p><u>Commitment 50</u> A new legislative framework underscoring the key role played by local governments (...) Global organisation of town planning (...), Strengthen the enforceability of the SCOTs</p>	<p><u>Objective 1</u> Make town planning more efficient and more equitable, a vector of social ties, economic dynamics and a factor of public health, taking into account climate change control, risk management and biodiversity losses...</p> <p>Improve local governance: – by consolidating the key role played by local governments in town planning, – by ensuring the consistency and simplicity of all town planning documents and reinforcing the efficiency thereof, especially by emphasising the enforceability of the SCOTs.</p>
=	<p><u>Commitment 49</u> A performance-oriented plan to come up with “eoneighbourhoods” driven by local governments</p>	<p><u>Objective 2</u> Help the local governments to embark on a performance-oriented plan to come up with “eoneighbourhoods” that fit into the global town planning policy</p>
	<p><u>Commitment 115</u> Cut down the exposure of the population to flood risks.</p> <p>Action on polluted soils:</p> <p><u>Commitment 241</u> Complete the inventory of potentially polluted (...) sites (...) to give priority to actions due by 2010.</p> <p><u>Commitment 242</u> Draw up an action plan for the rehabilitation of closed filling stations and orphaned polluted sites.</p>	<p><u>Objective 3</u> Cut down the exposure of the population to flood risks.</p> <p><u>Objective 4</u> Embark on a rehabilitation plan for orphaned polluted sites. - Support the pilot sites and form a data base of ongoing phytoextraction actions.</p>
	<p>Make a concerted effort to curb urban sprawl</p> <p><u>Commitment 48</u> Work out an ambitious programme to reconquer town centres in decline</p>	<p><u>Objective 5</u> In the fight against reurbanisation, give priority to the re-utilisation of already “artificialised” areas.</p> <p><u>Objective 6</u> Launch an ambitious programme to reconquer town centres in decline</p> <p><u>Objective 7</u> Promote a policy to develop urban and rural landscapes.</p>

	<p><u>Commitments 4-5-6-7-8-</u></p> <p>Ensure a radical acceleration of progress on building programmes.</p> <p>Embark on a radical energy renewal project for existing buildings</p>	
	<p><u>Commitments 1-2-3</u></p> <p>Embark on a “technological revolution” programme for new buildings</p> <p><u>Commitment 12</u></p> <p>Guide research and development (R&D)</p>	<p><u>Objective 8</u></p> <p>Give priority to and embark on a radical renewal programme of existing buildings, especially with regard to energy utilisation.</p> <p><i>Promote the construction of buildings accessible to all, environmentally friendly, energy saving and with low greenhouse gas emissions</i></p>
	<p><u>Commitment 9</u></p> <p>Ensure a highly reinforced and sustainable development-oriented use of certified wood and bio-materials on buildings.</p>	<p><u>Objective 9</u></p> <p>Promote technological revolutions on new buildings by boosting R&D initiatives</p>
	<p><u>Commitment 11</u></p> <p>Mobilisation of the profession: intensify recruitments and professional training course.</p>	<p><u>Objective 10</u></p> <p>Promote eco-building solutions compatible with sustainable development goals</p>
	<p><u>Commitments 148-149-150-151-152</u></p> <p>Improve the quality of outside air and interior air for buildings</p>	<p><u>Objective 11</u></p> <p>Engage efforts to train building professionals in building and sustainable renovation techniques</p>
		<p><u>Objective 12</u></p> <p>Improve the quality of outside and interior air for buildings</p>
	<p><u>Commitments 153-154-155-156-157-158-181</u></p> <p>Fight against excessive noise.</p>	<p><u>Objective 13</u></p> <p>Fight against excessive noise.</p>

<p>Source documents: 1. EU SDS proposal 2. <i>Elements of the 1st contribution of the CNDD in 2003</i></p>	<p>Grenelle round table on the environment, document of 26 October 2007</p>	<p>Proposals of the CNDD for the revision of the SNDD</p>
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<p>CHALLENGE 2 SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION</p>		<p>CHALLENGE 3 SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY</p>
<p><u>Global objective</u> Ensure that transport systems actually respond to the environmental and socioeconomic needs of the society, while at the same time mitigating their harmful incidence on the economy, the society and the environment.</p>	<p><u>Commitments 13-14</u> Ensure the overall consistency of transportation infrastructure</p>	<p><u>Global objective</u> A socially-oriented urban policy should guarantee the right to mobility for each and every one as a token of sharing and integration, while at the same time cutting down on restrictive movements. Ensure that transport and mobility systems actually respond to the needs of the society, while at the same time mitigating their harmful incidence on the economy, the society and the environment. Ensure the overall consistency of transportation infrastructure and the financing thereof.</p>
<p><u>Objective 1 •</u> Detach economic growth from transportation needs in order to cut down the incidence on the environment</p>	<p>Ensure a radical change in transportation strategies</p>	<p><u>Objective 1</u> Impose a radical change in transportation strategies: Equip the citizens with the capacity to meet their basic needs without depending too much on the stringent constraints of mobility. Develop the most economical economic growth possible in transportation in order to cut down the incidence on the environment.</p>
<p><u>Objective 2</u> Achieve acceptable energy consumption levels in the transportation sector and cut down greenhouse gas emissions from transport systems.</p>	<p>Cut down the energy intensity of transport systems: the target is to ensure a 20% reduction by 2020 of current emissions from all transport systems.</p>	<p><u>Objective 2</u> Cut down the energy intensity of transport systems: the target is to ensure a 20% reduction by 2020 of current emissions, especially of greenhouse gases, from all transport systems.</p>

<p><u>Objective 3</u> Cut down polluting emissions from transportation to levels that help to mitigate the impact on human health and/or the environment</p>	<p><u>Commitments 15-16-17-18-19</u> Cut down pollution from transportation</p>	<p><u>Objective 3</u> Cut down all types of pollution and greenhouse gases emitted by transportation to levels that help to mitigate the impact on human health and/or the environment.</p>
<p><u>Objective 4</u> Make a balanced change to means of transport with little harmful effects on the environment in order to bring about a sustainable system of transportation and mobility.</p>	<p><u>Commitments 19-20-21-22-23-24-25</u> Embark on an intensive development of alternatives to road transport for urban and regional travellers</p> <p><u>Commitments 26-27</u> Carry out a major extension of high-speed lines and upgrade the existing systems. For a start, it is necessary to upgrade the existing conventional system. Double the network of high-speed lines.</p> <p><u>Commitments 37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47</u> For freight services, develop the least emitting means and factor in environmental costs.</p>	<p><u>Objective 4</u> Make a balanced change to means of transport with little harmful effects on the environment in order to bring about a sustainable system of transportation and mobility.</p> <p>To this end: Develop the least emitting multimodal means of transport as an alternative to road transport, For the transportation of travellers, extend the network of high-speed lines while maintaining, or even reinforcing the conventional system. For freight services, develop the least emitting means and factor in environmental costs.</p>
<p><u>Objective 5</u> Cut down on sound nuisance due to transportation both at the source and by means of mitigating actions, in order to limit the incidence of global exposure levels on health.</p>	<p><u>Commitments 28-29-30-</u> Cut down on emissions and nuisance from aircraft by means of technological innovations</p> <p><u>Commitments 31-32-33-34-35-</u> Optimise the operation and services of airports</p> <p><u>Commitment 36</u> Set the actual price of air transportation</p>	<p><u>Objective 5</u> <i>Cut down on emissions and nuisance, especially noise, from aircraft by means of technological innovations</i></p> <p><u>Objective 6</u> Optimise the operation and services of airports</p> <p><u>Objective 7</u> <i>Internalise the social and environmental costs of each mode of transport.</i></p>
<p><u>Objective 6</u> By 2010, modernise the community framework governing shared public transportation services with a view to boosting quality and efficiency.</p>		<p><u>Objective 8</u></p> <p>By 2010, modernise the community framework governing shared public transportation services with a view to boosting quality and efficiency, and promote the development thereof, ensuring a proper balance between European regulations on free competition and achieving the EU SDS targets that will require a development of public services, which presently fall under the responsibility of territorial governments.</p>

<p><u>Objective 7 •</u> Pursuant to the EU strategy with regard to CO2 emission from light utility vehicles, new vehicles ought to cut down their CO2 emissions to 140 g/km (2008-2009) and to 120 g/km (2012°)</p>	<p>Cf. supra</p>	<p><i>Regrouped cf. supra</i></p>
<p><u>Objective 8</u> By 2010, cut down by half, compared with 2000, the number of road fatalities.</p>	<p><u>Commitment 17</u> Embark on an “eco-driving” programme</p>	<p><u>Objective 9</u> Develop an eco-friendly driving programme that respects human life, and helps to cut down on nuisance and save energy.</p>
		<p><u>Objective 10</u> Take into account and anticipate on the incidence of the extension of life expectancy on mobility needs.</p>

<p>Source documents: 1. EU SDS proposal 2. <i>Elements of the 1st contribution of the CNDD in 2003</i></p>	<p>Grenelle round table on the environment, document of 26 October 2007</p>	<p>Proposals of the CNDD for the revision of the SNDD</p>
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<p>CHALLENGE 3 SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p>		<p>CHALLENGE 4 SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION</p>
<p><u>Global objective</u> Promote sustainable methods for the production and consumption of goods and services</p>		<p><u>Global objective</u> Adopt means of sustainable production and consumption of goods and services and move from a all-disposable society to a n all-sustainable society Ensure coherence between global production and consumption policy and individual consumer responsibility</p>
<p><u>Objective 1 •</u> <i>Grow from an all disposable to an all sustainable civilisation</i> Promote sustainable methods of consumption and production, taking into account, in measures aimed at ensuring social and economic development, what ecosystems can accommodate and breaking the link between economic growth and environmental degradation.</p>	<p><u>Commitments 239-240</u> Change to a circular and functional economy.</p>	<p><u>Objective 1</u> Promote new consumption and production that are more sustainable and resource-saving (for instance, a functional economy or a circular economy). Take into account, in measures aimed at ensuring social and economic development, what ecosystems can accommodate and breaking the link between economic growth and environmental degradation (climate change, biodiversity loss, etc.).</p>
<p><u>Objective 2</u> Improve the environmental and social performance for products and manufacturing processes, and encourage consumers and businesses to use them</p>		<p><u>Objective 2</u> Improve the environmental and social performance of good and services as well as manufacturing processes, and encourage businesses and consumers to use them.</p>
<p><u>Objective 3</u> Endeavour to achieve by 2010 an average level of environmentally friendly government contracts equivalent to the present level posted by the most high-performing member States.</p>		<p><u>Objective 3</u> Develop the integration of sustainable development criteria into government contracts.</p>
<p><u>Objective 4</u> Increase the share of the global market in the area of environmental and technologies and eco-</p>		<p><u>Objective 4</u> Increase the French share of the global market in environmental technologies and eco-innovations.</p>

<p>Innovations.</p>		<p>Support and promote environmental engineering actions in large projects through large companies and large organisations (phytoextraction, restoration of mountainous terrain, coastal dunes, etc.)</p>
	<p><u>Commitments 219-220</u> Promote responsible publicity. Ensure a stricter supervision of publicity relating to sustainable development and the environment. Ensure a change from the present dynamic of self-regulation to a dynamic of coregulation of publicity actions.</p> <p><u>Commitments 217-218</u> Provide environmentally-oriented information on products and services.</p>	<p><u>Objective 5</u> Reform advertising rules to make them more socially and environmentally responsible</p>
		<p><u>Objective 6</u> Opt for a sustainable tourism</p>
	<p>Prevention and recycling of waste Encourage the reduction of waste at the source</p> <p><u>Commitments 243-244-245-246-247</u> Facilitate re-utilisation and recycling</p> <p><u>Commitments 248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258</u> Extend the responsibility of producers for waste produced by their goods.</p> <p><u>Commitments 259-260-261-262-263-264 265-266-267-268</u> Cut down the share assigned to incineration. Submit new tools for processing residual waste to environmental and energy demands.</p>	<p><u>Objective 7</u> Avoid the production of waste and ensure a more efficient use of natural resources by applying the notion of life cycle and promoting re-utilisation, recycling, energy and the promotion of materials</p> <p>Develop industrial ecology</p> <p>Cut down the share assigned to the incineration of waste, and develop and implement new waste processing methods.</p> <p>Submit new tools for processing residual waste to environmental and energy demands.</p> <p><i>Extend the responsibility of producers for waste produced by their goods.</i></p>

	<p>Develop diversified, productive and sustainable forms of farming.</p> <p><u>Commitments 122-123-124</u> Extend environmentally productive farming practices</p> <p><u>Commitments 125-</u> Speed up the development of diversified, sustainable and productive farming practices</p> <p><u>Commitments 120-121</u> Achieve an adequate biological farm production to improve predictability and cost</p>	<p><u>Objective 8</u> Develop a diversified, productive and sustainable farming that helps to meet the food and energy challenges of the future and guarantee income from the farms operated.</p> <p><u>Objective 9</u> Achieve a biological farm production to improve predictability and costs.</p>
	<p><u>Commitment 129: Phytosanitary concerns</u> Withdraw the most worrisome products owing to their substitutability.</p> <p><u>Commitment 130</u> Nitrates and phosphates Cut down the excedance point for nitrates and the excess phosphorus in the environment</p>	<p><u>Objective 10</u> Promote cultural practices that limit the use of chemical inputs and ban the use of highly-remenant products.</p> <p>Take action to bring down the phosphate and nitrate levels to the authorised concentrations.</p>
	<p><u>Commitment 131</u> Increase control of energy used by farms</p> <p><u>Commitment 126-</u> Adjust the genetic policy for seeds and domesticated species to the meet the new challenges.</p> <p><u>Commitment 127</u> Launch a new national policy for the rehabilitation and development of a domestic, cultivated and natural biodiversity.</p>	<p><u>Objective 11</u> Launch a new national policy for the rehabilitation and development of a domestic, cultivated and natural biodiversity.</p> <p>Adjust the genetic policy for seeds and domesticated species to the meet the new challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draw up an appendix to the catalogue of old seeds. - As from 2008, extend the system for assessing species (intrinsic resistance to drought, illnesses, pests, etc.), including the most widely used presently and take it to the European level.

<p><u>Objective 5:</u> <i>Request the renegotiation of European directive 98-44 that authorises the patentability of life.</i></p> <p><i>Avoid lifting the moratorium on GMOs (genetically modified organisms) as long as rules of traceability of products and seeds, and a system of accountability and compensation for prejudices caused by GMOs have not been put in place.</i></p>	<p>Put in place a strict and transparent framework for GMOs and biotechnologies</p> <p><u>Commitments 132-133-134 (135-136 for 2008)</u> Strengthen research on biotechnologies and GMOs.</p>	<p><u>Objective 12</u> Adopt a strict and transparent framework for GMOs and biotechnologies.</p>
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<p><i>Source documents:</i> 1. EU SDS proposal 2. <i>Elements of the 1st contribution of the CNDD in 2003</i></p>	<p>Grenelle round table on the environment, document of 26 October 2007</p>	<p>Proposals of the CNDD for the revision of the SNDD</p>
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<p>CHALLENGE 4 CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES</p>	<p>Protect and manage the biodiversity and natural environments</p>	<p>CHALLENGE 5 CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES</p>
<p><u>Global objective</u> Improve the management and avoid the overexploitation of natural resources by recognising the value of ecological services.</p>		<p><u>Global objective</u> Promote a dynamic vision of space management. Avoid splitting up spaces and foster the continuity of the green belt area conducive to the migration of species. Improve the quality of management and avoid the overexploitation of natural resources by recognising the value of ecological services</p>
<p><u>Objective 1</u> • Improve efficiency in the use of resources to cut down the general use of non-renewable natural resources as well as the effects on the environment of the use of raw materials, and using renewable natural resources at a pace that does not exceed their regeneration capacity.</p>		<p><u>Objective 1</u> • Stamp out the loss of biodiversity and help to radically cut down the global rate of biodiversity loss</p> <p>Improve efficiency in the use of resources in order to cut down on the use of non-renewable natural resources at a pace that does not exceed their regeneration capacity.</p>
<p><u>Objective 2</u> Acquire and maintain a competitive edge by improving the efficient use of resources and by promoting eco-efficient innovations</p>		
<p><u>Objective 3</u> Improve the management and avoid the overexploitation of renewable natural resources, such as fishery resources, biodiversity, water, air, soil and the atmosphere, and rehabilitate deteriorated marine ecosystems by 2015, pursuant to the Johannesburg plan (2002), notably by achieving a balanced maximum fishery production by 2015-</p>	<p><u>Commitments 85-86-91-92-93-94-95</u> Manage the sea and coast in a consistent and coherent manner.</p> <p><u>Commitments 87-88-89-90-97</u> Management of fishery stocks</p>	<p><u>Objective 2</u> Manage the sea and coast in a consistent and coherent manner.</p> <p>Rehabilitate deteriorated marine ecosystems by 2015, pursuant to the Johannesburg commitments,</p> <p>Improve the management of fishery stocks.</p>
<p><u>Objective 4</u> Stamp out the loss of biodiversity and help to</p>	<p><u>Commitments 73-74-78 to 84</u> -Stop the loss of biodiversity and consolidate the</p>	<p><u>Objective 3</u> Set up a “biodiversity” compensation market like other</p>

radically cut down on the global rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.	diversity of the life existing therein Using appraisals, training and research develop indispensable tools for understanding, managing and monitoring actions.	organisations and other countries.
<u>Objective 5</u> Provide efficient help to achieve the four global goals of the United Nations on the management of forests, by 2015.	<u>Commitment 77</u> Redynamise the wood line of business by protecting the ordinary and significant forest diversity.	<u>Objective 4</u> Provide efficient help to achieve the four global goals of the United Nations on the management of French metropolitan and ultramarine forests by 2015. - Promote local wood (mainland France and oversea territories) by supporting projects that build know-how, the local industrial fabric, employment and cut down the ecological impact (transportation of raw materials).
		<u>Objective 5</u> Promote, develop and support, especially with finances, at the national and European levels, the specific territories with a high environmental, social and economic value (type PNR, Natura 2000 areas)
-	<u>Commitment 75-</u> Regulation of light pollution by law <u>Commitment 76</u> Restoring nature in towns and cities	<u>Objective 6</u> Restore nature in the city in order to strengthen the link between the citizen and the natural environment
		<u>Objective 7</u> Improve the knowledge of decision makers and the general public on biodiversity.
	Restore a good ecological quality for water resources and safeguard their renewable nature <u>Commitments 117 to 119</u> Ensure a quantitative management of the adjusted and modernised resource <u>Commitments 98 to 105</u> Prevent chemical pollution <u>Commitments 106 to 111</u> All urban treatment plants should be standardised by 2009 and 2012 at the latest. <u>Commitments 112 to 114</u> Restore the ecological quality of aquatic environments.	<u>Objective 8</u> Restore a good ecological quality for water resources and ensure their maintenance. Upgrade urban treatment plans to meet standards by 2009 and 2012 at the latest. Stop the destruction of wet lands and restore degraded wet lands.

<p>Source documents:</p> <p>1. EU SDS proposal 2. elements of the 1st contribution of the CNDD in 2003</p>	<p>Grenelle round table on the environment document of 26 October 2007</p>	<p>Proposals of the CNDD for the revision of the SNDD</p>
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<p>CHALLENGE 5 PUBLIC HEALTH</p>		<p>CHALLENGE 6 PUBLIC HEALTH</p>
<p>Global Objective Promoting quality and equitable public health and improving health risk protection</p>	<p>Preserving health and environment and boosting the economy</p>	<p>Global Objective Promoting quality and equitable public health</p>
<p><u>Objective 1</u> Improving health risk protection by reinforcing coordinated risk-response actions</p>	<p><u>Commitment 159</u> Anticipating on nanomaterial-related risks</p> <p><u>Commitment 160- 161</u> Health observation and watch appropriate to emerging risks</p>	<p><u>Objective 1</u> Improving population health-risk protection by reinforcing coordinated response-actions</p> <p>Ensuring health observation and watch suitable for current and emerging risks (nanomaterials, radio frequencies, etc.)</p>
<p><u>Objective 2</u> Continuing to improve on human and animal feeding regulations, notably by revising the provisions on labelling commodity food</p>		<p><u>Objective 2</u> Continuing to improve on human and animal feeding regulations, notably by revising the provisions on labelling commodity food</p>
<p><u>Objective 3</u> Continuing to promote top quality norms on animal healthcare and well-being in the EU and across countries</p>		
<p><u>Objective 4</u> Slowing the growth of lifestyle-related diseases and chronic diseases, notably among socio-economically underprivileged groups and areas;</p>		<p><u>Objective 3</u> Slowing the growth of lifestyle-related diseases and chronic diseases, notably among underprivileged groups and areas; controlling the upsurge of diseases that had virtually been eradicated (for example, tuberculosis)</p>
<p><u>Objective 5</u> Reducing inequalities experienced within member States or among member States in relation to healthcare by taking into consideration wider health-related determining factors by implementing appropriate strategies in relation</p>		<p><u>Objective 4</u> Reducing social and territorial inequalities in relation to healthcare Maintain quality and people-accessible public health service Better integrate recommendations of inter-governmental organisation (WHO, European Council, OECD and UNESCO).</p>

<p>to the promotion of healthcare and disease prevention.</p> <p>Actions implemented should take into account international cooperation within organisations like the WHO, the European Council and UNESCO.</p>		<p><u>Objective 5</u> Develop strategies in relation to disease prevention</p>
<p><u>Objective 6</u> Ensure the implementation of the REACH regulation (rapid adoption of a regulation on the registration, evaluation and authorisation of chemical substances and restrictions applicable to these substances [REACH]) by 2020 will be a major step, the end objective being the replacement of substances of major concerns with other substances or appropriate technologies.</p> <p>Ensure that chemical substances, including pesticides, are produced, handled and used such as to minimise their effect on human and environmental health</p>	<p><u>Commitment 137 to 143</u> Identify and prevent population exposure and boosting innovation</p> <p><u>Commitment 144 to 146</u> Reinforced guarantees to ensure genuine competition</p> <p><u>Commitment 147</u> Introduce REACH requirements as an international convention</p>	<p><u>Objective 6</u> Ensure the implementation of the REACH regulation by 2020</p> <p>Ensure that chemical substances, including pesticides, are produced, handled and used such that they do not become a threat to human and environmental health</p>
<p><u>Objective 7</u> Foster information on environmental pollution and its noxious effects on health</p>		<p><u>Objective 7</u> Develop knowledge and foster information on the existing connections between health and environment</p> <p>Develop research in this area and provide actors in health with better training on the connections existing between health and environment</p>
<p><u>Objective 8</u> Improve on mental healthcare and addressing suicide risks.</p>		<p><u>Objective 8</u> Foster the integration of all stress situations, to reduce its consequences</p>
		<p><u>Objective 9</u> Educate populations and health professionals on reducing the excessive drug consumption and medical procedures</p>
		<p><u>Objective 10</u> Anticipate on health risks related to population aging</p>
<p><u>Objective 9</u> Continue to promote top quality norms on animal healthcare and well-being in the EU and across countries</p>		<p><u>Objective 11</u> Continue to promote top quality norms on animal healthcare and well-being</p>

<p>Source documents: 1. EU SDS proposal 2. elements of the 1st contribution of the CNDD in 2003</p>	<p>Grenelle round table on integration conclusions of 27 May 2008</p>	<p>Proposals of the CNDD for the revision of the SNDD</p>
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<p>CHALLENGE 6 SOCIAL INTEGRATION, POPULATION AND MIGRATION</p>		<p>CHALLENGE 7 SOCIAL AND TERRITORIAL COHESION AND INTEGRATION POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION</p>
<p>Global Objective Create a society based on social inclusion by taking into consideration the solidarity between and within age groups, guarantee and increase populations' the quality of life as a prerequisite to sustainable individual well-being.</p>		<p>Global Objective Taking into account sustainable development entails renewing the social contract based on wider cohesion and more equitable distribution of wealth Make intra and inter age-group solidarity the base of the society, guarantee and increase the quality of life of populations as a prerequisite to individual well-being.</p>
<p><u>Objective 1</u> Endeavour, in keeping with the objective of the EU, to make a decisive headway in reducing the number of people exposed to poverty and social exclusion risks by 2010, by focusing notably on the need to reduce poverty among children.</p>		<p><u>Objective 1</u> Make a decisive headway in reducing the number of people exposed to poverty and social exclusion risks by 2010, by focusing notably on the need to reduce poverty among children.</p>
<p><u>Objective 2</u> Guarantee both a high degree of social and territorial cohesion within the EU and member States, and respect cultural diversity.</p>		<p><u>Objective 2</u> Guarantee a high degree of social and territorial cohesion, and ensure the inclusion of local specificities.</p>
<p><u>Objective 3</u> Significantly increase the presence of women and elderly workers in the job market to attain the set objectives and increase jobs for migrant workers by 2010.</p>	<p>10 Foster job seekers' access to appropriate means of transport.</p> <p>Make the inclusion of the most remote job seekers into the job market a separate aspect of the social</p>	<p><u>Objective 3</u> Develop public policy tools that guarantee the entire population's access to decent accommodation.</p> <p>Fight against energy insecurity, source of exclusion.</p> <p>(reminder of challenge 2 An urban social policy must guarantee the right of movement to all, as a pledge of communication and inclusion, and reduce forced movements)</p> <p><u>Objective 4</u> Fight against employment-related segregations:</p>

	<p>dialogue by giving workers unions an opportunity to set the dimension and modalities of this dialogue.</p> <p>5 foster recourse to the qualification contract for adult persons to be integrated and unqualified young people.</p> <p>7 seek solutions for young people dropping out of school without qualification.</p> <p>9 develop the range of solutions to fight against illiteracy.</p>	<p>Significantly increase the presence of women in the job market</p> <p>Intensify efforts in favour of the employment of young people and seniors</p> <p>Foster through employment the integration of all citizens, notably disabled persons.</p> <p>Participate in developing a government immigration policy, supplemented by policies aimed at strengthening the integration of migrants and their families, by also taking into account the economic dimension of migration</p>
<p><u>Objective 4</u> Continue developing a government immigration policy, supplemented by policies aimed at strengthening the integration of migrants and their families, by also taking into account the economic dimension of migration</p>		
<p><u>Objective 5</u> <i>Reduce the negative impact of globalisation for workers and members of their families.</i></p>	<p>3 rethink on governance and the territorial coordination of integration</p> <p>6 modernise integration organs via economic activities</p>	<p><u>Objective 5</u> <i>Reduce the negative impact of globalisation for workers and the regional and local social fabric,</i></p> <p>Promote alternative forms of economics (for example, social and integrated economics) that foster social cohesion and integration</p>
<p><u>Objective 6</u> Foster the employment of young people. Reinforce efforts geared aimed at reducing early school drop-outs by 10% and ensure that at least 85% of young 22 year-old people complete high-school education. By the end of 2007, all the young drop-outs in the job market should be offered, within six months, a job, internship, further training or other form of measure aimed at fostering their employment; this deadline should be reduced to a maximum of four months by 2010.</p>		See objective 4
<p><u>Objective 7</u> Increase the presence of disabled persons in the</p>		See objective 4

job market		
	12 ascertain the development of individual micro-credits	<u>Objective 6</u> ascertain the development of individual micro-credits
	1 reinforce the position of users or their representatives in areas pertaining to them	<u>objective 7</u> reinforce the position of users or their representatives in areas pertaining to them (see general principle of governance)

<p>Source documents: 1. EU SDS proposal 2. elements of the 1st contribution of the CNDD in 2003</p>	<p>Grenelle round table on the environment document of 26 October 2007</p>	<p>Proposals of the CNDD for the revision of the SNDD</p>
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<p>Not actually existing in the SEDD</p>	<p>Not actually part of the Grenelle round table on integration</p>	<p>CHALLENGE 8 GLOBALISATION AND ECONOMIC CHALLENGES</p>
<p><u>Global Objective (continuation of challenge 7)</u> Actively promote sustainable development across countries and ensure that internal and external policies of the European Union are compatible with worldwide sustainable development and with international commitments it has taken.</p>		<p><u>Global Objective</u> Actively promote sustainable development principles across countries and ensure that French policies contribute to the sustainable development of Europe and the world</p>
<p><u>Objective 1</u> Include issues related to sustainable development in the internal and external policies of the EU, including foreign policies and common security, notably by setting it as part of the cooperation objectives for bilateral and multilateral development</p> <p><i>Ensure that all public actors in sustainable development (aid organisations, Bretton Woods institutions, regional development banks, governments, local administrations) benchmark their contributions with one of the Millennium objectives to make sure their efforts are properly directed and reported annually.</i></p>		<p><u>Objective 1</u> Ensure the integration of issues related to sustainable development in all French cooperation and development policies</p> <p><u>Objective 2</u> Ensure that all actions implemented by public development actors (aid organisations, Bretton Woods institutions, regional development banks, governments, local administrations) comply with sustainable development principles</p>
<p><u>Objective 2</u> Contribute for better international environmental governance, notably as part of the follow-up of the conclusions of the 2005 Summit, and the reinforcement of multilateral environmental agreements (MEA).</p>		<p><u>Objective 3</u> Contribute for better international environmental governance, notably as part of the follow-up of the conclusions of the 2005 Summit, and the reinforcement of multilateral environmental agreements (MEA).</p>
		<p><u>Objective 4</u> Increase financial inflows investing in sustainable development; in this regard, implement all national and international public and private funds-mobilisation mechanisms</p>

		Promote micro-projects that comply with sustainable development principles
<u>Objective 3</u> Foster sustainable development within the framework of WTO negotiations in accordance with the preamble of the Marrakesh Agreement to set up the World Trade Organisation		<u>Objective 5</u> Foster sustainable development within the framework of WTO negotiations Include within the framework of WTO negotiations the application of regulations set by the ILO, the integration of environmental charges in economic calculations Ensure that private agreements with the WTO are not contrary to nations' sustainable development strategies.
<u>Objective 4</u> <i>Increase financial inflows investing in sustainable development; in this regard, implement all national and international public and private funds-mobilisation mechanisms</i>		Group objective 4
<u>Objective 5</u> <i>Ensure that within WTO negotiations, the liberalisation of services in the environmental sector does not go contrary to the development and implementation of sustainable development strategies, preserves the implementation of worldwide public service management and protection of public property and guarantees economic, social and cultural rights</i>		Group objective 5
<u>Objective 6</u> <i>Integrate the respect of social protection principles and regulations enacted by the ILO in the development of WTO regulations</i>		Group objective 5
<u>Objective 7</u> <i>Review international maritime laws and IMO functioning regulations</i>		<u>Objective 6</u> Review international maritime laws and IMO functioning regulations to make it more compatible with SD objectives

<p>Source documents: 1. EU SDS proposal 2. elements of the 1st contribution of the CNDD in 2003</p>	<p>Grenelle round table on the environment document of 26 October 2007</p>	<p>Proposals of the CNDD for the revision of the SNDD</p>
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<p>Challenge 7 REDUCE POVERTY ACROSS COUNTRIES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES</p>	<p>not part of the Grenelle round table on integration</p>	<p>Challenge 9 REDUCE POVERTY AND INEQUALITY ACROSS COUNTRIES</p>
		<p>Global Objective Fight against inequality among nations</p>
<p>Objective 1 Achieve major steps towards attaining the objectives set at international level, for which the EU has made commitments, notably those stipulated in the Millennium Declaration and those concluded in the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg in 2002 and related processes, such as the Monterrey Consensus on development funding, the Doha Programme for Development and the Paris Declaration on aid harmonisation</p> <p><i>Involve French partners in achieving Millennium objectives by jointly publishing their</i></p>		<p>Objective 1 Involve France and its partners in programmes aimed at fighting inequalities and reducing poverty in keeping with international commitments and implement mechanisms for the joint publication of objectives</p>

<p>-Objective 2 <i>Ensure the dominance of the right of populations to potable water, nutrition and healthcare, and avoid the creation of scales of rights prioritising the logic of the liberalisation of exchanges over the logic of social and environmental regulation</i></p>		<p>Objective 2 Give priority to the logic of the liberalisation of exchanges of the rights of populations to basic needs:</p> <p>Potable water, by giving priority to the <i>objective of reducing by half by 2015 the number of people not having access to potable water.</i></p> <p>To energy, notably clean energy, To education To healthcare</p> <p>Meet nutrition challenges and promote, as a priority, a food policy addressing the needs of each inhabitant of the planet</p>
<p><u>Objective 3</u> Increase the volume of aids to 0.7%, the gross national income (GNI) by 2015 and attain the intermediate objective of 0.56% by 2010.</p>		<p><u>Objective 3</u> Reinforce the efficiency, coherence and quality of French aid policies, agreement with European Union policies and ensure the funding Report the achievement using performance indicators</p>
<p><u>Objective 4</u> <i>Reduce every four years by one-sixth the number of people not having access to potable water and sanitation or who do not have the means to provide for them. This aims at attaining the Millennium objective which is to reduce by 2015 the population concerned by half</i></p> <p><i>Contribute equitably to the doubling of international investments made in developing countries in the water sector</i> <i>Give incentives to governments of each developing country to develop a national water-access policy aimed at attaining the Millennium objective in their countries</i></p>		<p>See objective 2</p>
<p><u>Objective 5</u> <i>Include sustainable development issues in all external EU policies,</i></p>		
<p><u>Objective 6</u> <i>Ensure that France is not only "reactive" in international negotiations but also have a say on</i></p>		

<i>the agenda, enunciating problems and the range of solutions suggested</i>		
<u>Objective 7</u> <i>Develop strategic thinking on sustainable development with our French-speaking partners</i> <i>Make the Francophonie (Community of French-speaking countries) the arena par excellence for the spread, dissemination and implementation of issues related to sustainable development</i>		<u>Objective 4</u> Make the Francophonie the arena par excellence for the spread, dissemination and implementation of issues related to sustainable development Develop strategic thinking on sustainable development with our French-speaking partners