XIXth London Group meeting
12-14 November 2013

Environmental Goods and Services Sector

French experience

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Methodology

EGSS definition (scope)

Data basis on products by domains (CPF code)*(CEPA, CReMA)

Using structural business statistics (SBS)

Production  Employment  Value added

Using customs data

Exports
The green jobs scope

Categories I & II represent the low-carbon intensive sector (LCIS) 43 – 66% of employment

- Output is low carbon intensive (green sector)
- Occupational activity is directed towards reducing GHG

Example: Worker in solar plant, R&D activity in energy efficiency

Category III

- Output is high carbon intensive (brown sector)
- Occupational activity is directed towards reducing GHG

Example: Chemist developing alternative fertilizers

Category IV

- Output is high carbon intensive (brown sector)
- Occupational activity is NOT directed towards reducing GHG

Example: Steelworker – steel is supplied to windmill

Categories III & IV represent the high-carbon intensive sector (HCIS) 34 – 57% of employment

Champ : UE25
Environnemental employment
1997-2011

Indice base 100 en 1997

Emploi dans les éco-activités
166
(453 700 ETP)

Part de l'emploi dans les éco-activités
1,8%

Emploi intérieur total
112
(25 343 000 ETP)

Note : 2010 semi-définitif (sd) - 2011 provisoire (p)
Source : SOeS (comptes des éco-activités)
Green economy
Relationship between EGSS and the green economy

- The EGSS scope does not include the whole activities of the green economy.

- The scope of EGSS is extended to "peripherical" activities which support the environmental protection or the natural resources management: drinking water supply, rail transports, building (isolation), etc.

- Employment in green economy activities: 1,004,800 emplois (FTE) in 2011 versus 453,700 in the EGSS scope.

- Advantages: broader scope (convenient to national concerns), better accounting of adapted products (e.g. compact fluorescent light bulb, condensing boilers, etc.).

- Shortcomings: scope instability (adapted products), no international comparisons, no long period follow-up.

- Concept (emerging) of "greening jobs". Broader scope (3.6 millions in France).
Les activités de l’économie verte : 1 004 800 emplois en 2011

Production et distribution

- 35 200 emplois d’eau
- 37 000 emplois Gestion des espaces verts

Transports (Grenelle)
- construction d’infrastructures ferroviaires;
- fabrication de matériels ferroviaires roulants;
- ...
- 150 000 emplois

Autres activités
- construction (isolation des ouvertures, étanchéification,...)
- fabrication de produits industriels (chaudières à condensation, lampes fluocompactes,...)
- 328 900 emplois

Protection de l’environnement
Pollution de l’air, gestion des déchets,
assainissement, réhabilitation des sols et eaux,
nature, paysage et biodiversité

Gestion des ressources
Gestion durable de la ressource en eau,
récupération, maîtrise de l’énergie, énergies

Activités transversales
Services généraux publics, recherche et développement, ingénierie

Activités périphériques

Éco-activités : 1 004 800 emplois
Main issues

- The French results on EGSS are not totally consistent to the CEPA/CReMA classifications.
  - Transversal activities: R&D, engineering, administrative activities need to be broken down between environmental protection and resources management.

- Adapted products: the scope is not stabilized due to the the définition used (not clear and precise enough).
  - Integrating into the adapted products category those which are less pollutant at the stage of their production (in the SEEA, the issue is tackled only by the uses and discarding).
  - Goods made with recycled plastic, retreated tyres
  - Need to update the list of adapted products periodically: in particular when adapted products conform to general standards of production.

- Indirect activities (employment) issue: not included in France.
  - Sales of renewable energy products. Which position should be adopted?
Going further

- Establishing an (indicative) list of products which would be classified in terms of CEPA/CReMA to make it possible international comparisons.

- Wish to have a guide at disposal → defining a common scope for the European reporting (UE regulation n° 691/2011).
Main users of EGSS results

The main preoccupation in France is to analyze and foster the potential impacts of green economy on employment. Two major developments may be mentioned:

- Quaterly dashboard on green economy impacts containing 6 EGSS indicators (+ regular publications).
  ⇒ Stakeholders in the French Ministry in charge of Sustainable Development (SD)

- National Observatory of green economy employment and jobs
  ⇒ Conducted by SOeS. Consisting of SD and Economy Ministries representatives, Insee, other statistical or research public organisms, notably in the employment field.
Thank you for your attention