

Activities undertaken by France with a view to implementing actions set out in
the Batumi Action for Cleaner Air.

- Please find below 5 key activities continued by France.

First key activity:

1. Country or organization:

France

2. Title of the activity:

National review of air pollutant emissions by sector (Action 1)

3. Description of the activity :

The Interprofessional Technical Centre for Air Pollution Studies (CITEPA) publishes every year, at the request of the ministry of Environment, a national review of air pollutant emissions by sector.

4. Expected outcome:

Better identifying air pollutant emissions by sector

5. Partners :

CITEPA (Interprofessional Technical Centre for Air Pollution Studies)
<http://www.citepa.org/fr/>

6. Contact point :

Mrs. Pascale VIZY.
French ministry for an ecological transition.
pascale.vizy @developpement-durable.gouv.fr
Tel : +33 1 40 81 93 44

Second key activity:

1. Country or organization:

France

2. Title of the activity:

National platform for forecasting air quality (Action 5, 19 & 21)

3. Description of the activity :

The National Institute for Industrial Environment and Risks (INERIS) develops for ten years the system PREV'AIR.

It is a national platform for forecasting air quality. This is a component of the French system of monitoring and managing air quality, in addition to information provided by the measurement networks and observation "physical" managed by accredited Associations for the Air Quality Monitoring (AASQA).

In France, thanks to a network of 650 stations of fixed measurements managed by these AASQA, it is possible to monitor the air quality on the territory, mainly in urban areas.

The PREVAIR platform, developed and managed daily by INERIS, is the brainchild of a consortium integrating alongside INERIS, Météo France, CNRS and LCSQA (Central Laboratory for Monitoring Quality air). It is based on the results of numerical simulations and observations from the field to predict and map concentrations of regulated pollutants. The system PREV'AIR was set up in 2003 to deliver these daily forecasts and air quality maps at different spatial scales through its website.

Information delivered in English:

<http://www.prevair.org/en/index.php>

4. Expected outcome:

Distributing daily forecasts and air quality maps at different spatial scales.

5. Partners :

INERIS (National Institute for Industrial Environment and Risks), Météo France, CNRS and LCSQA

<http://www.ineris.fr/>

<http://www2.prevair.org/>

<http://www.lcsqa.org/>

6. Contact point :

Mrs. Pascale VIZY.

French ministry for an ecological transition.

[pascale.vizy @developpement-durable.gouv.fr](mailto:pascale.vizy@developpement-durable.gouv.fr)

Tel : +33 1 40 81 93 44

Third key activity:

1. Country or organization:

France

2. Title of the activity:

Less polluting transport system (Action 12)

3. Description of the activity :

The French government is committed through the Mobility Orientation Law (24 Decembre 2019) to strengthen the Energy Transition Law for Green Growth (17 August 2015). This law accelerates the transformation of the French fleet by imposing renewal of public fleets of individual and collective transportation.

The Law makes a Low Emission Zone compulsory where exceedances of air quality limit values by the end of 2020.

4. Expected outcome:

Accelerating the creation of Low Emission Zones (LEZ) within dense areas where transport is responsible of NO2 emissions mainly. Thus, 7 new low emission zones will be soon implemented. In december 2020, around 5 million people were living within a LEZ. With these new LEZ, around 9 million people will live within LEZ.

5. Partners :

Local governments

6. Contact point :

Mrs. Pascale VIZY.
French ministry for an ecological transition.
pascale.vizy @developpement-durable.gouv.fr
Tel : +33 1 40 81 93 44

Fourth key activity:

1. Country or organization:

France

2. Title of the activity:

National plan to reduce air pollutant emissions (Action 8, 9, 14, 16, 22, 23 & 39)

3. Description of the activity :

The energy transition law for green growth published in 2015 increased consideration of air quality in the planning documents. Since now, the mobility orientation law published in December 2019 introduced numbers of policies aiming at reducing traffic and converting old polluting vehicles. Currently France is updating its national plan to reduce air pollutant emissions (PREPA) which must permit to assess pollutant emissions reductions for 2025 and 2030 for 5 pollutants : NOx, PM2.5, NH3, SO2, COVNM. For each sector of the economy, It will define prioritized and evaluated actions to achieve them. France has put in place numerous action in favor of reducing emissions in road transport and other ways of transportation since 2015, in industry sector and in residential sector but has also worked with actors of agriculture sector to improve ways of doing in agricultural practices. These examples of good practices were published to be easily accessible (<https://librairie.ademe.fr/produire-autrement/4044-guide-des-bonnes-pratiques-agricoles-pour-l-amelioration-de-la-qualite-de-l-air-9791029714917.html>),
In accordance with the PREPA, local plans are put in place and updated each 5 years.

4. Expected outcome:

Reducing pollutant emissions for 2025 and 2030

5. Partners :

6. Contact point :

Mrs. Pascale VIZY.

French ministry for an ecological transition.

pascale.vizy @developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Tel : +33 1 40 81 93 44

Fifth key activity:

1. Country or organization:

France

2. Title of the activity:

Conversion of old polluting vehicles (Action 11)

3. Description of the activity :

There are mainly two tools in France to encourage conversion of old vehicles : financial assistance and the establishment of low-emission zones.

First, two policies are in place to facilitate the purchase of a new low-emission vehicle. There is the ecological bonus (in french "Bonus écologique") which is an aid of a maximum amount of 7 000 € for the purchase of a new or used electric vehicle or a new rechargeable hybrid vehicle. The conversion bonus (in french "Prime à la conversion") helps individuals or professionals to buy a new or used vehicle in exchange for scrapping an old one (up to 5000€). Moreover, regions, departments and EPCIs (public inter-municipality cooperation establishments) have mechanisms to assist in the purchase of less polluting vehicles.

Second, France is setting up low-emission zones as voluntary tools before the the mobility orientation law published in December 2019 then on an obligatory basis for territories which are concerned by exceeding pollutants european limit values. These zones use the Crit'Air sticker ("Vignettes Crit'Air") system introduced in July 2016 (more than 18 million stickers have been issued to date). In addition to the four low emission zones deployed (Paris, Métropole du Grand Paris, Grenoble and Lyon), the mobility orientation law (in french "loi d'orientation des mobilités") has established seven other zones. The climate resilience law (in french "loi climat-résilience") currently under discussion in parliament should create 33 additional zones by 2025.

France also encourages modal shift towards less polluting mobility (bicycle, train, etc.).

4. Expected outcome:

Reducing pollutant emissions due to transportation

5. Partners :

Local governments

6. Contact point :

Mrs. Pascale VIZY.

French ministry for an ecological transition.

pascale.vizy @developpement-durable.gouv.fr

Tel : +33 1 40 81 93 44