

Grenelle Environment Forum (France)

Source: OECD (2016), *Pilot database on stakeholder engagement practices in regulatory policy*, <http://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/measuring-regulatory-performance.htm>.

Provider of information	Answers
Organisation	Ministry of the Environment, Energy and the Sea
Division	Department of the Commissioner-General for Sustainable Development (Commissariat général au développement durable (CGDD)) Sustainable Development Department (Délégation au développement durable (DDD))
Name (optional)	
Overview of the practice	Answers
Name of practice	Grenelle Environment Forum
If available, please provide links that provide further information about the practice or attach documents.	Information on the Grenelle Environment Forum and the implementation process of policy measures identified through the practice at the website of the French Ministry of the Environment, Energy and the Sea: http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Le-Grenelle-de-l-environnement-de-.html
Is this practice ongoing or was it applied only during a limited amount of time/at one specific occasion?	Practice applied at one specific occasion However, the Grenelle Environment Forum served as a model for similar multi-stakeholder consultation processes, e.g. the "Grenelle of the Sea" process that was conducted between 2009 and 2012, the Grenelle on social integration (2007), or the Grenelle on radio broadcasting (2009). The Grenelle Environment Forum has also led to some institutional reforms has led to an institutionalisation of multi-stakeholder consultation processes on environmental matters, e.g. through the National Council of Ecological Transition (Conseil national de la transition écologique (CNTE) and annual environmental conferences (Conférences environnementales) (for details please see p. 39f.).
In what year was the practice launched?	2007
Was the practice updated/reformed since then? If yes, when and how has it evolved over time?	No. However, the Grenelle Environment Forum served as a model for similar multi-stakeholder consultation processes, e.g. the "Grenelle of the Sea" process that was conducted between 2009 and 2012, the Grenelle on social integration (2007), or the Grenelle on radio broadcasting (2009).
Please describe the practice, including information on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features of the practice that you consider its key strengths • Key challenges faced during the implementation of the practice • Main results of the practice. 	The Grenelle Environment Forum consultation process was conducted by the French government between 2007 and 2012. It brought together the central government and representatives of civil society in order to draw up a road map for ecology, and sustainable development and planning. The aim was to establish an action plan of concrete and quantifiable measures that would meet with the broadest possible agreement among participants. Policy measures were identified through an extensive consultation process following a "five-stakeholder governance" approach : Between mid-July and the end of September 2007, five collegial bodies were set up, made up of trade unions, employers, non-governmental organisations, local authorities and public service representatives respectively. Members of these 5 collegial bodies formed six working groups, dealing respectively with climate change,

biodiversity, environment and health, sustainable production and consumption, environmental democracy, and environmental growth and economic instruments. Each working group identified operational proposals to respond to current problems and issues, indicated impediments of any possible kind facing its implementation, as well as the resources needed to eliminate them.

Between the end of September and mid-October 2007, a wide-ranging consultation process based on the proposals of these working groups took place through an internet platform open to the public at large, through public meetings held mainly in the regions of France, and with Parliament. On 24-26 October 2007, four roundtables of negotiations were held between representatives of the five collegial bodies on four main topics: fighting climate change, protecting and managing biodiversity and natural habitats, protecting health and the environment while stimulating the economy, and establishing an ecologically-responsible democracy. As a result, the President of the Republic announced 268 commitments to be implemented in a variety of fields.

Following the consultation process, the French government set up 34 committees as well as a great number of additional working groups charged with drawing up concrete measures designed to ensure that the commitments announced were met.

A bill for environmental programming was passed by parliament in June 2009. The act known as the loi Grenelle 1 identifies major lines of action and reveals the decisions taken, placing on a legislative footing the commitments reached in October 2007. The funding and precise procedures for giving effect to the arrangements set out in the loi Grenelle 1 were itemised in the finance law for 2009 and in a second law known as Grenelle 2 passed by parliament in June 2010. In total, almost 450 legal provisions and about 70 tax provisions were adopted following the Grenelle Environment Forum.

Main strengths of the practice according to the French government include:

- Concrete measures have resulted from the process (e.g. the adoption of new laws).
- The national mobilisation of stakeholders during the consultation process and strong political support have contributed to a change in awareness and consideration of environmental issues.
- Resulting policy commitments were ambitious.
- The multi-stakeholder consultation allowed for a constructive dialogue between stakeholders with varying political positions on the issues discussed.
- Following the Grenelle Environment Forum, stakeholder engagement has become essential in the development of environmental public policy.
- The resulting law "Grenelle I" has been adopted by parliament almost unanimously.

In addition, OECD (2009) cites the following positive conclusions on the regional debates from Laville (2007):

- A nationwide debate was conducted at the local level, preserving the diversity of the regions while at the same time not hijacking the discussions by purely local issues.
- The Grenelle Environment Forum operated on the principle of consensus, i.e. consensus was sought in the discussions, or at any rate notice was taken of dissent.

Main challenges during the implementation of the practice according to the French government include:

- No consensus between stakeholders was reached on a number of particularly sensitive issues, such as nuclear energy.
- Low levels of engagement of members of parliament in the early stages of the process.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The delay in the implementation of certain tax measures, such as the carbon tax or the "eco-duty" for heavy goods vehicles (a performance-based charge on heavy goods vehicle traffic) has delayed the implementation of some measures adopted through the Grenelle process (see also Court of Audit 2012). • The law "Grenelle 2" was considered less ambitious than the law "Grenelle 1". • Since 2010, the political and civic engagement in the implementation process of the Grenelle measures has slowed down due to the global economic and financial crisis. <p>According to the French government, some of these challenges have been addressed through the environmental conferences (see p. 40 "Additional comments and information").</p> <p>OECD (2009) also cites the following reservations from Laville (2007):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The time for consultations at the local level was considered to be very short by participants, and no order of priority was established among the proposals at the workshops. • The level of participation by women in the debates was very low. More generally, no clear rules had been established to ensure maximum diversity among participants.
Please provide specific details or examples to illustrate the practice (including supporting links and documents).	<p>Official documentation of the work of the working groups, public meetings, the list of commitments resulting from the consultation process and reports on the implementation of the measures adopted can be found at:</p> <p>http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/La-genese-du-Grenelle-de-l.html (right-hand side of the page)</p>
What stage(s) in the process of policy making does the practice relate to? (Please tick all that apply)	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early-stage in the development of regulations (before draft)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Later-stage in the development of regulations (during draft)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Implementation (incl. transparency/accessibility)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Ex-post evaluation of regulations</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Review of regulatory policy</p>
What were the objectives of the practice?	<p>The Grenelle Environment Forum brought together the central government and representatives of civil society in order to draw up a road map for ecology, and sustainable development and planning. The aim was to establish an action plan of concrete and quantifiable measures that would meet with the broadest possible agreement among participants.</p>
Main actors involved in the practice	Answers
Responsible authority	Ministry of the Environment, Energy and the Sea
Country	France
Level of government (e.g. national/regional/municipal level)	<p>National government, regional government, municipal government</p> <p>Local authorities were represented in one of the five collegial bodies that drew up initial proposals for policy measures. The different levels of government also cooperated during the implementation of the Grenelle measures.</p>
Were partners involved in preparing, implementing or evaluating the practice? If yes, please list the partners and describe their involvement.	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The company Ernst & Young co-ordinated the work of the evaluation committee that reviewed the Grenelle Environment Forum process.</p> <p>In addition, the Boston Consulting Group conducted a study on the impact of the Grenelle measures.</p>

Stakeholder involvement	Answers
Which methods were used to involve stakeholders for the practice?	<p>The six working groups that prepared the proposals forming the basis for the consultation process consisted of members from five collegial bodies with equal size, namely the central government, local authorities, NGOs, employers and trade unions.</p> <p>During the consultation process on the proposals drawn up by the working groups, different consultation channels were used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government took stock of the opinions of the various advisory boards, institutions or bodies, including parliament: 31 councils and committees were consulted, while parliament debated them on 3 October in the National Assembly and on 4 October in the Senate. • 19 public meetings were held in different French regions from 5-22 October 2007. Any citizen could take part on application to the prefecture of the Department concerned. These gatherings were often preceded by workshops chaired by prominent local people to give a first opinion concerning the proposals and conclusions of the national working groups. Experts also took part in these workshops, examining and commenting on each of the proposals of the national working groups and placing them in a local context. Their work was then submitted and discussed at the plenary sessions that were open to the general public. These regional meetings were attended by almost 17 000 participants, including elected representatives, people representing the economic, social and voluntary sectors or ordinary citizens. • Citizens were able to comment on and suggest amendments to the proposals of the working groups on an online platform from 28 September to 14 October. The website had 72 000 visits and over 11 000 contributions published in 17 days.
Which stakeholder groups were involved?	<p>Five stakeholder groups were represented in the collegial bodies and working groups to develop and implement policy proposals: trade unions, employers, non-governmental organisations, local authorities and public service representatives.</p> <p>Organisations that were part of the collegial bodies were selected on the basis of their representativeness of the respective groups, e.g. the number of citizens and businesses they represented and what expertise they had.</p> <p>The general public could provide comments and amendments on the policy proposals developed by working groups through an online platform and public meetings.</p> <p>In addition, the advice and opinion of experts, various advisory boards, institutions or bodies, including parliament were sought in the consultation process.</p>
How were stakeholders notified of the engagement opportunity?	<p>Different civil society organisations helped to mobilise stakeholder engagement in the Grenelle process. Furthermore, the Grenelle Environment Forum attracted a lot of media coverage and high-level political support (including from the Head of State).</p>
What inputs were received from stakeholders (e.g., brief comments, position papers)?	<p>Levels of participation in the public meetings were high. In total, over 15 000 people took part in the regional meetings, including elected representatives, economic, social or community actors and individual citizens.</p> <p>More than 11 000 contributions were received through the online platform.</p> <p>The content and format of comments received varied strongly.</p>
How were inputs from stakeholders used and by whom?	<p>The Grenelle Environment Forum relied heavily on the input of stakeholders and the general public, including the elaboration of the initial propositions, the public consultation to refine these propositions and the roundtable negotiations to draw up the 268 policy measures. The government only intervened at the final stage of the process during the finalisation of the commitments.</p>

<p>Was participation limited? If yes, please describe the selection mechanism.</p>	<p>No.</p> <p>The general public could participate in the consultation process through public meetings and an online consultation platform.</p>
<p>Was there a mechanism to ensure balanced representation among stakeholder groups? If yes, please describe the mechanism.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>In all phases of the Grenelle process, the five different groups represented in the collegial bodies needed to be represented equally. In addition, experts in the respective policy areas for which measures were discussed (e.g. representatives from consumer associations) were also represented. This equilibrium between the different collegial bodies has been well observed in the proposition and negotiation phase of the measures. During the implementation phase, all five collegial bodies were represented as well, although public service representatives and employers were more strongly represented than the other groups.</p> <p>Moreover, the French government chose to include average-sized towns for the public meetings so as to be more accessible to those citizens who are not always well served by the communication links of the major cities, and to reach out to representatives from rural areas.</p> <p>At the same time, a 2007 government report on the Grenelle Environment Forum noted that the level of participation by women in the debates was very low. More generally, no clear rules had been established to ensure maximum diversity among participants.</p>
<p>Was supporting material made available to stakeholders? If yes, what kind?</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Supporting documents became more detailed over the course of the different phases of the Grenelle Environment Forum. For example, the documents made available for the public consultation over the internet contained a synthesis of the results of the previous phases that elaborated initial proposals for policy measures.</p>
<p>Was ICT used for the practice? If yes, how?</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Citizens were able to comment on and suggest amendments to the proposals of the working groups on the website forum from 28 September to 14 October.</p>
<p>Was information on the process and the outcomes of the practice collected? If yes, what did it include?</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Official documentation on the work of the working groups, public meetings, the list of 268 commitments resulting from the consultation process and reports on the implementation of the measures adopted are available online.</p>
<p>Was this information made publicly available? If yes, where could it be accessed? Please provide a web link or copies of the relevant documents.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The material can be found at:</p> <p>http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/La-genese-du-Grenelle-de-l.html (right-hand side of the page)</p> <p>For various evaluations and reports that track implementation progress, please see the section “Outputs and evaluation of the practice”).</p>
<p>Was feedback provided to participating stakeholders? If yes, please describe how.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Official reports of the outcomes of the public meetings throughout France and the public consultation over the internet are available online.</p> <p>In addition, the French President presented the first conclusions of the Grenelle Environment Forum on 25 October</p>

	2007 at the Elysée Palace, in the presence of José Manuel Barroso, president of the European Commission, Al Gore and Wangari Maathai (recipient of the Nobel Peace prize), as well as the French government and participants of the Grenelle Environment Forum.
Development and implementation	Answers
How long did the development and implementation take?	The preparation and implementation of the consultation process have been executed in a short timeframe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • July-September 2007: Launch of the consultation phase in working groups to develop initial proposals • September-October 2007: Nation-wide consultation on the proposals • October 2007: Roundtable negotiations and decisions taken.
Which resources were needed to develop and set up the practice initially (i.e., staff, budget etc.)?	Initially, the coordination and consultation for the project was carried out by the office of the Minister for Sustainable Development.
Which resources were needed to implement the practice (e.g., staff and budget per consultation)?	As of 2008, a team of about 10 people in the Department of the Commissioner-General for Sustainable Development was in charge of the Grenelle Environment Forum, with the support of all Directorates-General of the ministry. A contact person was designated in each directorate to liaise with the Commissioner-General and their directorate.
What challenges were encountered during development and implementation and how were they overcome?	The French government identified two challenges in the implementation of the Grenelle process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that concrete results were achieved. In order to overcome this challenge, a follow-up process for the implementation of the commitments identified was set up. • Ensure that dialogue between the government and stakeholders on environmental issues is continued. For that purpose, the CNDDGE (now CNTE) has been established (please see below). <p>In addition, OECD (2009) cites the following challenges from Laville (2007):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The time for consultations at the local level was considered to be very short by participants, and no order of priority was established among the proposals at the workshops. • The level of participation by women in the debates was very low. More generally, no clear rules had been established to ensure maximum diversity among participants. <p>According to the French government, the lacking diversity of public participation has been addressed through the work of a working group established as a result of the Grenelle process, which included various initiatives to raise awareness and educate the general public on environmental issues and sustainable development.</p>
Has the practice been tested before implementation? If yes, please describe.	No.
Outputs and evaluation of the practice	Answers
Did the implementation of the stakeholder engagement practice lead to any new policies, reviews of existing policies, changes in policy design or structural reforms?	Following the consultation process, the French government set up 34 committees as well as a great number of additional working groups including representatives from the five collegial bodies charged with drawing up concrete measures designed to ensure that the commitments announced were met. <p>A bill for environmental programming was passed by parliament in June 2009. The act known as the loi Grenelle 1 identifies major lines of action and reveals the decisions taken, placing on a legislative footing the commitments reached in October 2007. The funding and precise procedures for giving effect to the arrangements set out in the loi Grenelle 1 were itemised in the finance law for 2009 (December 2008) and in a second law known as Grenelle 2 passed by parliament in June 2010. In total, almost 450 legal provisions and about 70 tax provisions were adopted following the Grenelle Environment Forum.</p>

	<p>As of October 2010, 77% of the 268 commitments resulting from the Environment Forum were implemented or being implemented, and the implementation of additional 19% of the commitments were initiated, but in need of remobilisation or reorientation. In 2012, decrees of implementation for 86% of the Grenelle measures were published.</p> <p>An overview of how the policy reforms resulting from the Grenelle Environment forum have influenced the everyday life of citizens can be accessed here: http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Le-Grenelle-de-l-environnement-au.html</p> <p>The Grenelle Environment Forum has also led to some institutional reforms:</p> <p>The Economic and Social Council (Conseil Économique et Social (CES)) was reformed in 2010 to be the French Economic, Social and Environmental Council (Conseil Économique, Social et Environnemental (CESE)). The CESE is a constitutional consultative assembly promoting cooperation between different socio-professional interest groups and ensuring they are part of the process of shaping and reviewing public policy. The Council consists of 140 members for economic matters and social dialogue, 60 members for social and territorial cohesion and community life, and 33 members for environmental and nature conservation.</p> <p>In addition, a national committee for sustainable development and of the Grenelle process ("Comité national du développement durable et du Grenelle de l'Environnement (CNDDGE)", chaired by the Minister of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Territorial Development composed of members of the five collegial bodies had been established. Its objective was to ensure and monitor the implementation of the commitments that were the result of the Grenelle Environment Forum, as well as to contribute to the development and monitoring of national strategies for sustainable development and biodiversity.</p> <p>This body has been replaced by the National Council of Ecological Transition (Conseil national de la transition écologique (CNTE)) in 2012. The Council is consulted on legislative drafts related to environmental matters, provides opinions on environmental policies and may comment on any matter relating to ecological transition and sustainable environment. The Council is informed annually on progress of the ecological transition on the basis of national performance indicators. The Council is composed of 50 members representing national government, subnational governments, trade unions, employers, environmental NGOs, civil society and members of parliament, including the President of CESE.</p> <p>All reports and opinions of the Council can be found at http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Le-conseil-national-de-la-42513.html.</p>
<p>Was the impact of using the practice quantified? If yes, please provide key results of the quantification.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Different evaluations of the Grenelle Environment Forum by the government as well as external institutions have been conducted (please see below). These publications contain various figures and quantitative results of the different measures taken as a result of the Grenelle Environment Forum.</p>
<p>Has the practice been evaluated internally by the government? If yes, what methods were used for evaluation and what were the conclusions? If possible, please attach documents related to the documentation of the evaluation or provide a link.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>The Grenelle Environment Forum was evaluated by the government in 2010. The evaluation was conducted by the presidents of the working groups who drew up the original proposals that had formed the basis for the consultation, and received methodological and co-ordination support from the consulting company Ernst & Young. Assessments were made on the basis of information provided by government departments. Each of the 268 commitments was classified in one of the following four categories: "implemented", "currently being implemented", "initiated, but in need</p>

	<p>of remobilisation or reorientation”, and “relevance to be redefined” (for commitments that were not implemented due to the fact that they did not correspond to existing needs anymore). The full report can be accessed here: http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Evaluation_Grenelle_Rapport_Final.pdf</p> <p>Between 2009 and 2012, the government also submitted annual reports on the implementation of the Grenelle Environment Forum commitments to the parliament. All annual reports to parliament, as well as additional government reports on the implementation of the Grenelle Environment Forum commitments and external evaluations of the Grenelle Environment Forum can be accessed here: http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/L-evaluation-du-Grenelle-de-l.html</p> <p>Overall, the evaluations draw positive conclusions regarding the impact of the Grenelle Environment Forum, as most commitments have been implemented in practice and led to policy changes promoting sustainable development in France.</p>
<p>Has the practice been evaluated externally by other actors? If yes, who did the evaluation, what methods were used for evaluation and what were the conclusions? If possible, please attach documents related to the documentation of the evaluation or provide a link.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>A report by the Fondation Nicolas Hublot of June 2010 reviews the consultation process and the involvement of stakeholders during the Grenelle Environment Forum and during the implementation of the 268 commitments. It mentions that during the implementation phase, the equilibrium between the five main stakeholder groups represented by the collegial bodies has not been maintained in committees, and that decision-making processes were less transparent.</p> <p>The Economic, Social and Environmental Council (CESE) released an evaluation report of the Grenelle Environment Forum in 2012. The report praises the pro-environment dynamic and the multi-stakeholder approach of the project, and calls for a preservation of the achievements of the project and a relaunch of the (recently fading) dynamic created through the Grenelle Environment Forum in order to support efforts to promote sustainable development.</p> <p>The Boston Consulting Group published some key results of an analysis of the estimated economic, social and environmental impacts of the measures implemented following the Grenelle Environment Forum. The Group points to estimated gains, but also to measures that could be extended and improved.</p> <p>Furthermore, parliament (the Assemblée nationale) released reports on the implementation of the law “Grenelle 1” (2011) and “Grenelle 2” (2012). The French Court of Audit released a report on the budgetary and fiscal impact of the Grenelle Environment Forum, and State Councillor (Conseiller d’Etat) Bettina Laville released a report on the transparency of the public consultation processes conducted as part of the Grenelle Environment Forum in 2007.</p>
<p>Additional comments and information</p>	<p>Answers</p>
<p>Is there any more information or documentation that would be valuable to share in relation to the practice?</p>	<p>In order to respond to the recent slowdown of political and civic engagement, annual conferences (Conférences environnementales) have been held since 2012 by the French government to revive dialogue on environmental issues.</p> <p>These conferences bring together the members of CNTE to discuss environmental matters, define annual roadmaps for environmental policy and monitor progress in reaching environmental goals identified in previous years.</p> <p>The conferences are considered as a useful tool for exchange of knowledge and opinions by the government, and have catalysed the development of new environmental policies and laws. As a result of the conferences held between 2012 and 2014, 396 policy measures have been drawn up. Ca. 80% of these measures have been completed or are currently being completed.</p> <p>Further information on the conferences are available at http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/-La-conference-environnementale,7894-.html.</p>

Crosslinks to OECD principles and databases	Answers
<p>Related further OECD material</p>	<p>OECD (2015): Regulatory Policy Outlook 2015: http://www.oecd.org/regreform/oecd-regulatory-policy-outlook-2015-9789264238770-en.htm</p> <p>OECD (2015), Regulatory Policy Outlook 2015. Companion Volume: http://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy-in-perspective-9789264241800-en.htm</p> <p>OECD (2010), Better Regulation in Europe: France: http://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/betterregulationineuropefrance.htm</p> <p>OECD website on regulatory policy in France: http://www.oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/france.htm</p>
Sources	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boston Consulting Group (2009), "Réflexions sur le portefeuille de mesures Grenelle Environnement", retrieved from http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/etude-boston-consulting.pdf, last accessed 9 November 2016. • Court of Audit (2012), " L'impact budgétaire et fiscal du Grenelle de l'environnement", retrieved from https://www.ccomptes.fr/Publications/Publications/L-impact-budgetaire-et-fiscal-du-Grenelle-de-l-environnement, last accessed 9 November 2016. • Economic, Social and Environmental Council (ESEC) (2012), "Bilan du Grenelle de l'environnement : pour un nouvel élan", retrieved from http://www.lecese.fr/travaux-publies/bilan-du-grenelle-de-l-environnement-pour-un-nouvel-elan, last accessed 9 November 2016. • Economic, Social and Environmental Council (ESEC) (2016), "ESEC overview", retrieved from http://www.lecese.fr/en/esec-overview, last accessed 9 November 2016. • Fondation Nicolas Hulot (2010), "Au-delà du Grenelle, quelles perspectives d'avenir?", retrieved from http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Au-dela_du_Grenelle_quelles_perspectives_d_avenir_Fondation_N_Hulot.pdf, last accessed 9 November 2016. • Laville, B. (2007), "Rapport sur la transparence des consultations régionales et du forum internet du grenelle de l'environnement", retrieved from: http://www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/074000692.pdf, last accessed 9 November 2016. • Ministry of the Environment, Energy and the Sea (2010), "Loi Grenelle 2", retrieved from http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Grenelle_Loi-2.pdf, last accessed 9 November 2016. • Ministry of the Environment, Energy and the Sea (2010), "Rapport d'évaluation du Grenelle de l'Environnement", retrieved from http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/Evaluation_Grenelle_Rapport_Final.pdf, last accessed 9 November 2016. • Ministry of the Environment, Energy and the Sea (2013), "Le Grenelle de l'environnement au quotidien", retrieved from http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Le-Grenelle-de-l-environnement-au.html, last accessed 9 November 2016. • Ministry of the Environment, Energy and the Sea (2013), "Le suivi du Grenelle de l'environnement", retrieved from http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Le-suivi-du-Grenelle-de-l.html, last accessed 9 November 2016. • Ministry of the Environment, Energy and the Sea (2013), "L'évaluation du Grenelle de l'environnement", retrieved from http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/L-évaluation-du-Grenelle-de-l.html, last accessed 9 November 2016. • Ministry of the Environment, Energy and the Sea (n.d.), "Le Grenelle de l'environnement de 2007 à 2012", retrieved from http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/-Le-Grenelle-de-l-environnement-de-.html, last accessed 9 November 2016. • OECD (2009), "The Environment Roundtable, France", in <i>Focus on Citizens: Public Engagement for Better Policy and Services</i>, OECD Publishing. • OECD (2010), <i>Better Regulation in Europe: France</i>, OECD Publishing. 	