

Informational report on the environmental law committee's work and guidelines for training in the service of environment

Environmental law committee
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Environmental Law Committee

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	4
I. STATUS REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW COMMITTEE	4
II. INITIAL TRAINING: FOSTER VOCATIONS WHILE BALANCING CRFPA REQUIREMENTS	5
1. Developing an environmental reflex	6
a. Compulsory conference of environmental law stakeholders 1 time a year	6
b. Strengthening environmental aspects into the initial professional training	6
c. Strengthening the range of "optional" professional training courses in environmental law	8
2. Sustainable law schools: best practices in environmental matters	8
III. CONTINUING TRAINING: STRENGTHENING AND DIVERSIFYING THE TRAINING OFFERED TO FRENCH LAWYERS	9
1. Strengthen continuing education in environmental law and promote an interprofessional approach 10	
2. Building bridges between bar environmental committees and law schools	11
IV. BUILDING BRIDGES BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY AND THE INDUSTRY	12

APPENDIX I: HOURS OF TRAINING OFFERED BY CRFPAS IN 2023, BY SUBJECT AND SPECIALIZATION 13

APPENDIX II: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW TRAINING COURSES 14

SUMMARY

At a time when environmental issues are increasingly coming before French and international jurisdictions, and environmental damage is exploding, training for all those involved in the legal profession, and especially lawyers, is essential. And even if the number of cases has multiplied in recent years, one thing is clear: beyond the still limiting legislation, lawyers are not yet investing sufficiently in the procedures and tools available in environmental law, notably due to a lack of training adapted to their needs.

Environmental justice is multi-faceted, cross-cutting and complex, including not only legal aspects, but also economic and scientific issues. It requires a multi-faceted, interdisciplinary approach.

I. STATUS REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL LAW COMMITTEE

Key dates for 2025 :

- ❖ **2025:** 10th anniversary of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change;
- ❖ **June 5, 2025:** World Environment Day;
- ❖ **June 9 to 13, 2025:** United Nations Ocean Summit in Nice;
- ❖ **November 10-21, 2025:** COP 30 on climate change in Belém (Brazil).

One year after its creation, the Environmental Law Committee organized its first symposium on the theme "Prevent, punish, repair: the lawyer at the heart of environmental justice", and a round table dedicated to environmental justice and transitional justice at the symposium on restorative justice held at the Conseil national des barreaux, presented a report and a resolution on the bill for agricultural sovereignty and the renewal of generations in agriculture, adopted and followed by the presentation of amendments, and initiated an appeal against decree no. 2024-423 of May 10, 2024 adapting the litigation procedure relating to agricultural hydraulic works, classified installations for environmental protection in livestock farming and environmental authorizations.

It has brought together the "environment" referents of the French Bars and, in accordance with its roadmap, has launched several thematic projects for 2025:

- ❖ **Guide to the lawyer's role in the ecological transition:** preparation of a guide for lawyers, in conjunction with the bars' environmental referents.
- ❖ **Frame of reference on ecological damage:** identify the stakeholders working on this issue and set up a working group in collaboration with them to make joint progress on this subject.
- ❖ **Creation of an environmental guarantee fund:** modelled on the French compensation commission for crime victims, this fund could be used to guarantee sentences under Article 475-1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and to finance environmental assessments that are financially inaccessible to associations and private individuals.
- ❖ **Access to the judge and to justice in environmental law:** Reflections on emergency procedures and their effectiveness in the face of the restrictive trend towards access to the judge in environmental law under

the guise of simplification measures. These reflections are in line with those that will be carried out on the right of access to information and the right of public participation in environmental decision-making, guaranteed by the Aarhus Convention.

- ❖ **Right to a healthy environment:** discussion within the CCBE and preparation of a French position on the relevance of adopting a binding international instrument explicitly recognizing the right to a healthy environment at European level (Council of Europe).
- ❖ **Defense of environmental defenders**
- ❖ **Work on the status of environmental refugees:** prospective reflections on the opportunity of defining and recognizing this status
- ❖ **Training for lawyers and trainee lawyers**

In fact, this last project was the first to be tackled by the working group in 2024, given the high demand and expectations of our colleagues. The transposition into French law of Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive 2022/2464 and 2024/1760 on the duty of vigilance have made it urgent to create suitable training courses, which the CNB has already taken on this year.

II. INITIAL TRAINING: FOSTER VOCATIONS WHILE BALANCING CRFPA REQUIREMENTS

In the report "One justice for the environment", drawn up in 2019 by the mission to assess the relationship between justice and the environment, the authors had already stressed the need for schools training legal professionals "from the initial training stage [...] to include in their curricula introductions to the challenges of ecology and the judicial, civil and criminal handling of environmental disputes".

During its various hearings, the "Environmental Law" committee noted the technical nature of the subject and its fragmentation within numerous codes and sections of our legislation. This fragmentation of environmental law, combined with the emergence of environmental litigation and the proliferation of environmental standards, is hampered by the fact that the judiciary is not always well versed in these issues.

Although the creation of regional environmental departments in 2021¹ has been accompanied by specialized training for certain judges, supported by specialized court assistants, this training has yet to be perfected, given the scale of the task and the fields involved. As far as lawyers are concerned, the practice of environmental law is still too slow to permeate lawyers' schools ("CRFPA") and bar associations, often leaving our colleagues unprepared to deal with a field that nevertheless offers considerable scope for both advice and litigation.

In the "Guidance report dedicated to the consideration of environment", adopted on January 13, 2023 by the CNB's General assembly, the institution had already pledged to support lawyers and help them become players in the fight against climate change, and to strengthen the profession's expertise in supporting clients in environmental matters.

The new tasks entrusted to lawyers by the recent Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive 2022/2464 on and 2024/1760 on the duty of vigilance require special technical skills that lawyers, who are not yet active in this market, will need to acquire through appropriate training.

The specific nature of environmental litigation, which is by its very nature local, calls for a decentralized response, which seems particularly well-suited to the organization of training for lawyers: 11 regional professional training centers and 164 bar associations that act as veritable witnesses and legal relays for the environmental challenges encountered in the territories they respectively cover.

¹ Law no. 2020-1620 of December 24, 2020 on the European Public Prosecutor's Office, environmental justice and specialized criminal justice.

However, the heterogeneous nature of each bar association and the specific economic, geographical and environmental features of its territory mean that the Conseil national des barreaux is called upon to provide a number of global solutions in its role of organizing the initial and continuing training of lawyers.

These involve making certain adjustments to the content of initial training to foster vocations and adopt the right environmental reflexes straight from school (1), as well as developing the range of continuing training courses offered to colleagues to enable them to fully invest in this field of activity (2), and finally, strengthening the bridges between universities and lawyers (3).

After consultation with the Training Committee and feedback from student lawyers wishing to practice environmental law, the environmental committee noted the relative absence of the practice of environmental law from the professional training courses offered by the 11 CRFPAs providing initial training for lawyers in France.

Environmental aspects are only marginally considered in the "public law" and "urbanism law" courses, and the civil and criminal aspects of this subject, which are essential, are totally neglected.

Yet, despite positive developments in recent years, training for judges, lawyers and, more generally, those involved in environmental justice (including police and investigative services) is still not up to the challenges of this relatively new and fast-growing field.

The aim is not to teach environmental law, which does not fall within the remit of law schools, but to develop environmentalist reflexes, a culture and a professional approach that includes environmental issues and impacts.

As the schools are professionalizing, they need to focus on the practice of environmental law.

The development of an environmental reflex among student lawyers, starting at school, would make up for the shortcomings in the training of future French lawyers in this area.

Several recommendations are detailed in this report:

1. Developing an environmental reflex

Given the limited amount of professional training provided by the CRFPA (6 months in total), the development of an environmental reflex must be reconciled with the training requirements of the schools.

a. Compulsory conference of environmental law stakeholders 1 time a year

For this reason, we recommend the introduction of a compulsory conference of environmental law stakeholders on a topic to be defined (lawyers, magistrates, investigators, civil society) for all trainee lawyers at each CRFPA during the six-month period of teaching practical fundamentals.

This 2-hour "masterclass" would enable professionals in the sector to present their respective activities and the concrete opportunities offered by this field, which covers all areas of law (civil, criminal, administrative, business, etc.).

Given the stakes involved and the importance attached to the environment by the younger generation, this masterclass would be a great way of fostering vocations, familiarizing trainee lawyers with the institutional landscape and the stakeholders of environmental law. It would also introduce them to the professional outlets offered by environmental practice, so as to better meet the legal needs of local authorities, businesses and individuals, whether in the field of advice or litigation.

b. Strengthening environmental aspects into the initial professional training

All the legal professionals heard by the committee (academics, lawyers, judges, corporate legal directors and NGOs) advocate a cross-disciplinary approach, with the subject matter coming under both private and public law.

Environmental law no longer operates in silos, as Marcellin Jehl, head of advocacy and litigation at the NGO "les amis de la terre France", puts it. The duty of vigilance, for example, requires a thorough knowledge of both civil procedure and the substance of environmental law, particularly regarding climate issues.

In view of the aforementioned constraints inherent in the CRFPA's timetable and pedagogical objectives, it does not seem appropriate to add a compulsory specialized course in environmental law within each school. Indeed, at the present time, it would not be obvious that such courses would immediately find their audience.

The question could be raised in a few years' time, but in the meantime, it would be more appropriate to opt for a transversal and immersive incorporation of the environment into the other courses on offer.

Without falling into the trap of multiplying the number of specialized courses in an already dense curriculum within a short timeframe, one way of raising awareness among student lawyers could be to integrate environmental issues into the various courses in business law, civil law, criminal law, public law and international law.

The environmental dimension should also be integrated into the pleading and drafting workshops offered by law schools. Environmental law offers many opportunities to discover new cases and potential clients.

The criminal environmental summary proceedings and the civil summary proceedings enable us to tackle a wide range of environmental issues, while at the same time developing the reflexes of student lawyers in procedures that are still under-used by the profession, and for which the regional environmental divisions of the courts are in demand.

Drafting a criminal complaint or civil action for the destruction of protected species are just some of the examples that could be used in the criminal pleading workshop.

Duty of vigilance also provides a practical approach to the role of legal counsel in helping companies meet their sustainability obligations.

International case law, particularly that of the European Court of Human Rights, also offers examples of litigation practice in environmental matters.

As ethics, law firm management and digital skills are already integrated into these courses, the idea would be to add environmental issues to them.

For example, presentations in the "ethics" section would enable trainee lawyers to consider the lawyer's responsibility in environmental matters, in the ever-increasing context of calculating and offsetting the carbon footprint of companies (including law firms), or to address the issues of professional secrecy and the risk of conflict of interest in the lawyer's sustainability auditing activity.

With regard to the "practice management" course and the creation of a business model by the trainee lawyer, drawing up a ESR budget incorporating extra-financial environmental indicators could be an interesting line of thought, provided that the lecturers are trained to provide effective correction for the students.

Similarly, it could be an opportunity to study the presentation or creation of alternative, profitable business models, to devise different ways for a law firm to adopt and enhance a pro-environmental positioning.

As for the digital pathway, it should include a reflection on the environmental impact of digital tools and artificial intelligence (e.g. pollution) and best practices.

The integration of environmental issues would thus also contribute to the objective of demystifying environmental law and acculturating students to its opportunities, as they would discover its practical aspects and develop their environmental reflex.

c. Strengthening the range of "optional" professional training courses in environmental law

Finally, the development of complementary options for student lawyers in environmental matters may also be an appropriate solution for law schools, without impacting on course volumes or the workload of their teams. In fact, many civil society organizations offer environmental law training courses for lawyers and student lawyers, using mock trials and case studies.

These legal clinics, which the CRFPA could act as intermediaries for, are ideal incubators for involving up-and-coming lawyers in strengthening the litigation strategies of environmental protection associations.

Offering trainee lawyers interested in these issues the chance to enrich their career by taking part in moot competitions, mock trials or environmental law clinics would help to achieve the dual objective of fostering vocations and developing an environmental reflex, without increasing the teaching volume supported by the CRFPAs.

These initiatives (legal clinics, moot courts, international negotiation simulations, etc.) aimed at students can find very concrete application, like the "Pacific Students Fighting Climate Change" campaign launched by a group of 27 students from the University of the South Pacific in Fiji in 2019, which resulted in several island states referring the matter to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) for an opinion on the obligations of United Nations member states with regard to climate change².

The development of partnerships between CRFPAs and civil society organizations could encourage the implementation of such projects, focusing on local or international issues and enabling student lawyers to gain practical experience of the legal and judicial response to climate and environmental challenges.

2. Sustainable law schools: best practices in environmental matters

Finally, the development of an environmental reflex requires the generalization of best practices identified within law schools. While environmental concerns largely transcend the generational divide, no one can deny the desire for change and investment on the part of the younger generation.

Involving trainee lawyers in the development of ESR policies at law schools is a good practice that should be replicated.

The appointment of environmental advisors within the graduating classes can facilitate dialogue with management and teaching teams and the implementation of initiatives to raise awareness of climate, biodiversity or pollution issues, while ensuring continuity between the different graduating classes in terms of the projects and initiatives implemented.

For example, The CRFPA from Lille launched an initiative to set up a "green week" at the beginning of each year, with awareness-raising activities in the form of "2-tonne workshops" (an educational experience based on a low-data model, whereby each individual is made aware of his or her carbon footprint, which should not exceed 2t of CO₂/year), is an example of a best practice likely to improve the profession's understanding of these issues, while developing the training reflex on the occasion of recurring one-off events.

During the week, several activities could be organized, including clothing drives, "climate fresco" awareness-raising workshops and waste collection walks.

This green week could be extended to all law schools and to the Conseil national des barreaux, with the ultimate aim of obtaining a "ESR" label for each CRFPA and the CNB to demonstrate the profession's commitment and desire to influence our environmental impact.

² International Court of Justice, Advisory Proceedings, [Case n°187](#) concerning the obligations of States with regard to climate change.

To begin this process, the CRFPA and CNB could enlist the support of a specialized service provider to cover all the components of ESR, which go well beyond the environmental issue and also relate to inclusion, diversity and the well-being of employees, students and stakeholders.

Over and above the concrete actions that these initiatives could lead to, they will above all enable us to initiate a dialogue that could contribute to the development of a materiality matrix: a tool for identifying and prioritizing a company's ESR challenges.

Eventually, the schools should draw up an action plan on ecological transition, identifying objectives for sustainable law schools broken down into concrete actions with tools to ensure implementation and follow-up over time, following the example of the plan defined by Sciences Po's Institute for Environmental Transformation, created in 2023³.

III. CONTINUING TRAINING: STRENGTHENING AND DIVERSIFYING THE TRAINING OFFERED TO FRENCH LAWYERS

Efforts to strengthen the environmental dimension of initial training must not be allowed to overshadow the need for ongoing training for French lawyers.

The hearings of several lawyers practicing in environmental law and the organization of a meeting with the "environment" referents designated within the French Bars on November 4, 2024 highlighted the weakness of the continuing education offer in environmental law, given the needs faced by the Bars in view of the specific problems encountered by the territories in this area.

As of January 1, 2023, only 66 lawyers were eligible to use the "environmental law" specialization certificate issued by the CNB. The institution has issued a total of 85 certificates of specialization, meaning that 19 environmental law specialists have left the profession to date.

The CNB is asking each CRFPA to provide at least 10 hours of training in each specialization, to enable specialist lawyers to meet their continuing education obligations.

In the field of "environmental law" in continuing education, the following courses were given at national level:

- 46 hours in 2018
- 93 hours in 2019
- 20h in 2020
- 70.5 h in 2021
- 83 h in 2022
- 99h in 2023

Details and a breakdown of training courses by school are given in Appendices I and II.

These courses are open to all lawyers, not just those with a certificate of specialization in environmental law.

Despite an upward trend, the provision of continuing education in environmental law faces several major obstacles:

- ✓ The lack of existing training ;

³ (<https://www.sciencespo.fr/sites/default/files/plan-action-transition-ecologique-sciencespo-2020-fr.pdf>)

- ✓ The difficulty for schools to respond to the specific problems of local areas;
- ✓ The unsuitability of the duration of training courses available outside the schools for lawyers' diary constraints.

The "Environmental Law" committee has therefore formulated a number of recommendations aimed at expanding the range of continuing education courses in environmental law, adapting them to the needs of today's territories and challenges, and involving all the legal players concerned by this field of practice.

1. Strengthen continuing education in environmental law and promote an interprofessional approach

Each year, the CNB's Training committee defines the themes it feels should be addressed by all schools as part of their national continuing education program. Even if the schools are not legally obliged to do so, this incentive is generally followed.

In 2024, aware of the overall lack and disparity of training provision in the field of environmental practice, the CNB Training committee decided to encourage schools to organize training courses on environmental issues and litigation.

Recommendation no. 20 of the abovementioned 2019 report, which called for the creation of a "common legal culture for those involved in environmental legal protection through initial and continuing training", echoes the comments of several people interviewed as part of the work of the Environmental Law committee, who stressed the need to develop a cross-disciplinary approach to environmental expertise.

Interprofessional training in environmental law is essential, given the multitude of institutional stakeholders involved in this field, the diversity of procedures and their fragmentation within numerous codes (civil, criminal, administrative, environmental, rural, forestry, mining, etc.).

This approach is already advocated by the "Ecole nationale de la magistrature", the national school of magistrates ("ENM"), which organizes e-learning with the Office central de lutte contre les atteintes à l'environnement et la santé publique ("OCLAESP"), responsible for training investigators: 24 hours of online training are broken down into various thematic modules (waste, classified facilities, etc.) before investigators and magistrates meet face-to-face for a week.

ENM has also set up an in-depth course on environmental justice, comprising 5 modules of 3 days each over the year, for a total of 15 days (the continuing education requirement for magistrates is 5 days), aimed at magistrates wishing to specialize.

For the time being, there is only one joint training course with lawyers devoted to the duty of vigilance, as part of an ENM/EFB/AFJE/IERDJ partnership. Lawyers, magistrates and in-house counsel take part in 3 half-day training sessions based on 3 modules (45 places in all).

A few places are available for lawyers in the ENM sessions devoted to "environmental rights" and "animals and the law", but in practice they do not register because of the 3 to 5 consecutive-day format, unsuited to the "lawyer" audience who can hardly afford to be away from the office for several days at a time.

The Paris Law School also offers a qualifying cycle of training in "environmental litigation strategies", with 14 participants. For each topic, Vincent DELBOS, honorary magistrate, works in tandem with a lawyer. E-learning courses are also available for in-depth study of specific subjects.

Despite these initiatives, which are not immediately popular, several solutions can be envisaged to strengthen the supply of continuing education in environmental law from an inter-professional perspective.

The organization in June 2023 of the first annual symposium on the jurisdictional' regional environmental departments, which was carried out on an interprofessional basis and provided a panorama of the various types of civil and criminal litigation falling within its competence, and which was intended to be organized on an annual basis, could involve lawyers on a regular basis by highlighting a theme of common interest.

In addition, conferences organized by jurisdictional councils, defined in article R.312-85 of the Code of Judicial Organization as "a forum for exchange and communication between the jurisdiction and the community" and meeting at least once a year, could also provide a forum for inter-professional exchange that is particularly well-suited to environmental justice, since it would enable the specific features of the territories within the jurisdiction of the Courts of Appeal concerned to be taken into account.

A particularly telling example is the "Environment" Jurisdiction Council organized by the Orléans Court of Appeal on June 5, 2023, to mark World Environment Day.

In conjunction with the CNB, the CRFPAs could approach the Courts of Appeal and regional environmental poles in their jurisdiction to organize joint training sessions to coincide with these deadlines, in order to raise awareness of and make better use of existing environmental legal procedures.

In addition, the CNB may organize a thematic event on a specific legislative or procedural event to coincide with World Environment Day on June 5 each year. Focused webinars will also be organized to enhance the profession's knowledge of the tools available (civil summary proceedings, environmental criminal summary proceedings, CJIP in environmental matters, etc.).

In view of lawyers' diary constraints, we recommend that they opt for training courses lasting one day or several half-days, spread out over the course of the day, so that beneficiary lawyers can reconcile the need for ongoing training with the continuity of their professional practice.

2. Building bridges between bar environmental committees and law schools

A number of bar associations, particularly smaller ones, have expressed a growing need for further training in environmental law. Bar presidents often assume the role of "environmental referent" themselves, and are not necessarily in a position to provide their members with the information they require.

Nor does the fragmentation of environmental law make it any easier to provide a legal and judicial response to the environmental problems encountered by territories, which vary greatly according to their profile.

For this reason, we recommend that all bar associations appoint an "environment" referent and, where possible, set up an "environment" committee.

The "environment" referents designated within the bar associations could contact the CRFPAs in their jurisdiction, and the CRFPAs could contact the bar associations in their jurisdiction to raise issues that are central to local concerns.

The organization of regular meetings between the CNB's "Environmental Law" committee and the bar associations' "environment" referents, and the presence of a member of the Training Commission on the board of directors of each law school, will enable subjects of interest to be brought to the fore.

It will then be up to the profession to respond, either on an ad hoc basis in the form of dedicated webinars or symposium, or on a permanent basis through the creation of teaching resources for law schools, along the lines of the Masterclass designed by Vincent Delbos, Juliette Terrioux and Florence Wijsbroek and financed by the FIF-PL and the French national bar Council on the theme "the legal counsel and the publication of information on sustainability", in accordance with the deadlines set by the transposition of the CSRD directive.

In order to support our colleagues in their new missions as consultants for the publication of sustainability information, the CNB has worked to set up a training cycle, the engineering of which has been accepted by the FIPL. This Master class for the lawyer advising on the publication of information on sustainability / CSRD and ESRS: "Governance and compliance strategies for committed stakeholders" consists of 10 modules of 2h30 each, making a total of 25 hours. Agreements are currently being finalized with law schools for the implementation of this training cycle in 2025.

It is up to the CNB, which is responsible for the harmonization of the training of French lawyers, to ensure that it meets lawyers' training needs equally across the country, particularly in new areas of law such as environmental law.

IV. BUILDING BRIDGES BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY AND THE INDUSTRY

At a hearing held by the Environmental Law Working Group, Professor François-Guy Trébulle, who heads a master's program in environmental law at the University of Paris I, half of whose students go on to become lawyers, felt that the range of university courses in environmental law in France was sufficient to date.

However, consideration is being given to the introduction of sustainable development law in the bachelor's degree course, in order to instil a more cross-disciplinary environmental mindset.

While it is not the role of universities to train lawyers, university diplomas (DU) help to build a bridge between the university and the legal profession.

They respond to two logics: lawyers already trained who want more flexibility in their training schedule, and others who want more practical training.

For example, the DU in repressive environmental law, co-directed by Professor Trebulle and magistrate Thierry Fossier, which advocates both theoretical and practical interprofessional approach, could be relaunched in January 2026 with the support of the CNB.

The latter could also meet a need for professional training for lawyers in environmental criminal law.

Laurence ROQUES
Head of the Environment Working Group

Appendix I: Hours of training offered by CRFPAs in 2023, by subject and specialization

VOLUME HORAIRES DISPENSEES PAR LES CRFPA EN 2023 EN FONCTION DES MATIERES ET SPECIALISATIONS DE CES FORMATIONS

Mention de spécialisation	EFB (Paris)		HEDAC (Versailles)		IXAD (Lille)		ERAGE (Strasbourg)		EDARA (Lyon)		EDASE (Marseille)		EDA Centre Sud (Montpellier)		EDASOP (Toulouse)		EDA Alléonor (Bordeaux)		ECOA (Poitiers)		EDAGO (Rennes)		EDA Corse		EDA Guadeloupe		EDA Réunion-Mayotte		EDA Martinique		EDA Guyane		TOTAL	
	Heures	%	Heures	%	Heures	%	Heures	%	Heures	%	Heures	%	Heures	%	Heures	%	Heures	%	Heures	%	Heures	%	Heures	%	Heures	%	Heures	%	Heures	%	Heures	%		
Droit de l'arbitrage	30,5	1,6%	6,5	0,5%	9,5	0,9%	1	0,1%	0	0,0%	6,5	0,6%	0	0,0%	3	0,7%	6,5	0,5%	0	0,0%	10,5	0,8%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	6,5	4,4%	80,5	0,6%
Droit des associations et des fondations	18	1,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	6	0,6%	6	0,5%	8	0,7%	0	0,0%	13	0,9%	0	0,0%	8	0,6%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	59	0,5%
Droit des assurances	4	0,2%	12	0,9%	15	1,4%	6	0,7%	9	0,9%	9	0,8%	4	0,4%	0	0,0%	15	1,1%	7	0,8%	44	3,3%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	125	1,0%
Droit bancaire et boursier	11	0,6%	0	0,0%	17	1,6%	6	0,7%	0	0,0%	6	0,5%	8	0,7%	9	2,0%	18	1,3%	3,5	0,4%	12	0,9%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	90,5	0,7%
Droit commercial, des affaires et de la concurrence	188,25	10,1%	54	4,2%	43	4,1%	30,5	3,6%	60	6,2%	81	7,3%	46	4,2%	23	5,1%	33	2,4%	38,5	4,6%	42	3,1%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	12	3,9%	0	0,0%	3	2,0%	654,25	5,0%
Droit du crédit et de la consommation	6	0,3%	9	0,7%	25	2,4%	6	0,7%	0	0,0%	9	0,8%	13	1,2%	4	0,9%	9	0,6%	21	2,5%	12	0,9%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	114	0,9%
Droit du dommage corporel	7	0,4%	45	3,5%	18	1,7%	15	1,8%	6	0,6%	0	0,0%	75	6,9%	0	0,0%	31	2,2%	3,5	0,4%	8	0,6%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	46	15,1%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	254,5	1,9%
Droit des enfants	6	0,3%	18	1,4%	31,5	3,0%	9	1,1%	43,5	4,5%	15	1,4%	40,5	3,7%	15	3,3%	30	2,2%	28	3,4%	61	4,5%	7	8,4%	16	13,4%	13	4,3%	0	0,0%	3	2,0%	336,5	2,6%
Droit de l'environnement	24,5	1,3%	6	0,5%	1,5	0,1%	6	0,7%	9	0,9%	7	0,6%	4	0,4%	3	0,7%	19	1,4%	7	0,8%	12	0,9%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	99	0,8%
Droit des étrangers et de la nationalité	67	3,6%	45	3,5%	27	2,6%	31	3,6%	44,5	4,6%	16	1,4%	8	0,7%	9	2,0%	33,5	2,4%	7	0,8%	32	2,4%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	3	1,0%	0	0,0%	6	4,1%	329	2,5%
Droit de la famille, des personnes et de leur patrimoine	215,25	11,6%	99	7,8%	81,5	7,7%	91,5	10,7%	51	5,3%	141	12,7%	109	10,0%	72	16,0%	124	8,9%	171,5	20,6%	118,5	8,8%	37	44,6%	9,5	8,0%	13,5	4,4%	0	0,0%	16	10,9%	1350,3	10,3%
Droit de la fiducie	8	0,4%	6	0,5%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	3	0,7%	6	0,4%	3,5	0,4%	4	0,3%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	30,5	0,2%
Droit fiscal et droit douanier	75	4,0%	41	3,2%	46	4,3%	23	2,7%	22,5	2,3%	34	3,1%	35,5	3,3%	19	4,2%	40	2,9%	46	5,5%	48	3,6%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	100	45,1%	6	4,1%	536	4,1%
Droit des garanties, des sûretés et des mesures d'exécution	25	1,3%	43	3,4%	11	1,0%	9	1,1%	0	0,0%	9	0,8%	31	2,8%	4	0,9%	19	1,4%	10,5	1,3%	12	0,9%	0	0,0%	4	3,4%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	11	7,5%	188,5	1,4%
Droit immobilier	96,5	5,2%	100	7,9%	78,75	7,4%	79,5	9,3%	56	5,8%	55	5,0%	84	7,7%	23	5,1%	54	3,9%	52,5	6,3%	96,5	7,2%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	9,5	3,1%	30	13,5%	0	0,0%	815,25	6,2%
Droit international et de l'Union européenne	63	3,4%	3	0,2%	9	0,9%	15	1,8%	8	0,8%	37	3,3%	0	0,0%	3	0,7%	11	0,8%	0	0,0%	10	0,7%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	159	1,2%
Droit du numérique et des communications	110,25	5,9%	24	1,9%	40	3,8%	16,5	1,9%	18	1,9%	6	0,5%	25	2,3%	16	3,6%	56	4,0%	7	0,8%	4	0,3%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	322,75	2,5%
Droit pénal	145,5	7,8%	117,5	9,2%	90	8,5%	86,5	10,1%	84,5	8,7%	125	11,3%	100	9,2%	14	3,1%	86	6,2%	89,5	10,7%	133,5	9,9%	14	16,9%	11	9,2%	106	34,7%	17	7,7%	21	14,3%	1241	9,5%
Droit de la propriété intellectuelle	19	1,0%	3	0,2%	6	0,6%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	12	1,1%	6	0,5%	3	0,7%	25	1,8%	0	0,0%	24	1,8%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	4	1,8%	0	0,0%	102	0,8%
Droit de la protection des données personnelles	6	0,3%	9	0,7%	18	1,7%	3	0,4%	6	0,6%	30	2,7%	0	0,0%	3	0,7%	14	1,0%	3,5	0,4%	6	0,4%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	3	1,0%	8	3,6%	15	10,2%	124,5	0,9%
Droit public	36,5	2,0%	36	2,8%	31	2,9%	30	3,5%	37	3,8%	22	2,0%	57	5,2%	15	3,3%	17	1,2%	24,5	2,9%	70	5,2%	0	0,0%	17	14,3%	3,5	1,1%	11	5,0%	0	0,0%	407,5	3,1%
Droit rural	10	0,5%	9	0,7%	12	1,1%	4	0,5%	0	0,0%	9	0,8%	16	1,5%	7	1,6%	18	1,3%	7	0,8%	11	0,8%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	103	0,8%
Droit de la santé	14	0,8%	27	2,1%	16,5	1,6%	40,5	4,7%	3	0,3%	43	3,9%	7	0,6%	10	2,2%	15	1,1%	0	0,0%	9	0,7%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	3	1,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	188	1,4%
Droit de la sécurité sociale et de la protection sociale	3	0,2%	3	0,2%	42,5	4,0%	35	4,1%	9	0,9%	0	0,0%	26	2,4%	4	0,9%	6	0,4%	17,5	2,1%	16	1,2%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	7	2,3%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	169	1,3%
Droit des sociétés	188,25	10,1%	69	5,4%	20	1,9%	28,5	3,3%	30	3,1%	9	0,8%	47	4,3%	37	8,2%	70	5,0%	55	6,6%	42	3,1%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	6	2,0%	0	0,0%	3	2,0%	604,75	4,6%
Droit du sport	2	0,1%	6	0,5%	3	0,3%	3	0,4%	24	2,5%	3	0,3%	13	1,2%	0	0,0%	16	1,2%	0	0,0%	6	0,4%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	76	0,6%
Droit des transports	12	0,6%	0	0,0%	12	1,1%	3	0,4%	0	0,0%	8	0,7%	4	0,4%	3	0,7%	3	0,2%	3,5	0,4%	3	0,2%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	51,5	0,4%
Droit du travail	91	4,9%	93,5	7,4%	74,75	7,1%	55	6,4%	78	8,0%	92	8,3%	66	6,0%	41	9,1%	42	3,0%	73	8,8%	88	6,5%	6	7,2%	0	0,0%	14	4,6%	14	6,3%	0	0,0%	828,25	6,3%
Droit des MARD	17	0,9%	60,5	4,8%	34,25	3,2%	27	3,2%	29	3,0%	113	10,2%	85	7,8%	12	2,7%	175,5	12,7%	2	0,2%	146,5	10,9%	0	0,0%	3,5	2,9%	15	4,9%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	720,25	5,5%
Déontologie	18,5	1,0%	51	4,0%	62	5,9%	60,5	7,1%	137	14,1%	53	4,8%	51	4,7%	12	2,7%	67	4,8%	37,5	4,5%	53	3,9%	6	7,2%	10	8,4%	20	6,5%	15,5	7,0%	13	8,9%	667	5,1%
Procédure civile	37	2,0%	42	3,3%	52	4,9%	54,5	6,4%	35	3,6%	43	3,9%	37	3,4%	32,5	7,2%	42	3,0%	35	4,2%	26	1,9%	0	0,0%	3,5	2,9%	7	2,3%	12	#DIV/0!	30	20,5%	488,5	3,7%
dont Procédure d'appel	25	1,3%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	24,5	2,9%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	0	0,0%	49,5	0,4%
Vie professionnelle	277,5	14,9%	233	18,3%	130,5	12,3%	79,5	9,3%	165	17,0%	109	9,8%	86	7,9%	50,5	11,2%	272	19,6%	54,5	6,5%	179	13,3%	13	15,7%	44,5	37,4%	24	7,9%	10	#DIV/0!	13	8,9%	1741	13,3%
TOTAL	1857,5	100,0%	1271	100,0%	1058,25	100,0%	855	100,0%	971	100,0%	1108,5	100,0%	1092	100,0%	450	100,0%	1386,5	100,0%	833,5	100,0%	1347,5	100,0%	83	100,0%	119	100,0%	305,5	100,0%	221,5	100,0%	146,5	100,0%	13100	100,0%

Appendix II: Environmental law training courses

Ecole	Ville	Date	Nombre d'heures dispensées	Spécialisation	Intitulé de la formation	Formateur(s)
EFB	Paris	20/01/2023	12	Droit commercial, des affaires et de la concurrence	Cycle - Vigilance, responsabilité environnementale et climatique	Julien RICHARD, magistrat Sébastien MABILE, avocat Stéphanie SMATTINELLI, directrice juridique contentieux, Groupe Orano
EFB	Paris (visioconférence)	30/01/2023	2	Droit de l'environnement	Loi ENR : où en est-on ?	SAVIN Patricia, SIMON Jérémy, avocats
EFB	Paris (visioconférence)	06/04/2023	2	Droit de l'environnement	Enjeux du réemploi et de la réparation	SAVIN Patricia, avocat
EFB	Paris	12/04/2023	3	Droit de l'environnement	Cycle sur les bonnes pratiques de la vente d'un site pollué ou potentiellement pollué	Anne-Hélène Garnier, notaire associée Yvon Martinet, avocat (AMCO) Matthieu Poumarède, professeur
EFB	Paris	03/05/2023	3	Droit de l'environnement	Cycle sur les bonnes pratiques de la vente d'un site pollué ou potentiellement pollué	Anne-Hélène Garnier, notaire associée Yvon Martinet, avocat (AMCO) Matthieu Poumarède, professeur
EFB	Paris (visioconférence)	08/06/2023	2	Droit de l'environnement	CSR D : déryptage	SAVIN Patricia, avocat
EFB	Paris (visioconférence)	05/10/2023	2	Droit de l'environnement	Cycle Droit civil et pénal de l'environnement : Session n°1 : Les enjeux et défis	Vincent Delbos, magistrat honoraire Juliette Terrioux, avocate
EFB	Paris (visioconférence)	12/10/2023	2	Droit de l'environnement	Cycle droit civil et pénal de l'environnement : Session 2 : La prévention	Vincent Delbos, magistrat honoraire Juliette Terrioux, avocate
EFB	Paris (visioconférence)	19/10/2023	2	Droit de l'environnement	Cycle Droit civil et pénal de l'environnement : Session n°3 : La répression	Vincent Delbos, magistrat honoraire Juliette Terrioux, avocate
EFB	Paris (visioconférence)	23/10/2023	2	Droit de l'environnement	Les enjeux de la stratégie nationale biodiversité 2023	SAVIN Patricia, avocat
EFB	Paris (visioconférence)	03/11/2023	2	Droit de l'environnement	Cycle Droit civil et pénal de l'environnement : Session n°4 : La réparation	Vincent Delbos, magistrat honoraire Juliette Terrioux, avocate
EFB	Paris	10/11/2023	2,5	Droit de l'environnement	Introduction aux droits de la nature : origines et approches philosophique, éthique et juridique	Professionnels du droit
HEDAC	HEDAC	29/08/2023	3	Droit de l'environnement	Actualité contentieuse du droit de l'environnement – Partie 1	BRETT Raphaël
HEDAC	HEDAC	29/08/2023	3	Droit de l'environnement	Actualité contentieuse du droit de l'environnement – Partie 2	BRETT Raphaël
IXAD	LILLE		1,5	Droit de l'environnement	Estivales de Lille / L'Avocat conseil - Réglementation environnementale et entreprise	DELDIQUE Lou
ERAGE	Dijon (Beaune)	25/08/2023	3	Droit de l'environnement	Université d'été Droit de l'environnement : actualité	Me Louise TSCHANZ, avocat au Barreau de Lyon
ERAGE	Dijon	20/10/2023	5	Droit public + droit de l'environnement	Les procédures d'aménagement urbain	Me Frédérique FERRAND, avocat au Barreau de Paris
ERAGE	Dijon (Beaune)	25/08/2023	3	Droit public + droit de l'environnement + droit immobilier	Université d'été Contentieux de l'urbanisme : actualité	Madame Nelly ACH, Premier conseiller au tribunal administratif de Dijon, rapporteur publique en chambre urbanisme/environnement
EDARA	EDARA	03/02/2023	3	Droit de l'environnement	Fondamentaux du droit des Installations Classées pour la Protection de l'Environnement - Focus sur la responsabilité environnementale de vos clients	Me TSCHANZ Louise
EDARA	EDARA	03/02/2023	3	Droit de l'environnement	Fondamentaux du droit des Installations Classées pour la Protection de l'Environnement - Focus sur la responsabilité environnementale de vos clients en visioconférence	Me TSCHANZ Louise
EDARA	EDARA	08/12/2023	3	Droit de l'environnement	Actualités du droit de l'environnement	Me PIERRE Noémie
EDASE	Aix en provence	12/01/2023	3	Droit de l'environnement	L'obligation de dépollution d'un site et des sols pollués	Me D. DEL PRETE et M. VICTORIA, Avocats au Barreau d'Aix-en-Provence
EDASE	Serre Chevalier	10/03/2023	4	Droit de l'environnement	1ère Juris'cup ski Les attermolements de la loi montagne : entre protection de l'environnement et aménagement des domaines skiables	
EDACS	Nîmes	25/05/2023	4	Droit de l'environnement + Droit public	Les ateliers en droit public : urbanisme/environnement	MASCRE ETIENNE Avocat Barreau Paris Spécialiste en droit du dommage corporel
EDACS	Visioconférence	13/10/2023	4	Droit de l'environnement	L'autorisation environnementale : ICPE, autorisation au titre de la loi sur l'eau, autorisation de défrichement	OLLIER JEAN BAPTISTE Avocat au Barreau Narbonne Spécialiste en droit public
EDASOP		23/06/2023	3	Droit de l'environnement	Conférence Fondamentaux du droit des installations classées pour la protection de l'environnement – Focus sur la responsabilité environnementale de nos clients visioconférence	Louise Tschanz Avocat
ALIENOR	Bayonne	09/06/2023	4	Droit de l'environnement	Droit et Surf - jour 1	VERMOTÉ Teddy
ALIENOR	Bayonne	10/06/2023	6	Droit de l'environnement	Droit et Surf - jour 2	VERMOTÉ Teddy
ALIENOR	Bordeaux	20/09/2023	3	Droit de l'environnement	Enquête publique, concertation, débat public... : panorama et actualités juridiques des procédures de démocratie environnementale	VIEIRA Julien : Avocat au barreau de Bordeaux, membres de l'IDEN
ALIENOR	Bordeaux	28/09/2023	3	Droit de l'environnement	RSE : l'émergence de nids à contentieux pour les entreprises (... et les Avocats !)	VIEIRA Julien : Avocat au barreau de Bordeaux, membres de l'IDEN MILLET Sébastien : Avocat au barreau de Bordeaux, membres de l'IDEN
ALIENOR	Bordeaux	03/10/2023	3	Droit de l'environnement	Les visites d'inspections des ICPE: Réflexes et bonnes pratiques	MILLEPIED Bérange : avocat chez Fidal LOISEAU Ghislain : juriste chez Fidal
EOA	La Rochelle	16/06/2023	7	Droit de l'environnement	Quand la justice passe au vert : le droit à l'épreuve de l'environnement	
EDAGO	à distance	23/06/2023	3	Droit de l'environnement	FL DROIT DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT - 1ère séance : la réforme de l'évaluation environnementale	Me Raphaële ANTONA-TRAVERSI, Avocat et Mme Marie-Amélie BALEIGE, Directrice du Bureau d'Etudes IAO SENN
EDAGO	à distance	15/09/2023	3	Droit de l'environnement	FL DROIT DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT - 2ème séance : les fondamentaux du droit de l'environnement	Me Marie GIRAUDET, Avocat
EDAGO	à distance	22/09/2023	3	Droit de l'environnement	FL DROIT DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT - 3ème séance : le contentieux des ICPE	Me Laurence LANOY, Avocat
EDAGO	à distance	01/12/2023	3	Droit de l'environnement	FL DROIT DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT - 4ème séance : La remise en état des sites et des sols pollués	Me Franck BARBIER, Avocat et M. Damien FAISAN, Directeur de l'Agence Socotec Environnement de Nantes - Expert sites et sols pollués