



THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL PLANNING ON ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (FRANCE AS A MODEL)

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 30 th November 2025 Accepted: 26 th December 2025	This research is a model that simulates the principle of harnessing financial planning to serve the aims of sustainable development in accordance with its pillars, and focuses on rethinking the methods of setting allocations and budgets, as well as production and consumption, with the aim of reducing the waste of natural resources that constitute a major obstacle to the requirements of sustainable development. Adopting this model has become an inevitable necessity for most countries to ensure the success of their economic and social activities. Among the leading countries in this field, we find France. In order to explain and analyze its role in linking the two main research variables (financial planning and sustainable development), this research was prepared in three sections, and we reached a number of results and proposals that focus on the fact that France has intensified its financial, political and social efforts to achieve the aims of sustainable development, the most important of which are reducing environmental damage and the great waste of energy and preserving the rights of future generations.

Keywords: Planning - Sustainable Development - Budgeting - Green - Financial - Aims

INTRODUCTION:

If you determine the importance of the success of any private or public project, it sets goals and outlines them to achieve them and achieves the ability to provide requirements. Because development is one of the most important requirements that will cut its center in continuous contracts, the need is urgent for planning. Determine the planning. You will notice that most countries have realized this fact. This is the reason behind your success. Enjoy planning and you will be able to know economic development in all its advanced and future dimensions, financially and environmentally, i.e., the temporary between economic and social goals, and protecting the structure.

Section One: Methodological Framework

First: Research Problem:

The research problem focuses on two areas. The first area concerns the possibility of aligning and linking a variable that takes on a partial dimension in certain cases and a holistic dimension in others. This variable is financial planning, and the other holistic variable is sustainable development.

The second area requires answering the following question: Has France been able to utilize financial planning to serve the requirements of sustainable development and incorporate this into annual public budgets, as well as in coordination between various ministries and society to achieve the planned objectives?

Second: Research Hypothesis:

French financial planning contributes effectively to sustainable development by linking financing to environmental sustainability and innovation, despite increasing pressures on the public budget and debt costs. The government works to balance development aims with financial sustainability.

Third: Research Objectives:

- 1- To analyze the research problem in order to reach a solution using the analytical method
- 2- To prove or disprove the research hypothesis through the stages of processing and analyzing the variables and determining their degree of correlation.
- 3- To determine whether France is a global leader in adopting what is known as "green budgeting." Budgeting), which is a mechanism based on classifying each item in the general budget according to its environmental impact.

Fourth: Spatial Framework: Republic of France

Fifth: Time Framework: 2015-2025 Second

Second Section: Theoretical Framework First: The Nature of Financial Planning:

1- The Concept of Financial Planning:



There are various definitions of financial planning. Some define it as the activity that contributes to decision-making related to how individuals manage their financial rights. Financial planning includes a range of aspects, the most important of which are preparing the financial budget, tax planning, and saving money, among others. It is also defined as preparing a program that helps manage capital and financial affairs by linking them to the preparation of a financial budget.

2- Objectives of Financial Planning:

Financial planning has diverse objectives, which can be summarized in two main objectives for the purposes of this research:

First Objective: Ensuring the availability of money:

It is important for the company to have sufficient funds; In order to carry out numerous activities and tasks, such as acquiring long-term assets, covering daily expenses, and ensuring timely access to financing.

The second objective:

Avoiding the misuse and waste of company resources: This objective relates to the issue of excess resources, which is similar to a shortage or insufficiency of funds. In the case of a financial surplus, it is crucial to implement sound investment planning for these resources by utilizing them in the best possible ways and avoiding waste that could lead to significant financial losses for the company.¹

3-Stages of Macroeconomic Financial Planning:

A- Defining Financial Objectives, the most important of which are:

- Maximizing revenues
- Reducing expenditures and directing them towards current and investment spending
- Identifying a surplus/reducing the deficit
- Monitoring and managing debt and liquidity

B- Collecting data and analyzing the current financial situation, including:

- Sources of cash flows (revenues)
- A detailed statement of current and investment expenditures
- A statement of current cash flows
- Collecting and identifying assets and liabilities
- Identifying and servicing debt
- Statement of financial performance indicators (deficit, surplus, liquidity, etc.)

C- Financial Forecasting: Estimating the future based on:

- Expected revenue growth
- Price and inflation changes
- Expected salary and subsidy obligations
- Interest rate forecasts
- Exchange rate risks (if any). At this stage, more than one scenario is prepared (optimistic/realistic/conservative).

D- After the three stages, the budget (annual financial plan) is prepared, which includes:

- Estimating revenues and expenditure ceilings
- Classifying allocations according to priorities
- Developing and formulating operational and investment budgets. Here, in this stage, objectives are translated into values or amounts.

E- Identifying and diagnosing funding sources, which are usually:

- Internal financing
- Internal or external borrowing (bonds/loans)
- Internal and external investment returns
- Grants, aid, and donations to the country from abroad

F- The penultimate stage is the implementation of the financial plan.

G- The final stage is monitoring through tracking spending and revenues, applying control mechanisms to ensure proper implementation, and identifying deviations.

The above stages can be visualized in the following diagram:

¹ Samiksha S, "The Objectives and Importance of Financial Planning for an Organization," Your Article Library, Retrieved April 10, 2017.



Objectives → Analysis → Forecasting → Budgeting → Financing → Implementation → Control → Evaluation and Adjustment

Second: The concept of sustainable development, its objectives, and dimensions:

1- Definition of sustainable development:

Sustainable development is a focus of global attention today because it seeks to improve the way we interact with the environment and avoid harming it while preserving it. Natural resources and their availability for future generations: Many attempts have been made to define sustainable development in different ways since the concept emerged, though many agree it lacks a theoretical foundation. Despite the diversity of definitions, they ultimately lead to the same approach. Here are some definitions of sustainable development:

It has been defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs².

It has also been defined as the necessity of realizing the right to development in a way that equally meets the developmental and environmental needs of present and future generations³. Sustainable development has also been defined as a set of aims that focus on the long term rather than the short term, on future generations rather than the current generation, and on the planet as a whole⁴. From these and other definitions, we can say that sustainable development is a set of diverse measures that adopt the optimal use of available resources to achieve economic, social, political, cultural, financial, and other aims without compromising the rights of future generations and without harming the environment.

2- Sustainable Development Aims and Pillars⁵:

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development allows for the organization of activities around five pillars: planet, people, prosperity, peace, and partnerships.

Pillar 1 - Planet Protecting planet Earth is essential to meeting the needs of current and future generations. Therefore, it is necessary to maintain air quality, ensure sustainable access to food and water, and enjoy rich biodiversity and abundant resources. It is also essential to mitigate climate change to achieve these aims and protect citizens from climate-related disasters.

The most important Sustainable Development Aims related to this pillar are:

Aim 6: Ensure availability and access to clean water and sanitation

Aim 7: Ensure access to sustainable energy

Aim 11: Build sustainable cities and communities

Aim 13: Take action for the climate Aim

14: Protect the oceans and seas

Aim 15: Protect biodiversity, land, and forests

Pillar 2 - People: Sustainable development in countries is based on respecting the principles of dignity and equality for all people. Combating poverty, ensuring access to healthcare and food for all, providing quality education, and achieving gender equality are essential prerequisites for a sustainable and equitable society. The pillars for achieving this are:

Aim 1: No Poverty

Aim 2: Zero Hunger

Aim 3: Health and Well-being

Aim 4: Quality Education

Aim 5: Gender Equality

The third pillar Prosperity:

Nations' development requires achieving inclusive and environmentally responsible economic prosperity. To ensure peace and prosperity, science, technology, and innovation must be made accessible to all in order to achieve human-centered development. Its most important aims for achieving prosperity are:

Al-Nasiri Abu Bakr and Madroush Reem, research entitled "The Economic Circle in the Field of Economic Development: Thousands from France as a Model," Al-Ibdaa Magazine, Volume 10, Issue 1, 2020, p. 255 ²

³ Majda Abu Zant and Othman Hammad Ghoneim (2009), "Sustainable Development from the Perspective of Arab-Islamic Culture," Journal of Administrative Sciences Studies, Volume 36, Issue 1

⁴ Marie Claude (S), (2005), le développement durable, Armand colin ,France

⁵ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/ar/water-and-sanitation>



Aim 8: Achieve sustainable economic growth and decent work

Aim 9: Innovate and build resilient infrastructure

Aim 10: Reduce inequalities

Aim 12: Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns

Pillar Four - Peace:

Mitigating conflicts and building and consolidating peace are essential for creating prosperous and sustainable societies. There is a reciprocal relationship between development and security; neither can be achieved without the other. Peace is achieved through the following aims:

Aim 16: Ensure the rule of law, justice, and peace

Pillar Five - Partnerships:

This pillar presupposes a new global partnership and solidarity system for achieving the Sustainable Development Aims. Inclusive partnerships built on a shared vision and common aims that focus on people and the planet are essential at the global, regional, national, and local levels. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen solidarity among nations, with civil society, NGOs, and the private sector alike. This can be achieved through:

Aim 17: Renewing partnerships and means of implementation

Section 3: The impact of financial planning on sustainable development:

First: General Overview:

Financial planning plays a significant role in various fields, particularly sustainable development. Its importance is defined by the following:

- Planning helps the micro and macro economy address and mitigate economic crises.
- Financial planning allows for the optimal allocation and distribution of resources, both economically and socially, for the present and future.
- Planning helps prevent resource waste and diversify revenue sources.
- Among the objectives that planning helps achieve are environmental protection, safeguarding the rights of future generations, and controlling the budget through monitoring.

Secondly: The Impact of Financial Planning on Sustainable Development (The Case of France):

France has recognized the importance and impact of financial planning on achieving the dimensions and goals of sustainable development, most notably environmental protection, clean energy, and automation. Therefore, it has allocated appropriate budgets to achieve clean industry.

The link between planning and development can be seen in the following:⁶

- Accelerating the ecological transition (circular economy): France invests heavily in clean technologies and circular economy practices to reduce resource waste and mitigate climate change.
- Recovery and Resilience Plan: The French recovery plan provided investments estimated at €57.5 billion (including EU contributions)
 - Climate Finance: France committed to allocating an additional €2 billion through the French Development Agency (AFD) to address climate challenges and bolster sustainable development efforts.
 - Investing in Resilience: Making the economy more resilient, thus supporting sustainable development through investments in higher education and health.
 - Financing Obstacles: Overcoming financial obstacles and challenges, such as high government debt servicing costs, which could impact the path to sustainable development. The data indicates a link between financial planning and sustainable development in France, as shown in the following points:

.1French budgets include allocations for environmental protection. The 2025 budget included several key items, most notably:

42.6€ •billion in expenditures with a positive environmental impact

8.1€ •billion with a negative environmental impact

The 2026 budget bill also included an increase in environmental spending, amounting to €2.1 billion more than the previous year.

.2French commitments to climate finance

Furthermore, France contributes annually to climate finance for developing countries:

⁶ The French economic recovery plan: Building France 2030

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&source=web&rct=j&url=https://djeddah.consulfrance.org>



- In 2023, France provided €7.2 billion for climate finance
- Of this, €2.8 billion was allocated to climate change adaptation.

3. Official international studies indicate France's interest in "green budgeting." According to the 2024 OECD report, France is among the leading countries within the OECD in implementing Green Budgeting tools to link budgets to environmental and sustainability aims. France underwent a radical transformation in 2021 with the launch of "green budgeting," as the government began monitoring expenditures more closely based on strict environmental criteria, which explains the significant increase in figures recorded after that year⁷

Table (1) Allocations for Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition in France (2016 - 2025)
Amounts (billion dollars)

Status	Allocation	Years
Years Allocations Status	25.1	2016
Pre-Paris Agreement phase (miscellaneous expenditures)	25.8	2017
Start integrating the Sustainable Development Aims into public policies	28.5	2018
Increase investment in energy efficiency and public transport	30.2	2019
Strengthen the budget of the Ministry of Ecological Transition	31.5	2020
Launch of the Economic Recovery Plan	41.5	2021
Officially adopt the Green Budget methodology	35.3	2022
Focus on energy independence after the Ukraine crisis	37	2023
Expand support for home renovation and electric vehicles	43.6	2024
Record budget to support the green industrial transition	46.4	2025

The table was prepared by the researcher using data from the "Green Budget" report (Le Budget Vert), published annually as an appendix to the Finance Bill (PLF). Available at budget.gouv.fr.

From the e data in Table (1) according to the time series, we observe that prior to 2021, expenditures were primarily concentrated on the Ministry of Environment and Agriculture's budget (the Green Budget), with an allocation of 41.5 billion euros. Subsequently, allocations were made to (Defense, Education, Industry), as well as to the Green Industrial Transition, which was allocated 43.6 billion euros in 2024, and other activities that serve sustainable development. Furthermore, efforts were made to maximize revenues through new financial instruments such as Green Bonds (Green OATs).⁸

of which France is one of the world's largest issuers. The value of issued Green Debt reached approximately 83 billion euros by mid-2025, and these funds are used for sustainable development projects. Environmental taxes on polluting activities were also increased, such as the solidarity tax on airline tickets (scheduled for 2025/2026) to finance green transportation alternatives.

At the national level, the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) participates in the publication and coordination of data in conjunction with the relevant statistics departments in various government agencies⁹.

⁷ * Green Budgeting" reports that compare EU countries and illustrate France's contribution to common European aims.

⁸ The French Treasury Agency (Agence France Trésor - AFT): The main source of data relating to "Green OATs", as it issues annual reports on the allocation of debt amounts to environmental projects.

⁹ www.insee.fr The website of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies.



The new framework outlined in the 2030 Technology Development Plan requires adjustments to our lifestyles, including our consumption patterns. This is a private education and development company operating at various levels and working closely with [other entities/organizations/entities]¹⁰.

RESULTS:

1. Financial planning is an important tool for balancing economic growth, social stability, and environmental protection.
2. French financial planning focuses not only on domestic policies but also includes international financial support for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
3. On September 25, 2015, heads of state and government adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
4. France has successfully integrated financial planning, budgets, and the requirements of sustainable development.
5. The French government has invested in and mobilized all its activities, expertise, and ministries to achieve integration between planning and green development.
6. The French government has provided sources to boost revenue by issuing government bonds to individuals and countries.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Developing countries should adopt the successful financial policies implemented by France to support sustainable development and incorporate them into their financial planning.
2. Developing and training human resources is crucial for achieving sustainable development aim
3. Budgets should be prepared in accordance with the requirements for resource conservation to achieve current and future aims; this is a cornerstone of sustainable development
4. Providing high-quality, modern technologies, establishing infrastructure, and promoting clean manufacturing are essential and Encouraging innovation
5. Promoting a culture of environmental protection and waste reduction, including administrative and financial planning, and optimizing the use of available economic and other resources are crucial.

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World Economics & Finance Bulletin (WEFB)

Available Online at: <https://www.scholarexpress.net>

Vol. 55, February, 2026

ISSN: 2749-3628,

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