

# French contributions to environmental transition and sustainability: A bibliometric analysis and modelisation of IPCC and IPBES reports

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## Abstract

This paper is about the role of French scientific publications on environmental transition, sustainability, and climate, focusing on reports by the IPCC and IPBES. By analyzing the bibliographies of these reports, we explore the amount and diversity of French research on climate change and biodiversity. While France leads in physical sciences, the study reveals a lack of contributions on adaptation and mitigation strategies, which are important to address climate challenges. We show that French research is actually more focused on adaptation than what the IPCC reports suggest. This analysis challenges the idea that French research mainly concentrates on physical sciences and highlights the importance of recognizing all French contributions to climate action. We use machine learning models and open data, to enrich this analysis and better understand the distribution, themes, and institutions involved in this research. This study shows the strengths and limits of a bibliographic analysis and suggests more inclusive tools to better measure french contributions to environmental transition.

**Keywords:** French publications, IPCC, IPBES, Machine learning, NLP, open data, open source, scanR, OpenAlex

## 1. Motivation

### 1.1 Presentation of IPCC and IPBES: Working Groups and dates

The **IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)** assesses scientific information on climate change, providing reports to guide policymakers. Between 2021 and 2022, they released the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). It has three working groups that represent three main topics :

- Working Group 1 (WG1) focuses on the **physical science** of climate change.
- Working Group 2 (WG2) examines climate change impacts, **adaptation**, and vulnerabilities.
- Working Group 2 - cross chapters (WG2 cross) addresses the interactions between physical science and impacts, adaptation, and vulnerabilities.
- Working Group 3 (WG3) addresses climate change **mitigation** strategies.

The **IPBES (Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services)**, established in 2012, assesses biodiversity and ecosystem services. It produces thematic and regional assessments, with the **Global Assessment Report (2019)** highlighting biodiversity loss and the need for urgent action.

Both intergovernmental bodies provide crucial scientific assessments that inform global climate and biodiversity policies.

## **1.2 Limits of the French Court des comptes study**

In 2023, the French Cour des comptes conducted a study on France's scientific contributions to the environmental transition. As part of this study, the Court analyzed the bibliography cited in the Sixth IPCC Report. It found that French publications are the most frequently cited in the physical sciences of climate change, highlighting the global influence of French research in this area.

However, the Court seems to imply that the French publications cited in the IPCC report fully reflect the country's research efforts in this field, a view that has important limitations. The IPCC bibliography is composed primarily of high-impact publications, often from leading scientific journals, making it quite selective. This selection prioritizes more visible and well-known works with larger general reach, potentially missing other valuable research that, while less visible, addresses similar themes. As a result, although the IPCC citations capture a portion of France's scientific contribution to the ecological transition, they do not fully represent the diversity of research produced in the country.

## **1.3 Exploring French contributions to IPCC and IPBES topics through a larger scope with ScanR**

To fill the gap between the French contribution to IPCC report analysis and the French contribution to ecological transition, we propose utilizing a larger dataset, such as scanR. **ScanR has a significantly higher coverage** of publications with at least one French affiliation compared to other sources. This source cover 92% of French publications. This is much higher than databases like Scopus (67%), WoS (58%), or PubMed (29%), making ScanR a more comprehensive tool for capturing French scientific publications (Chaignon and Egret 2022). Unlike IPCC approach, ScanR includes publications with at least one French affiliation, showing a larger view of research. This could allow us to capture a more diverse range of topics related to climate change physical science, adaptation and mitigation.

Initially, we will replicate the Court of Audit analysis of the IPCC bibliography to identify the main topics and the proportion of French contributions. Then, we will expand our study to highlight the top institutions, labs, regions, and researchers contributing to the advancement of environmental transition in France, based on IPCC bibliography. In a second time, we will create a model designed to identify publications addressing topics relevant to the IPCC. This model will first be applied to the ScanR database to produce a comprehensive overview of French research in this domain. Subsequently, we will extend the analysis to the OpenAlex global database in order to compare the contributions of different countries. At the same time, we will conduct a similar analysis for the IPBES bibliography, following the same approach to identify the French contributions, and exploring less visible but valuable research related to biodiversity and ecosystem services.

## **2. IPCC and IPBES Bibliography Analysis and Model**

We propose a method to analyze the bibliographies of IPCC and IPBES reports.

### **2.1 Data Collection and Cleaning**

For each report, we collect the references:

- For IPCC report, we collect citations in .bib format for each chapter of each working group (n.d.a).
- For IPBES report, we gather all citations via Zotero (n.d.b).

Once the data is collected, we clean the DOI (Digital Object Identifier) of each publication. The DOI should follow a specific format starting with '10.'. Any publication without a valid DOI is not considered.

## 2.2 Data Enrichment

After cleaning, the data contain features such as DOI, title, and main author. However, we still lack information such as institutions, researchers, countries, and topics associated with each publication. To fill in the gap, we enrich the data by importing additional features from OpenAlex for each publication with a valid DOI. These features include: countries, year, topics, title, author names, institutions, RORs (Research Organization Registry) and journals.

OpenAlex is an international open-access database that provides metadata on research papers, authors, journals, and institutions. It aims to make academic information more accessible and supports data analysis and knowledge discovery in various fields. OpenAlex is a valuable tool for researchers and educators. We use there API to import the features(n.d.c).

Next, we use the Biblioglutton Python library to fill in missing DOIs based on the title and main author. We also verify that the year retrieved from OpenAlex matches the year in the original dataset.

## 2.3 Data storage and visualization

Once the data is enriched with features from OpenAlex, we refine it and upload it to an Elasticsearch cluster. For better clarity, the data is truncated in the example. Some publications are cited in both reports, identified by the following keys:

```
{
  "doi": "10.1126/science.aaw6974",
  "year": "2018",
  "title": "Impacts of 1.5 °C global warming on natural and human systems",
  "rorts": [
    ["https://ror.org/00rqty9422", "AU"],
    ["https://ror.org/03ztgj037", "DE"],
    ["https://ror.org/05sbt2524", "FR"],
    [...]
  ],
  "ipcc": [
    { "name": "wg1_chap_01", "wg": "1", "chap": 1 },
    { "name": "wg2_chap_01", "wg": "2", "chap": 1 },
    { "name": "wg2_chap_02", "wg": "2", "chap": 2 },
    { "name": "wg2_chap_04", "wg": "2", "chap": 4 },
    { "name": "wg2_chap_07", "wg": "2", "chap": 7 },
    { "name": "wg2_chap_08", "wg": "2", "chap": 8 },
    { "name": "wg2_chap_12", "wg": "2", "chap": 12 },
    { "name": "wg2_chap_13", "wg": "2", "chap": 13 },
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    { "name": "wg2_chap_15", "wg": "2", "chap": 15 },
    { "name": "wg2_chap_16", "wg": "2", "chap": 16 },
    { "name": "wg2_cross_chap_1", "wg": "2_cross", "chap": 1 },
    { "name": "wg2_cross_chap_4", "wg": "2_cross", "chap": 4 },
    { "name": "wg3_chap_01", "wg": "3", "chap": 1 },
    { "name": "wg3_chap_04", "wg": "3", "chap": 4 }
  ],
  "authors_name": [
    ["Ove Hoegh-Guldberg", ["AU"]],
    ["Daniela Jacob", ["DE"]],
    ["Michael A. Taylor", ["JM"]],
    [...]
  ]
}
```

```

],
"institutions_names": [
  ["University of Queensland", "AU"],
  ["German Climate Computing Centre", "DE"],
  ["University of the West Indies", "JM"],
  [...]
],
"countries": ["CHN", "GBR", "FRA", "..."],
"ipbes": [{"chapter": "4"}],
"topics": [
  "Impact of Climate Change on Human Migration",
  "Geoengineering and Climate Ethics",
  "Economic Implications of Climate Change Policies"
]
}

```

After that, we used Highcharts, a graphic tool to visualize the graphs. At the same time, we also plot the graphs with python by making elastic-search requests.

## 2.4 Create a database

In the enriched database from the IPCC and IPBES publications, each publication is associated with the following attributes:

- A unique identifier (**DOI**)
- The publication **year**
- A **title** that best summarizes the publication
- The main **topics** covered by the publication: publications in OpenAlex are tagged with topics using an automated system that takes into account the available information about the work, including title, abstract, source (journal) name, and citations
- The names of the **journals** in which the publication was published

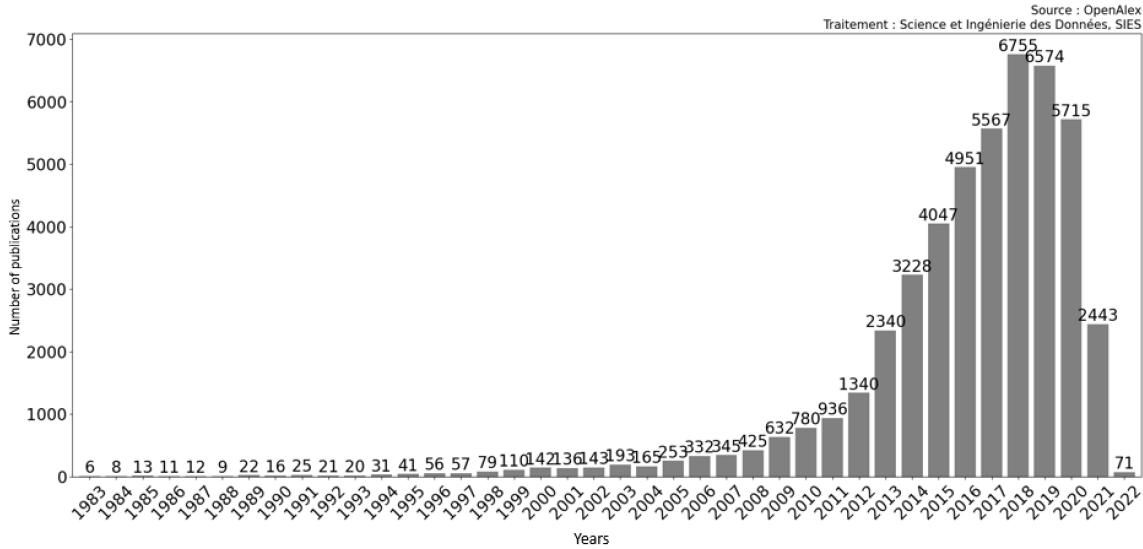
Out of the 53,258 IPCC publications available on OpenAlex, only 48,101 have non-empty titles, topics, and journal names.

The goal is to identify 48,101 other publications that are not cited by the IPCC to form our training dataset. After the analysis phase, we were wondering how to make a database with data from IPCC bibliography and data from other subjects than IPCC topics.

Initially, we explore the data from the reports and analize:

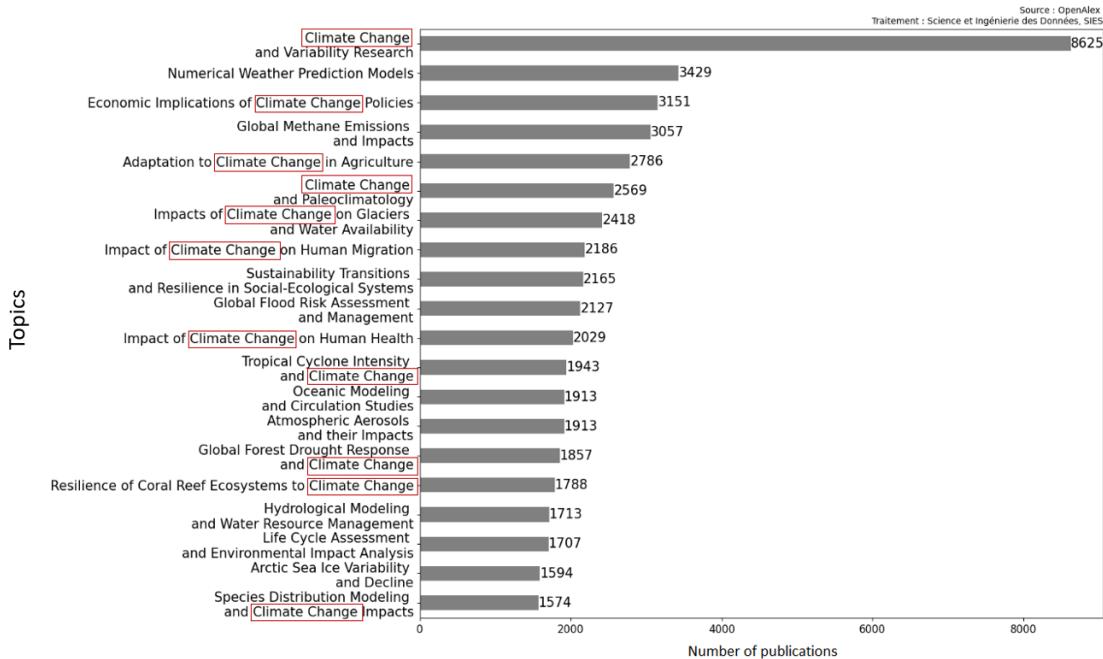
- Their temporal distribution
- The main topics
- The main journals were the publications are released

### Temporal distribution of IPCC publications – last 40 years

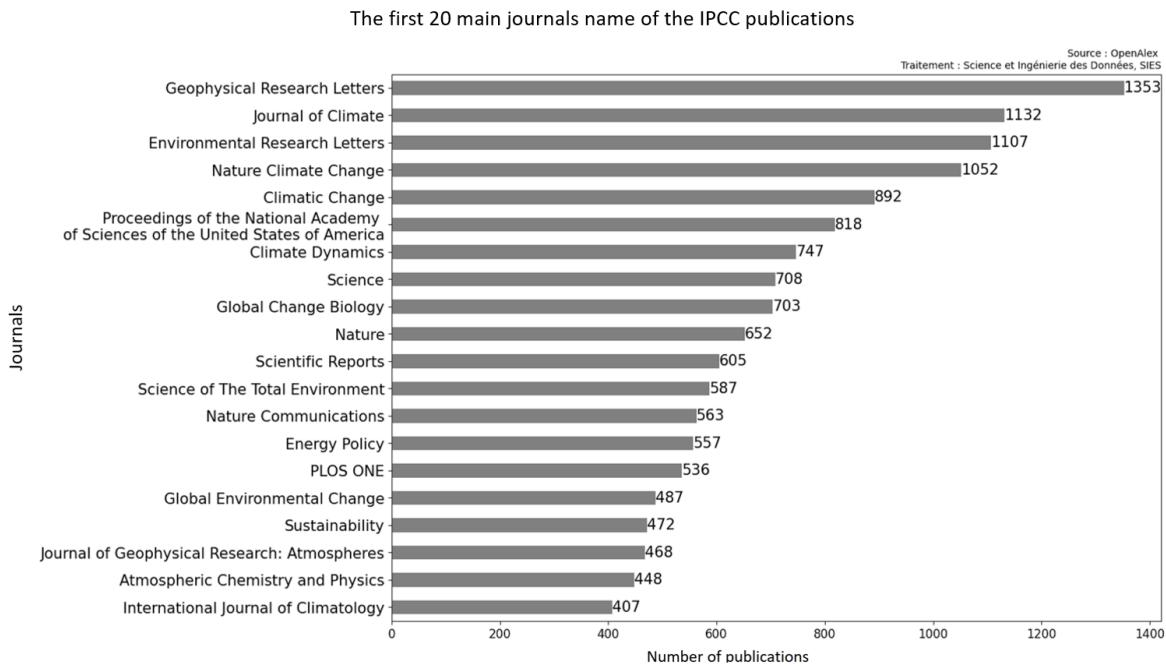


### Temporal distribution of French IPCC publications.

#### The first 20 main topics of the IPCC publications



### Topics distribution of French IPCC publications.



#### *Journals distribution of French IPCC publications.*

We conclude that the publications from the reports are recent, less than 10 years old for 90% of them. Some keywords seem to appear frequently, like “Climate Change” and IPCC publications are mainly released by scientific journals.

Using the OpenAlex API, we found 48,219 publications that meet the following criterias:

1. The publication is **not cited by the IPCC**.
2. The publication **does not contain specific terms** according to the top topics, such as “climate change” or “environmental impact” in their topics, ensuring that our model remains unbiased.
3. The publication has a **global temporal distribution equivalent** to the IPCC’s cited publications. For example, in 2018, there were 6,755 publications cited by the IPCC, so we retrieve 6,755 publications from OpenAlex that exclude certain topics. This process is repeated for each year in the temporal distribution of IPCC publications.

We conduct the exact same method for the IPBES report.

## 2.5 Train the model

Once the dataset is complete, we split it in two:

- 80% of data will be used to train the model
- 20% will be used as a test base

To train the model, we use FastText. FastText is a library developed by Facebook AI Research to learn word representations and text classification. Unlike Word2Vec, FastText breaks words into subwords, improving its ability to handle rare or out-of-vocabulary words. It’s fast, efficient, and supports multilingual models, making it ideal for various natural language processing tasks like sentiment analysis and text classification.

Fasttext enables vectorization and fits a linear regression on the data. We try 2 kind of model:

- a model that determine if a publication is aligned with the same topics as the IPCC or IPBES report.

- a model to be applied only to “IPCC-like” publications, to determine the most relevant working group and identify whether the publication focuses on physical science, adaptation, or mitigation.

## 2.6 Comparative analysis of country contributions to IPCC Reports

In the first part of our analysis, we examined the publications from IPCC reports and compared the contributions of different countries. Now, we want to evaluate these contributions from a global perspective.

To simplify the process, we apply filters, as using the initial model (IPCC-like vs. non-IPCC) proves to be too resource-intensive. Instead, we focus on a easier approach.

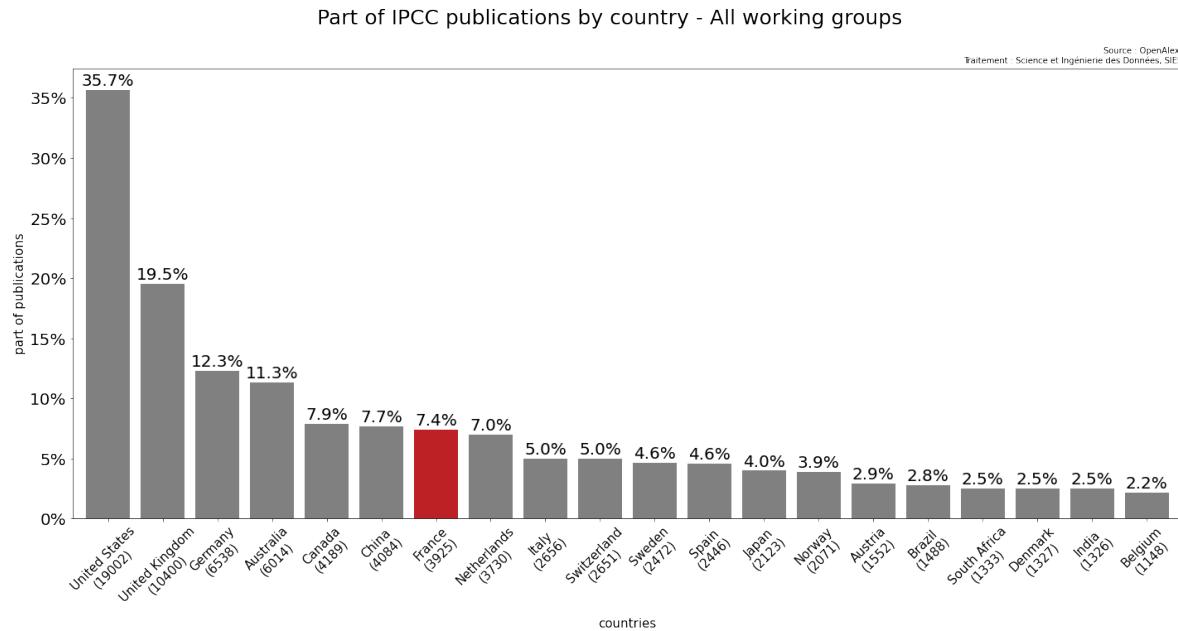
We begin by analyzing French publications tagged as “IPCC-like” in ScanR by using the model. We identify the topics and frequently appearing words in the titles and abstracts of publications related to the IPCC reports. Based on this analysis, we establish filters to apply to a sample that is 42 times larger than ScanR: OpenAlex.

## 3. Results

### 3.1 France in the publications cited by the IPCC Reports

#### French publications cited by the IPCC and IPBES

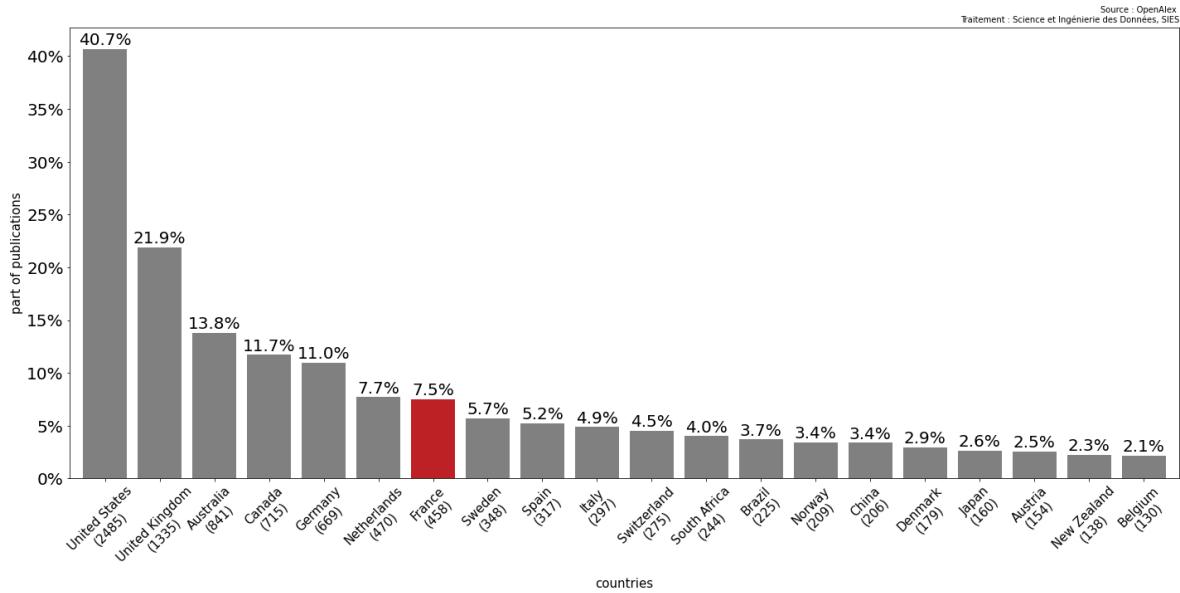
A total of 3,925 French publications are cited in the IPCC reports out of a total of 53,258 publications. This represents 7.4% of the total cited publications. France holds the 7th position in the ranking, just behind Canada and China.



Part of IPCC publications by country for all working groups.

In the IPBES reports, 458 French publications are cited out of a total of 6106. This represents 7.5% of the total cited publications. France holds the 7th position as well in the ranking, just behind Germany and Netherlands.

### Part of IPBES publications by country

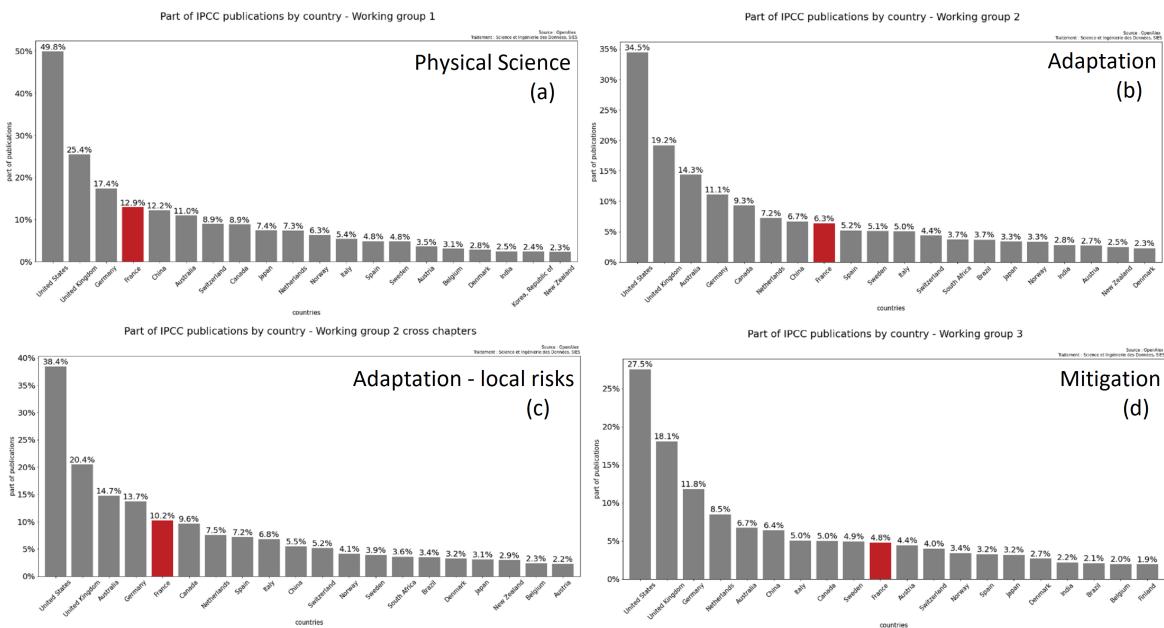


Part of IPBES publications by country.

### France's position in specific research areas

France leads in publications related to physical sciences but is less frequently cited in areas concerning adaptation and mitigation.

### Part of IPCC publications by country for each working group

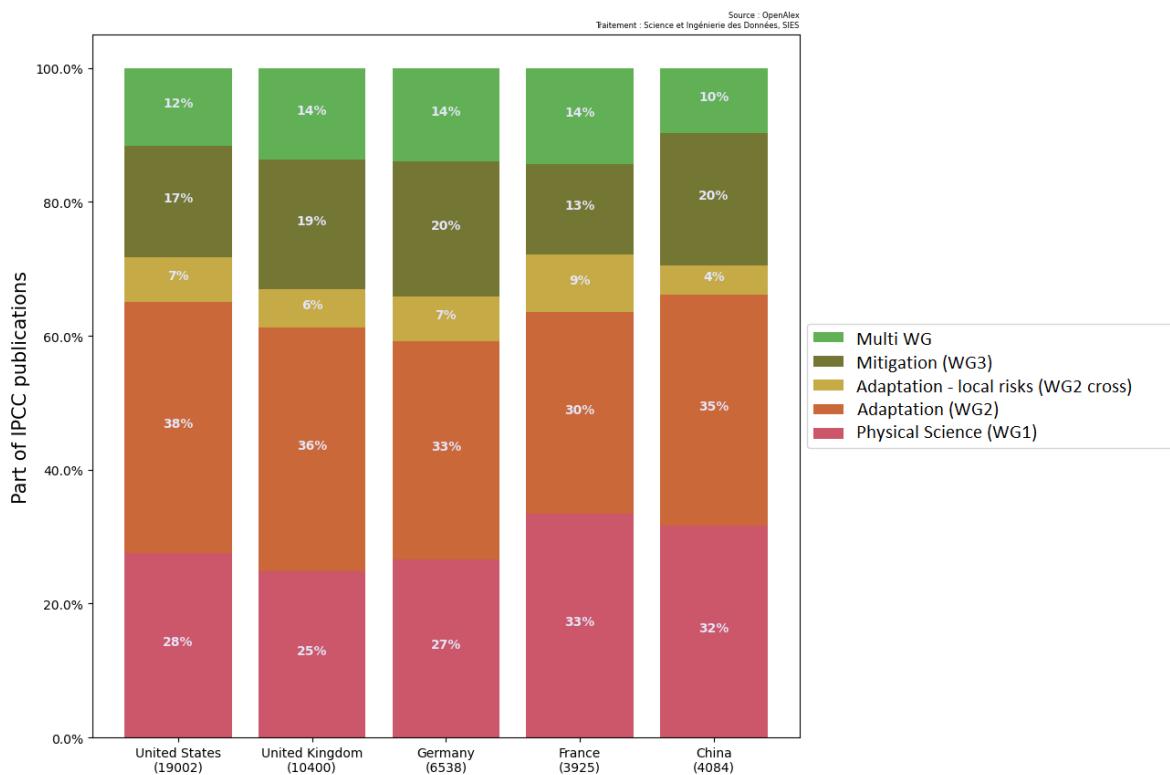


Part of IPCC publications for each working groups.

French publications are more focused on theoretical sciences (a) than those from other countries: nearly 13% of the publications in WG1 have a French contribution. We can see the same trend for the

publications that relate the impacts and risks related to ecosystems such as coral reefs, forests, and deserts (cross chapters from the second working group, the (c) image in *Part of IPCC publications for each working groups*).

Part of IPCC publications for five countries (83% of publications)



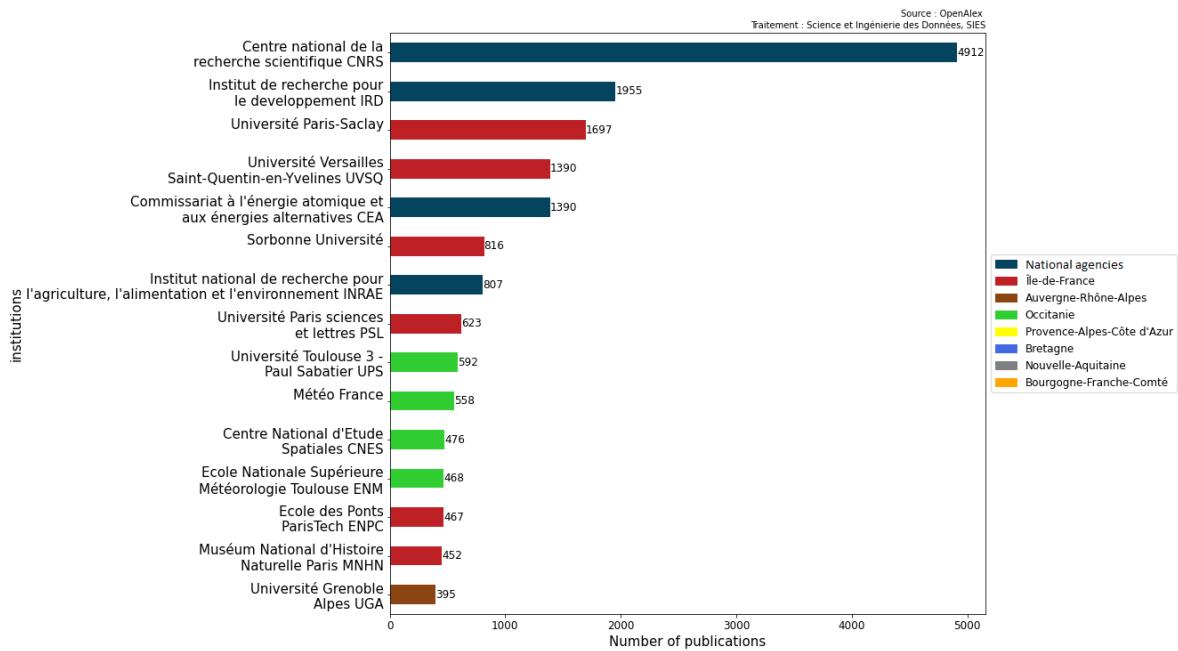
#### *Part of IPCC publications for five countries.*

These findings also match those from the French Court of Audit, which shows a strong focus on physical sciences, with less attention to adaptation and mitigation strategies, compared to other leading countries. Also, France, Germany, and the UK have 14% of their publications cited in several working groups, which is lower than the US or China.

#### **Top Institutions, Laboratories, and Researchers in France**

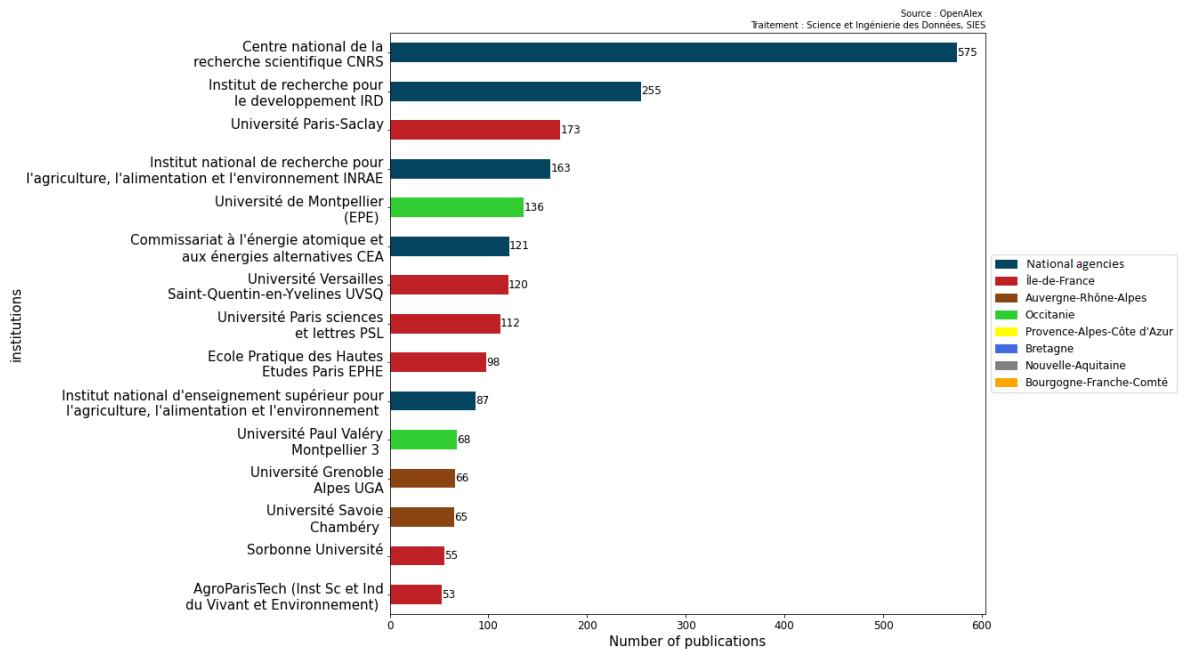
In France, the **CNRS (National Centre for Scientific Research)** is a leader in IPCC and IPBES publications, with IRD (Research Institute for Development) also making significant contributions.

### Institutions of French IPCC publications - top 15



French institutions contributing to IPCC publications.

### Institutions of French IPBES publications - top 15

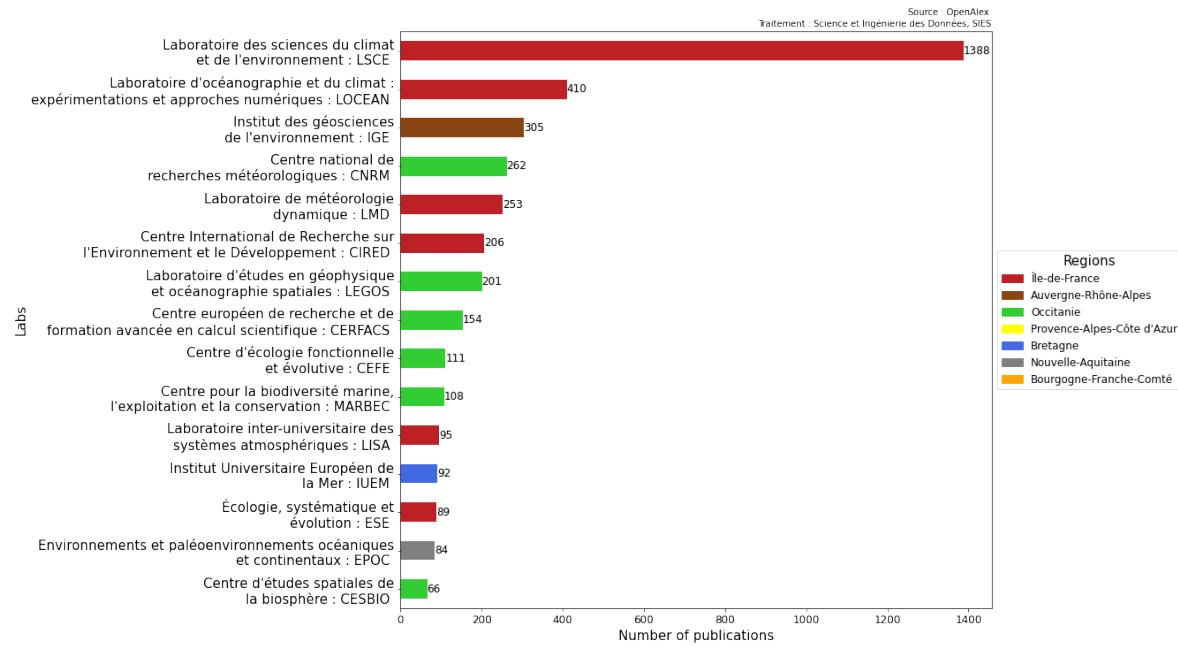


French institutions contributing to IPBES publications.

We can see that several national organizations appear in both reports, however there is a clear territorial difference at the institutional level. The institutions most active in the IPCC publications are mainly located in Île-de-France, Toulouse, and Grenoble, while those in the IPBES publications are mostly in Île-de-France, Grenoble, Chambéry, and Montpellier.

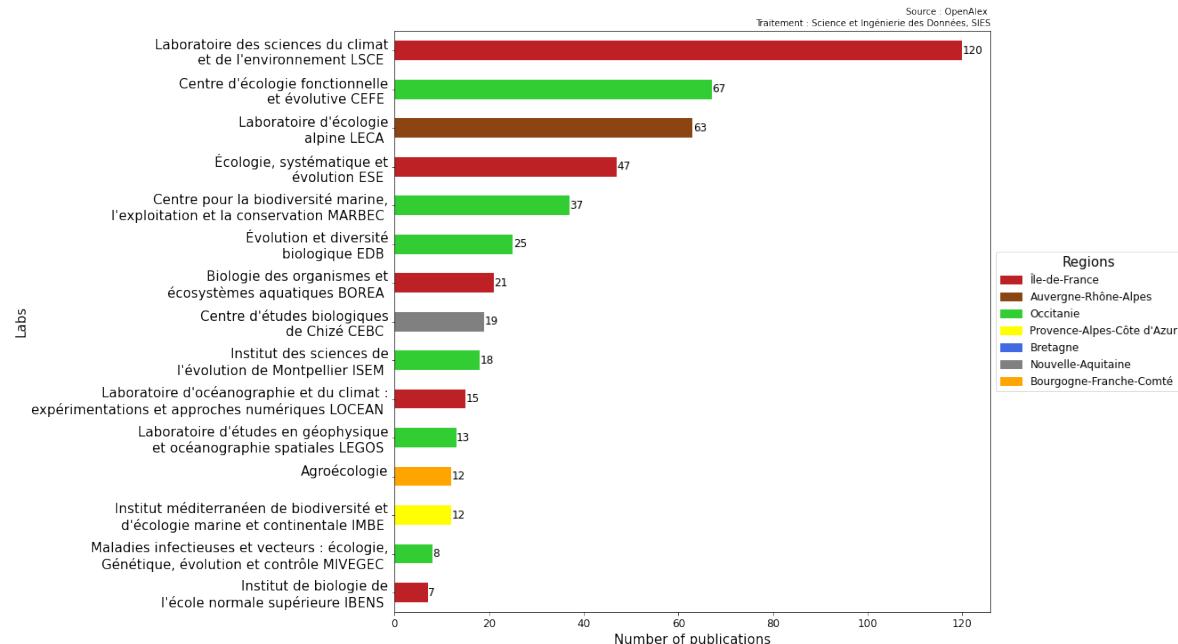
The **Climate Science Laboratory** is another key player in climate research, leading the way in IPCC and IPBES publications.

French laboratories in IPCC publications - top 15



French laboratories contributing to IPCC publications.

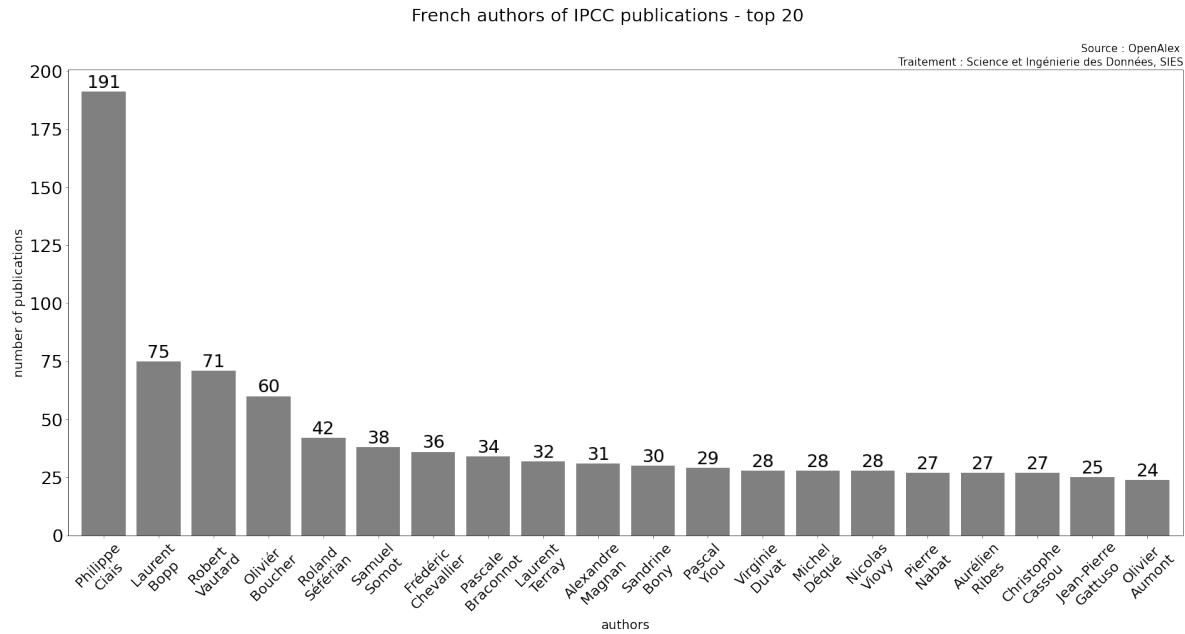
French laboratories in IPBES publications - top 15



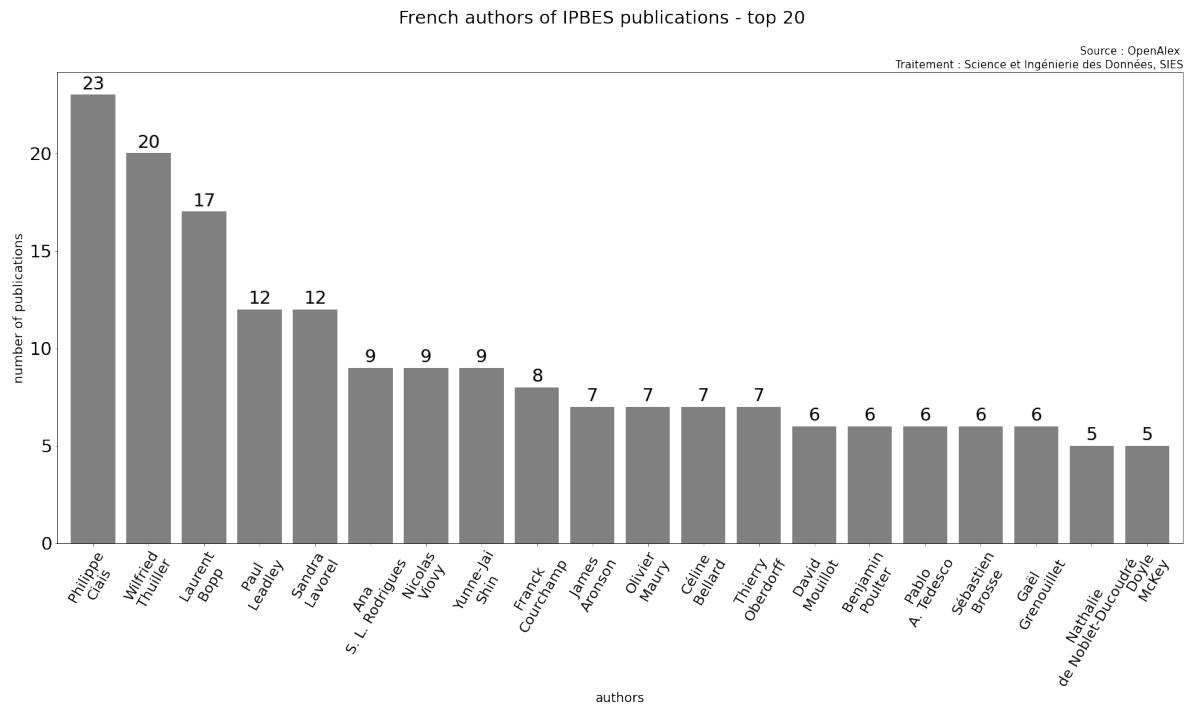
French laboratories contributing to IPBES publications.

The laboratories most active in the publications cited by the IPCC are located mainly in Île-de-France, Toulouse, Grenoble, Bretagne and Bordeaux. Those of the IPBES are located in Île-de-France,

Montpellier, Grenoble, Toulouse, Chizé, Dijon and Marseille.



French authors contributing to IPCC publications.

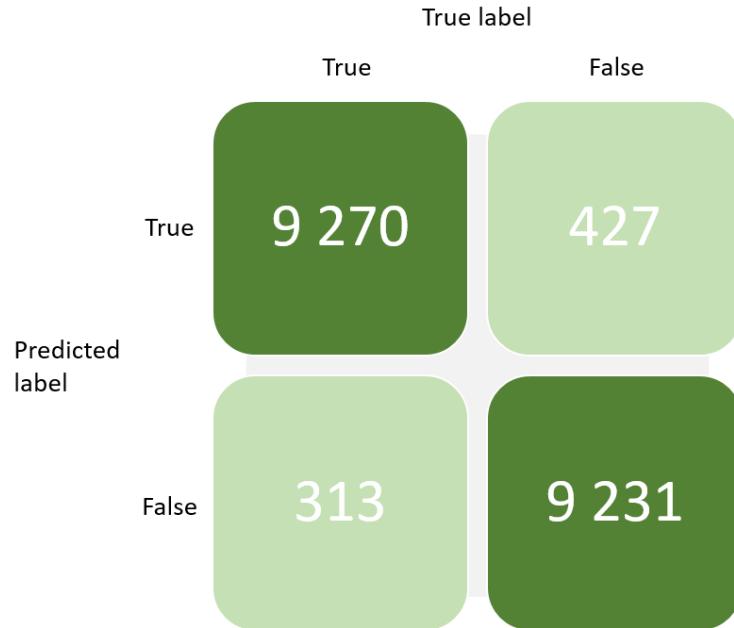


French authors contributing to IPBES publications.

French researchers are also highly involved, with some contributing to both IPCC and IPBES reports. For example, Philippe Ciais is particularly active and cited in both reports.

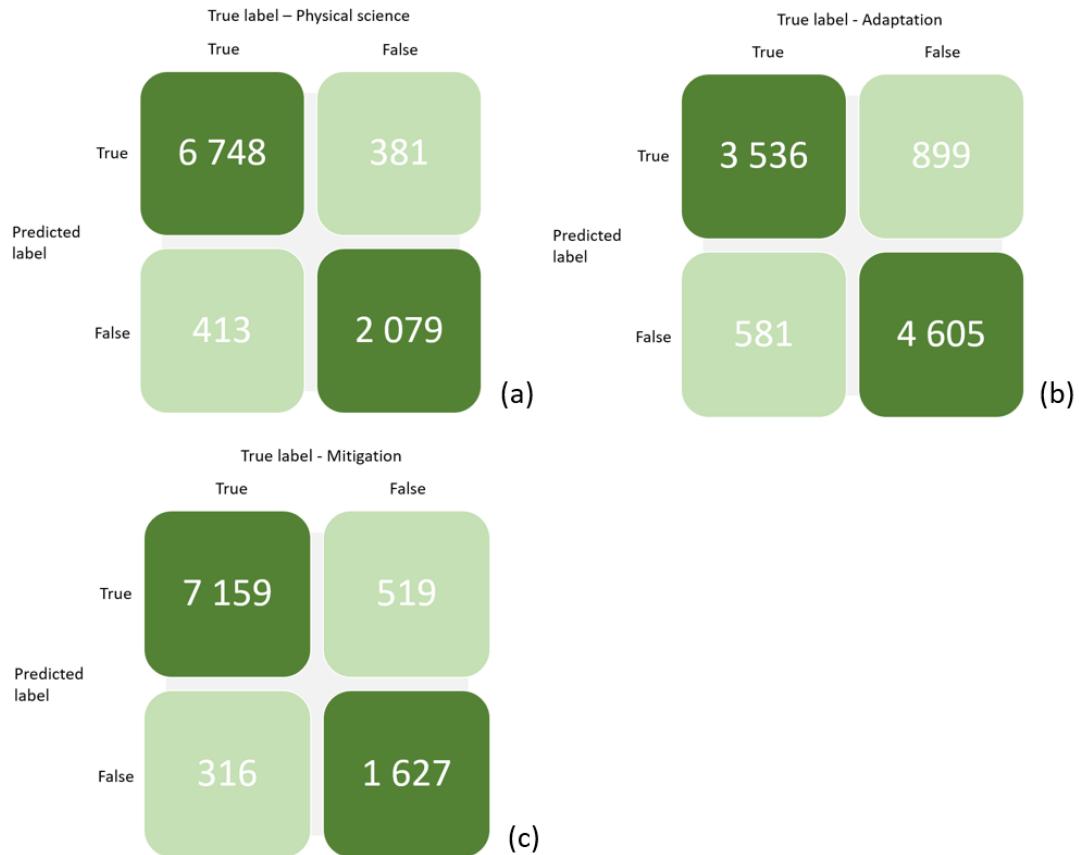
### 3.2 Models performances

Out of the 19,241 publications in the **IPCC** test set, 18,501 publications are correctly predicted, representing **96%** of the total publications.



*Confusion matrix showing the performance of the first IPCC model.*

When a publication is identified as “IPCC-like”, a second model is applied to classify it into the appropriate working group. The second model predicts which working group the publication is most likely associated with.



*Confusion matrix illustrating the performance of the second IPCC model, which categorizes publications by working group.*

For each working group, there are 9,621 publications in the test set. The model performance for each group is as follows:

- For **Physical Science**, 8,827 publications are correctly predicted, representing **92%** of the publications in this category.
- For **Adaptation**, 8,141 publications are correctly predicted, representing **85%** of the publications in this category.
- For **Mitigation**, 8,786 publications are correctly predicted, representing **91%** of the publications in this category.

However, for the **Adaptation** and **Mitigation** categories, the model shows a significant number of false positives. This suggests that the model tends to overestimate the number of publications categorized in these groups. This overestimation indicates that the model might label more publications as “Adaptation” or “Mitigation” than it should, leading to a higher rate of false positives in these categories.

In the **IPBES** test set, there are 2213 publications and 2102 publications are correctly predicted, representing **95%** of the total publications.

		True label	
		True	False
Predicted label	True	1 048	68
	False	43	1 054

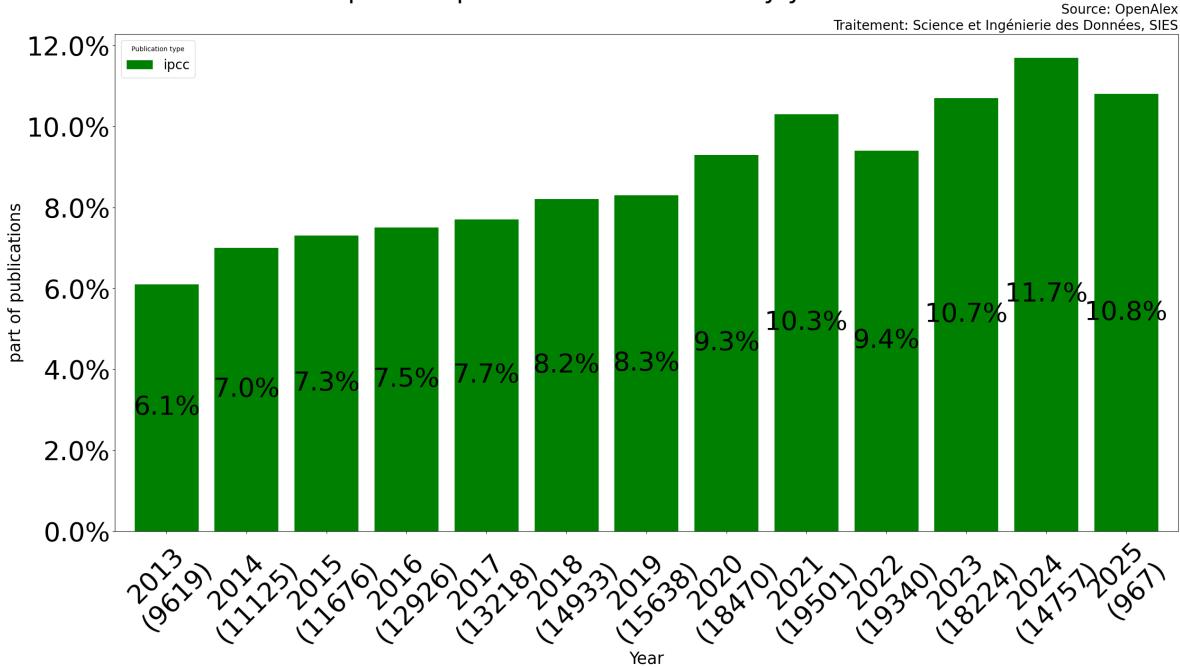
*Confusion matrix showing the performance of the IPBES model.*

### 3.3 The models on ScanR publications

#### Figures

We filter the references that have a DOI in scanR, as our analysis depends only on these types of references, excluding other types that follow different structures. This ensure consistency in our approach. The proportion of publications addressing topics similar to those of the IPCC seems to be increasing in recent years. The graph “IPCC model on scanR publications by year” illustrates this trend, showing a growing number of “IPCC-like” publications in scanR over time.

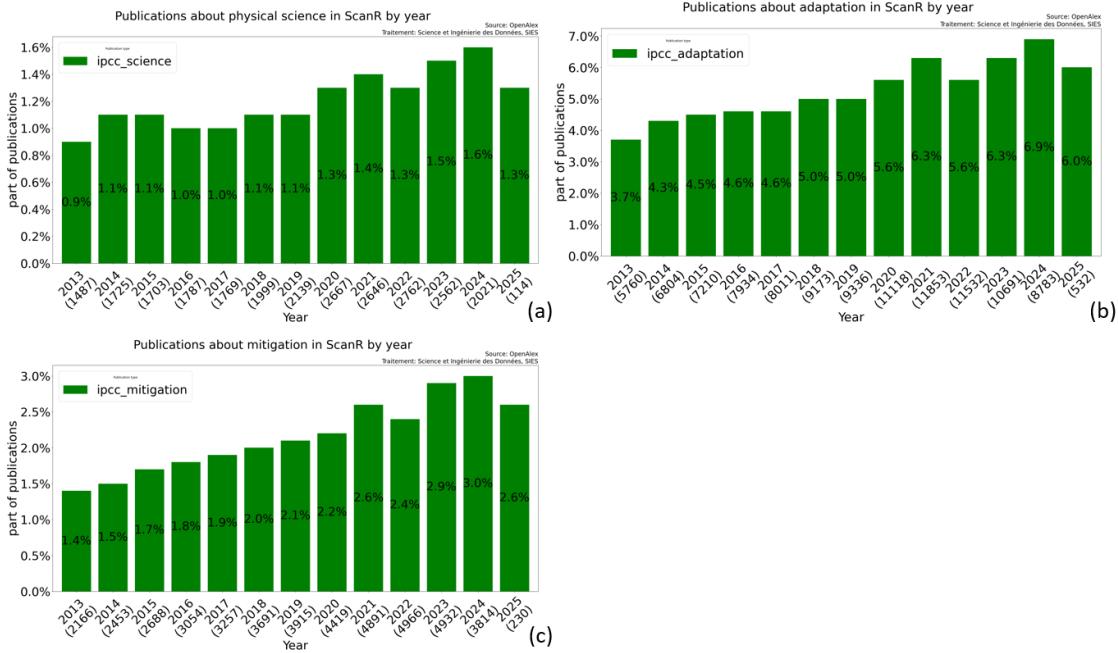
### ipcc-like publications in ScanR by year



*IPCC model on scanR publications by year.*

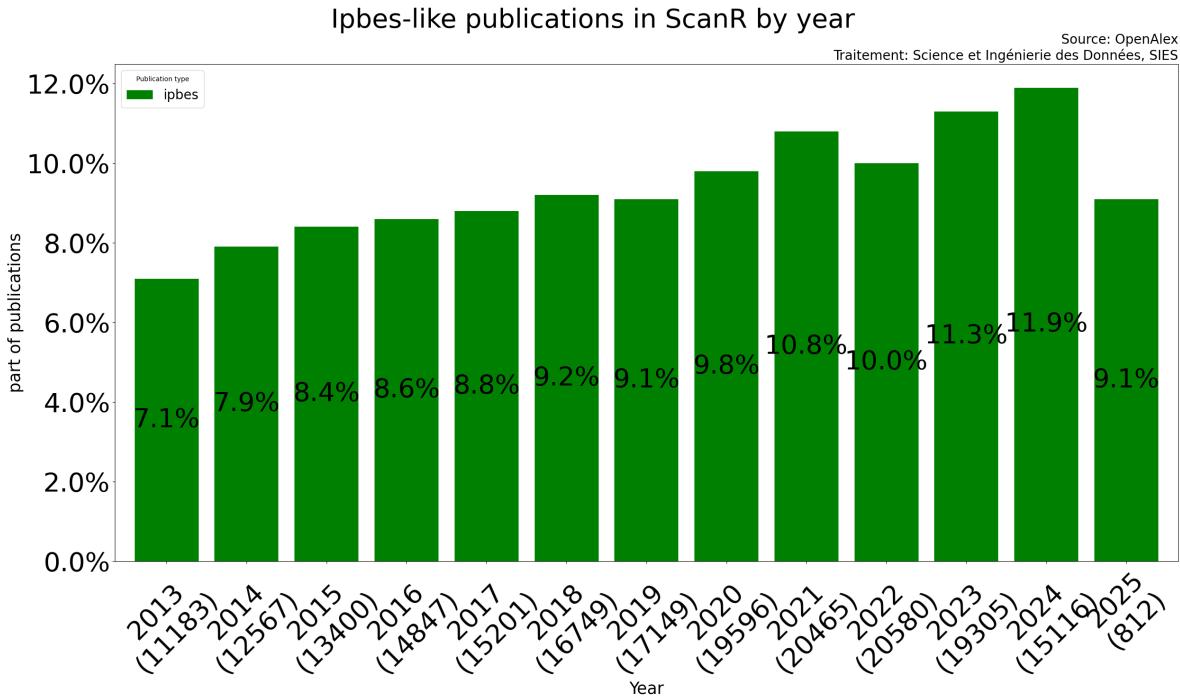
The second model seems to detect more publications related to adaptation.

#### Part of publications by year for each working group – 12 last years



*Working group model on scanR publications by year.*

The IPBES model is also applied on scanR publications that have a DOI. As the IPCC model, the proportion of publications addressing topics similar to those of the IPBES also seems to be increasing in recent years.



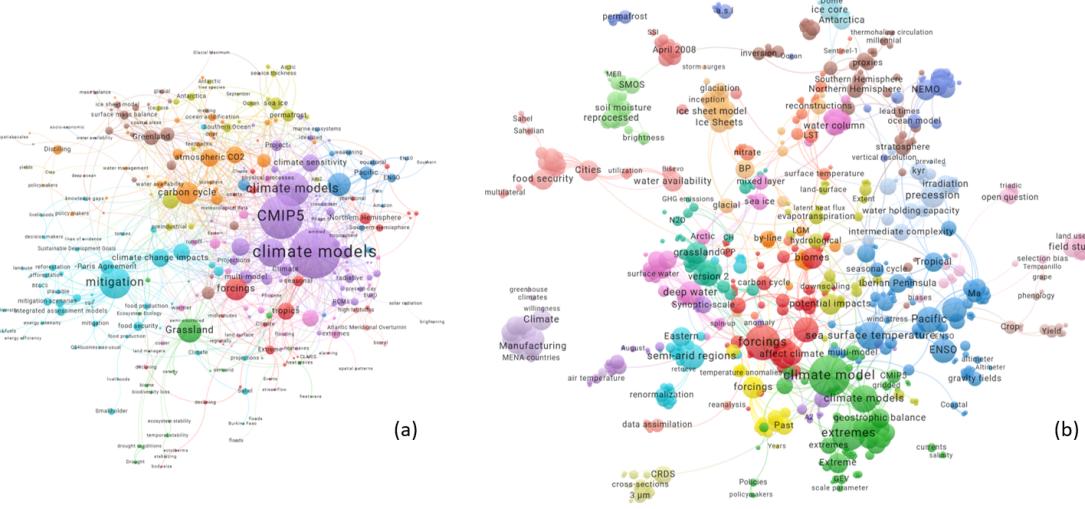
*IPBES model on scanR publications by year.*

### Community network

On scanR, we can visualize community networks, based on themes or on authors.

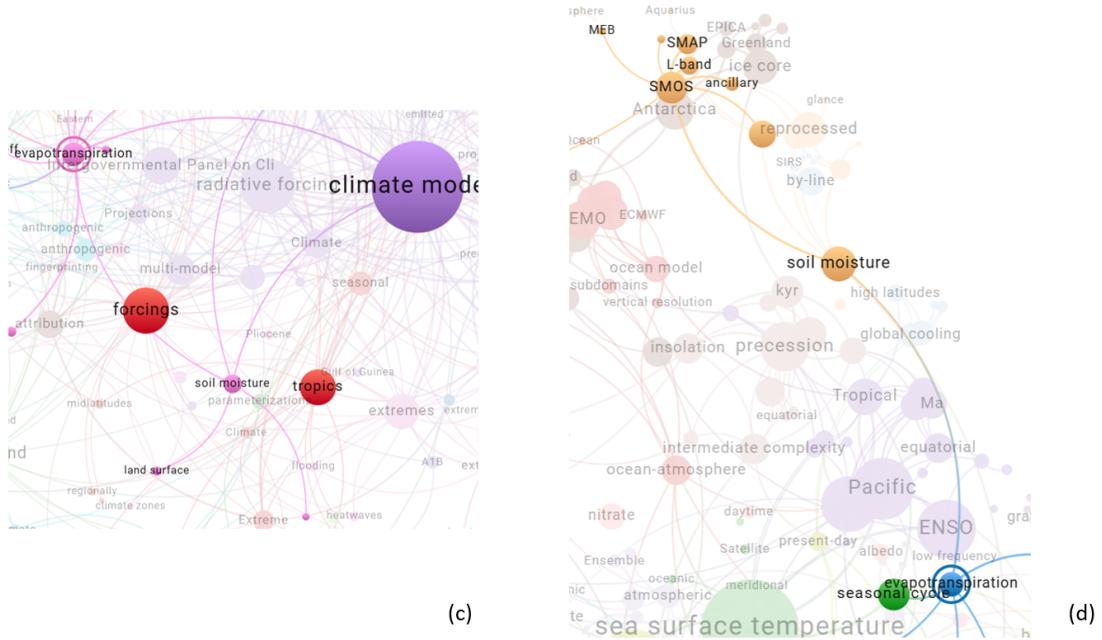
A community network is a way to group things together based on how closely they are connected. In this case, a “node” is either an author or a theme, and a “link” is a co-publication between them. It allows to find clusters of authors or themes that are more connected to each other through co-publications. These groups, called communities, help us understand how the system is organized and how different parts work together. Looking at these groups can help us find patterns and learn more about the connections between authors or themes(Barbier 2025).

The topics cited by the IPCC cover a broad range of topics, and the IPCC’s publication network is denser than that predicted by the model. This indicates that the topics are often cited together across multiple publications. The graph *Comparison between two topics networks.* shows two topic networks: one showing the denser network from IPCC reports (a) and the predicted network from our first model (b). From this, we can conclude that the topics in the IPCC reports are more tightly interconnected.



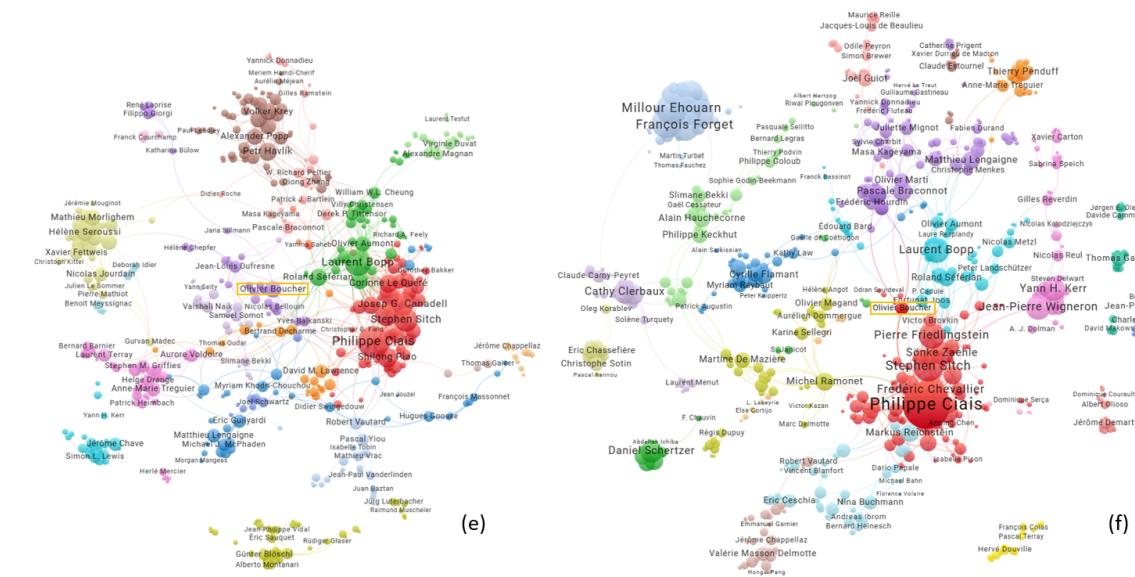
*Comparison between two topics networks.*

It's interesting to see that 'soil moisture' is linked to 'evapotranspiration' in both graphs, but the predicted graph (d) introduces more technical terms. In this graph, 'soil moisture' is connected to 'SMOS' and 'L-band.' SMOS is a satellite from the European Space Agency (ESA) that measures soil moisture using radiation in the L-band (1.4 GHz). This shows that the predicted graph can focus on more technical details.



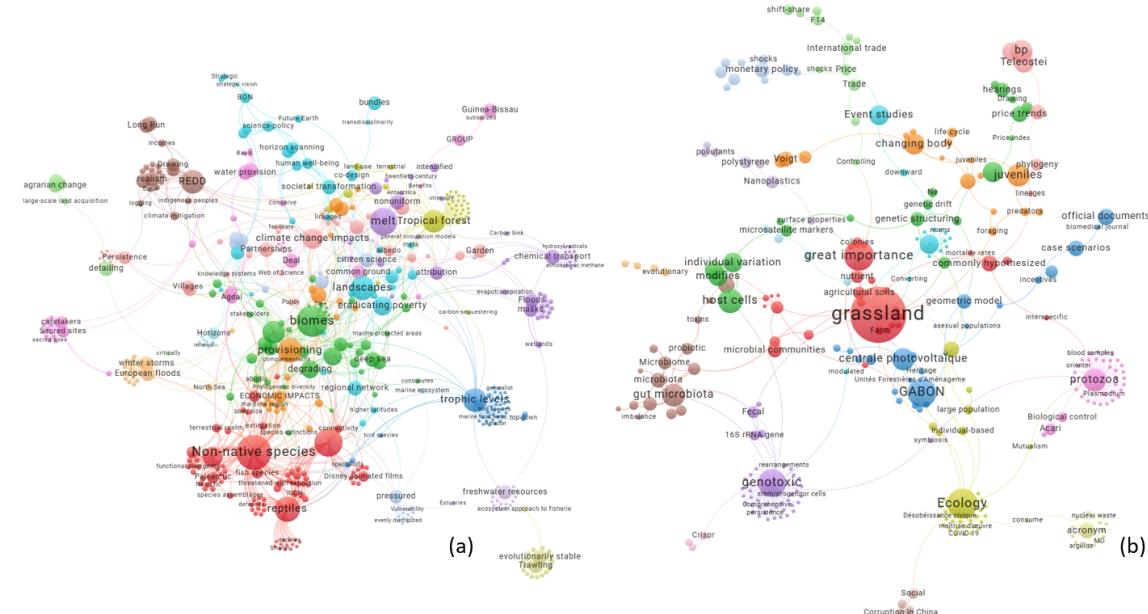
*Comparison on one topic.*

We observe a similar pattern among authors, with a denser network for those associated with IPCC reports (e) in *Comparison between two authors networks*. Moreover, we notice that Olivier Boucher, who was part of the same cluster as Philippe Ciais in the first network (e), is no longer grouped with him in the second network (f). This change highlights how the clustering algorithm creates a larger cluster in the (f) graph due to the lack of co-publication with the other clusters.



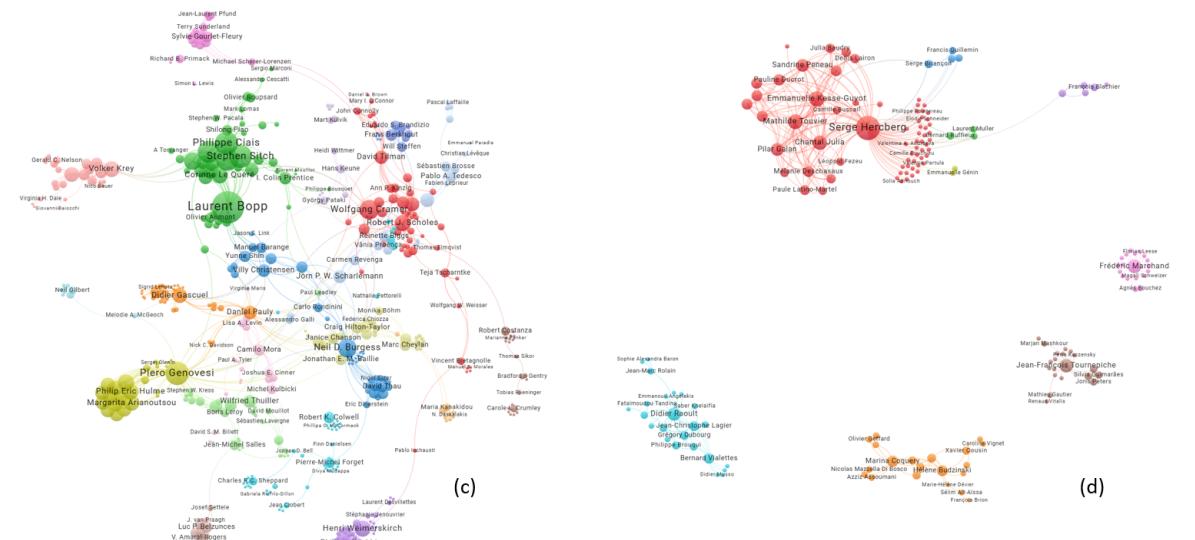
*Comparison between two authors networks.*

We observe similar patterns when analyzing the IPBES reports. The resulting networks *Comparison between two topics networks for IPBES*. show a high degree of interconnection in the actual publications (a), as with the IPCC, topics are frequently cited together. In contrast, the predicted network (b) appears less interconnected.



*Comparison between two topics networks for IPBES.*

The IPBES author network also reveals dense clusters of co-authorship (c), suggesting strong collaboration among contributors. However, the predicted network (d) displays more isolated clusters, that shows that the authors are very independant of each other.



*Comparison between two authors networks for IPBES.*

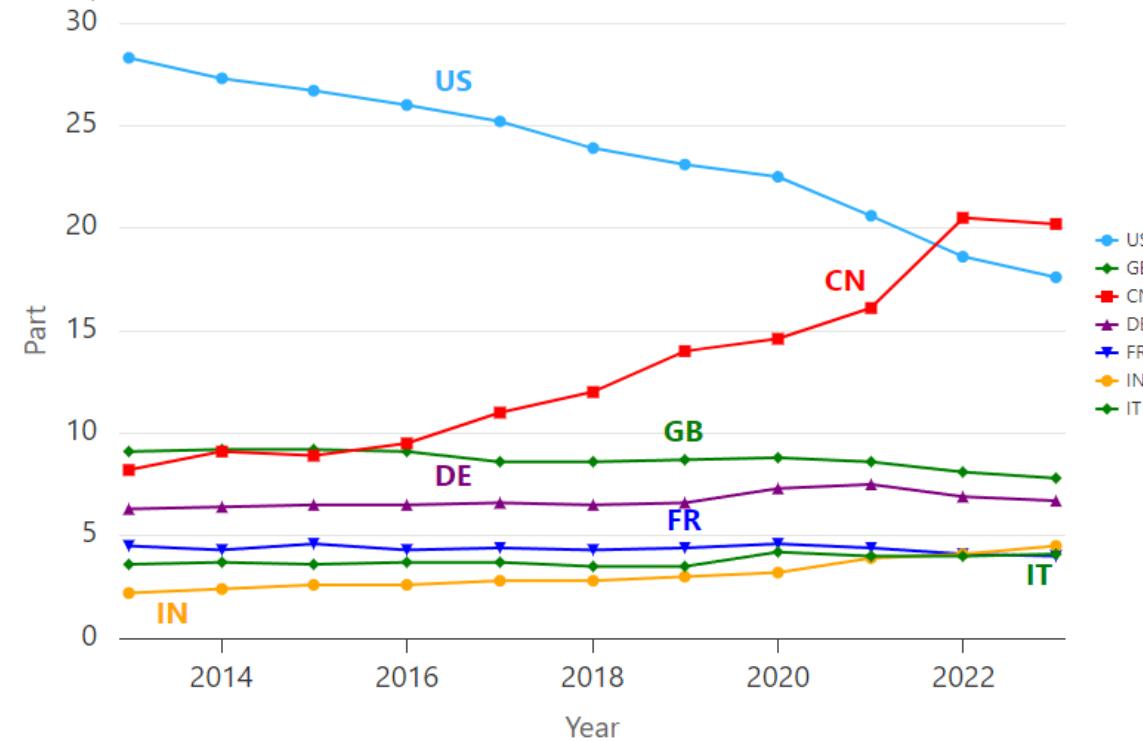
These similarities further confirm the value of network analysis for understanding the structure and organization of large-scale scientific assessments like those from IPBES.

### 3.4 The second model on OpenAlex

On OpenAlex, we apply the filters identified through the scanR analysis. After that, we plot the *Part of publications in OpenAlex for 7 countries*. In this graph, China and India appear to be increasingly publishing on IPCC-related topics, and France seems to remain stable.

## Part of publications in OpenAlex for 7 countries by year

Source: OpenAlex

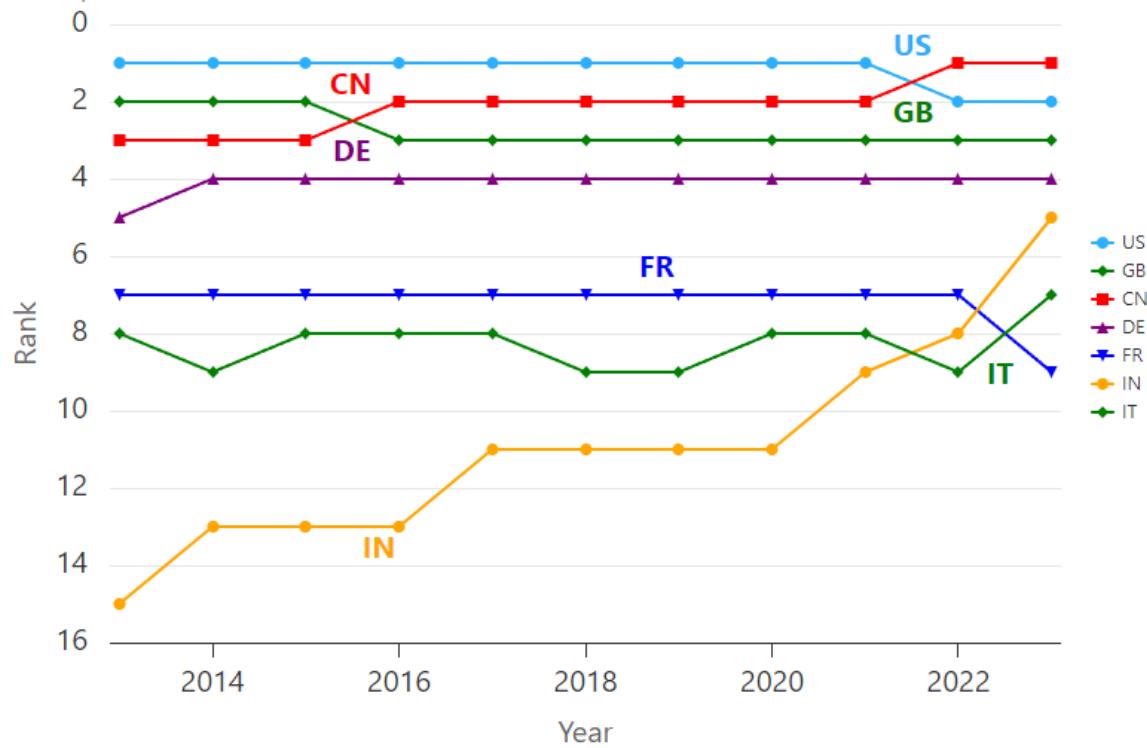


*Part of publications in OpenAlex for 7 countries.*

When comparing the rankings, India's progress stands out as the most impressive on an inter-country scale. However, France is dropping from 7th to 9th place.

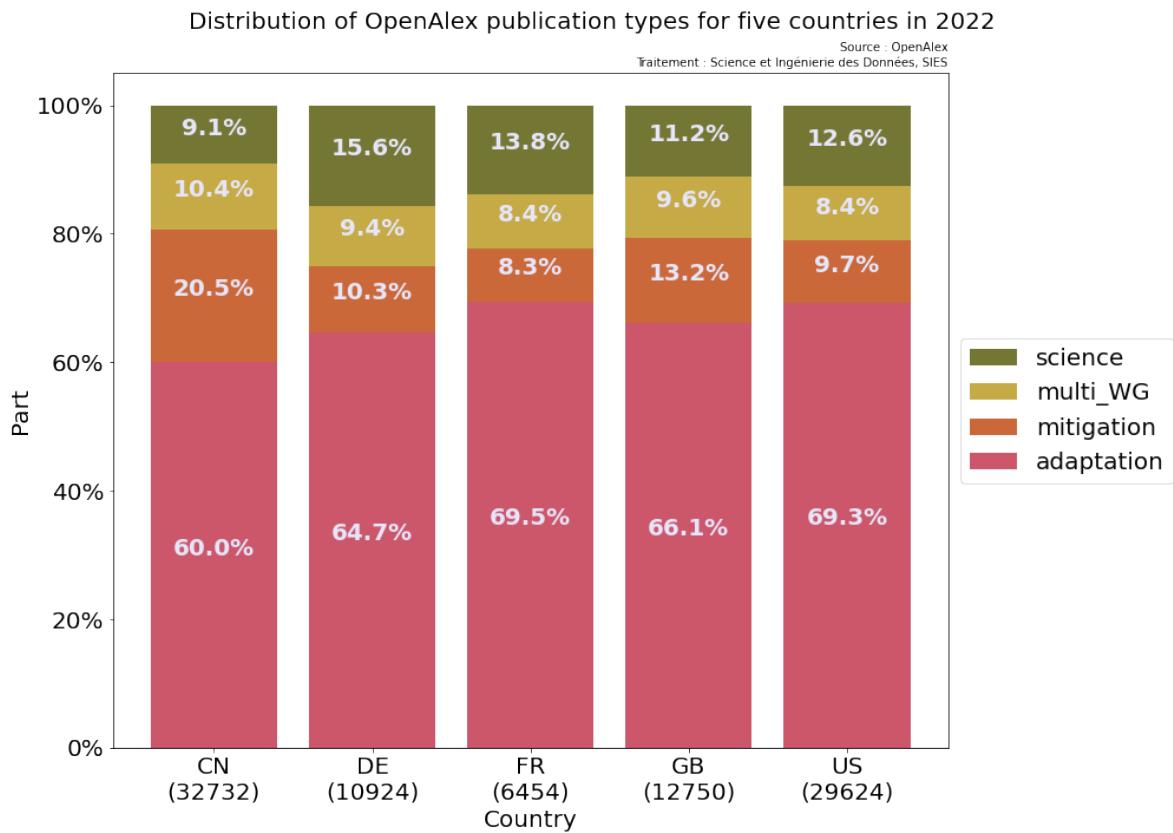
## Rank for 7 countries by year in OpenAlex publications

Source: OpenAlex



Rank for 7 countries in OpenAlex publications.

Given the large volume of publications in OpenAlex related to IPCC subjects, we analyze the *Distribution of OpenAlex publication types for five countries* only for the year 2022 due to the data volume. In this graph, France appears to focus more on adaptation than the other four countries.



*Distribution of OpenAlex publication types for five countries.*

## 4. Code availability

The code developed is open source and available online on GitHub <https://github.com/dataesr/teds>

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- n.d.a. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6>.
- n.d.b. [https://www.zotero.org/groups/2333077/ipbes\\_global\\_assessment/library](https://www.zotero.org/groups/2333077/ipbes_global_assessment/library).
- n.d.c. <https://api.openalex.org/works>.