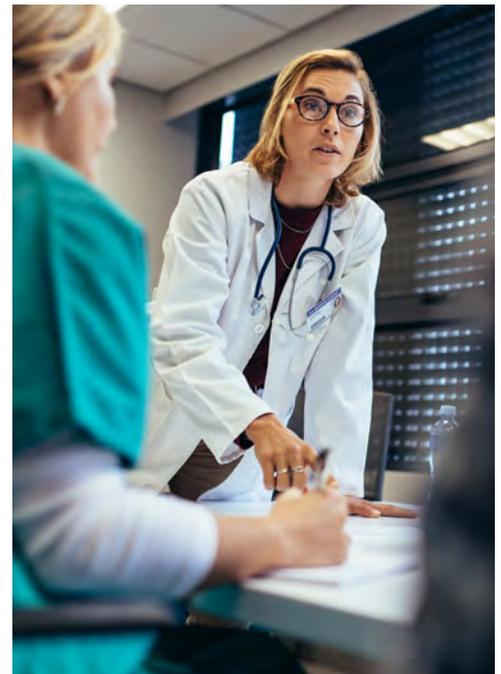


Study tours topics





Intro.

As a public agency, Expertise France's operations are part of France's actions abroad. In collaboration with all the French players acting internationally, it is a key player in international technical cooperation.

Expertise France designs and implements projects that sustainably strengthen public policies in developing and emerging countries. Governance, security, the environment, health care, education, etc., it is active in key areas of sustainable development and contributes, alongside its partners, to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

France is fully committed to the implementation of all the sustainable development goals (SDG) and the Paris Agreement.

It is expanding its action in sectors where it has high added value: crisis zones, education, the environment, gender equality and health care. Expertise France subscribes to these 5 priorities. It assists partner countries that wish to strengthen the quality of their public policies to meet the environmental, social, economic or security challenges they face.

PROMOTING FRENCH EXPERTISE ABROAD

Under the dual supervision of the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE) and the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, Expertise France works closely with all French public administrations and institutions. It involves administrations in the design of development projects and benefits from privileged access to the pool of public expertise.

In order to mobilise the skills best suited to the needs of partner institutions, it also coordinates with the French diplomatic network and with the 'France team' in Paris and in the field.

AFD - EXPERTISE FRANCE MERGER

The integration of Expertise France into the AFD Group, which has been decided by the French Government, will embody the ambition of an even more coherent and effective cooperation. The new group will contribute to the renewal of France's development and solidarity policy.

Thematic study tour

- Accompanying counterparties in the development of their projects
- Support technical teams in their work
- Promote French experience and expertise in areas of excellence

France is renowned for the development of innovative approaches both in terms of defining and implementing public policies and in terms of technical achievements, with internationally recognised expertise on a variety of topics.

AFD and Expertise France's counterparties often show a strong interest in these **unique French experiences**. They wish to learn more about them in order to draw lessons on the directions to be taken for their public policy or on technological choices with a view to major investments to improve services for populations.

Expertise France supports a large number of programmes in AFD's countries of operation by mobilising French public expertise and private know-how to promote exchanges that can lead to the development of tailored solutions that incorporate feedback from approaches carried out in France, Europe and more generally in the world.

In addition, it seemed appropriate to develop an offer of study tour to host foreign delegations in France in order to give them the opportunity to **better understand the approaches taken** by different French players, both at central and decentralised levels, the sectoral organisation, the roles and responsibilities of the various partners, the results obtained, and the concrete achievements in the field in order to **implement the defined policy guidelines in an operational manner**. Study tours are an opportunity for foreign delegations to engage in direct dialogue with players in the sector concerned and to form their own opinion on the lessons of French experience for their country and the value of **strengthening bilateral partnerships** in order to benefit from the required French expertise.

AFD and Expertise France have decided to develop a catalogue of study tours in order to facilitate the organization of these visits to France and increase the relevance of the visit itineraries prepared upstream so that they are as exhaustive as possible and provide an overview of each sector concerned by mobilising the best stakeholders.

By presenting the sites where activities and projects have been implemented in an exemplary manner, and by identifying French public and private players capable of receiving delegations and presenting French approaches and know-how in a didactic manner, these visits help the delegations to **appreciate the conditions for success and the difficulties encountered**. They also offer the opportunity for **constructive peer-to-peer dialogue** and contribute directly to the creation of a **network of international experts** for long-term technical cooperation.

A TEAM AT YOUR SERVICE

The organisation of these study tour requires special skills for their **smooth implementation** involving identifying contacts, running the sequences and organising logistics. To this end, Expertise France is setting up a **dedicated 'Study Tours' team** which will draw on the resources of the technical departments, but also on a network of technical experts able to support — when desired — delegations in their visit programme. This team will be your point of contact for specifying the objectives of each visit, taking into account the specificities of each delegation and coordinating the responses provided by the various service providers.

A TAILOR-MADE OFFER

By integrating different themes from AFD's and Expertise France's areas of intervention, such as renewable energies, governance, sustainable cities, etc., this catalogue proposes **standard programmes on various topics** which will then be **adapted on a case-by-case basis** to meet specific requests. It is a **functional tool** that will evolve according to new requests and changes within the institutions.

Expertise France is therefore positioned as a service provider for tours that are not available on the market or simply as a **coordinator** when an organisation is already offering such tours on given themes (IOWater, CODATU, etc.). In all cases, Expertise France provides the link between the needs and expertise of the service providing organisation and takes care of the logistics for the tour.

Z In response to the changing international context, some study tours are available virtually. This format includes interactive webinars, as well as video presentations or, depending on the needs of the delegations, live presentations of the site.

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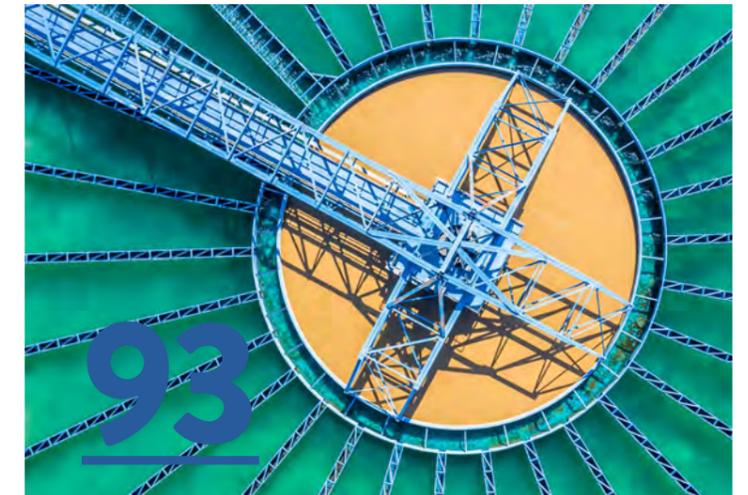
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Sustainable cities

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CONTENTS

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Urban mobility

Key Points

- **Mobility organising authorities are particularly innovative** and practice integrated mobility planning.
- Large cities have **highly integrated networks**, which are rich in lessons for developing multimodality.
- French cities are the cradle of **major world-class public transport operators**: RATP, SNCF, KEOLIS, TRANSDEV.
- Numerous experiments in **shared mobility** are developing, leading to the emergence of new economic and governance models.
- The national electrification policy involves experimentation, the roll-out of charging infrastructures and the **integration of electric vehicles** into existing services.

This study tour presents the French urban mobility sector. It is proposed to you by the Cooperation for Urban Mobility in the Developing World (CODATU).

CODATU

In most countries, the majority of the population and a significant part of the national economic development are now concentrated in cities. **Travel conditions are, therefore, an essential part of the quality of life.** Improving urban and peri-urban transport is a major social and political challenge. The efficiency of cities, their goods and labour markets and the way they function is closely linked to the optimisation of transport systems.

CODATU is an international association. Its objective is to **promote sustainable urban mobility policies through training, events and scientific, technical, economic and social exchanges concerning urban and peri-urban transport systems.** To do so, it relies on exchanges of experience between countries.

The organisation of urban mobility concerns all professionals and managers in the field of urban and peri-urban transport. The members of CODATU are: representatives of training, study and research institutions, local authorities and transport organising authorities; engineering firms; industrialists and manufacturers; countries or groups of countries represented by national regional committees as well as individuals.

Figures

4.7 billion

TRIPS PER YEAR BY PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN THE ÎLE-DE-FRANCE REGION (PARIS REGION).

70%

OF FRENCH PEOPLE USE PUBLIC TRANSPORT REGULARLY.

200 km

OF AUTOMATIC UNDERGROUND LINES – GRAND PARIS EXPRESS PROJECT – THE LARGEST URBAN PROJECT IN EUROPE.

Dates

2019

adoption of the new mobility orientation law in France.

2030

end of work on the Grand Paris Express (GPE).

EXAMPLE FROM LYON

Between 1999 and 2016, the Lyon metropolitan area saw the modal share of cars decrease by 11% (53% to 42%), in favour of public transport and active modes. In 2017, the metropolitan area adopted the **Urban Transport Plan (PDU)** for the Lyon conurbation, a document that guides its transport policy.

TO LEARN MORE

- [CODATU presentation brochure](#)
CODATU – GART publication: *'L'expérience française en matière de mobilité urbaine. Recueil de bonnes pratiques à destination des villes du Sud. [The French experience of urban mobility. Collection of good practices for cities in the South.]'* 2019

AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

- [In-depth sector report](#)
- [Presentation of each participant](#)
- [Standard programme](#)





Study tours

Urban mobility

Based on a joint study programme, the tour is organised according to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. The duration can vary from 3 to 5 days.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- The sector report
- A presentation of each institution visited
- The complete schedule including addresses and means of transport
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- Practical information about places to eat, tourist activities, etc.

French cities have developed modes of transport and best practices to provide a functional urban mobility system. The French characteristics may be of strong interest to urban mobility players in other countries.

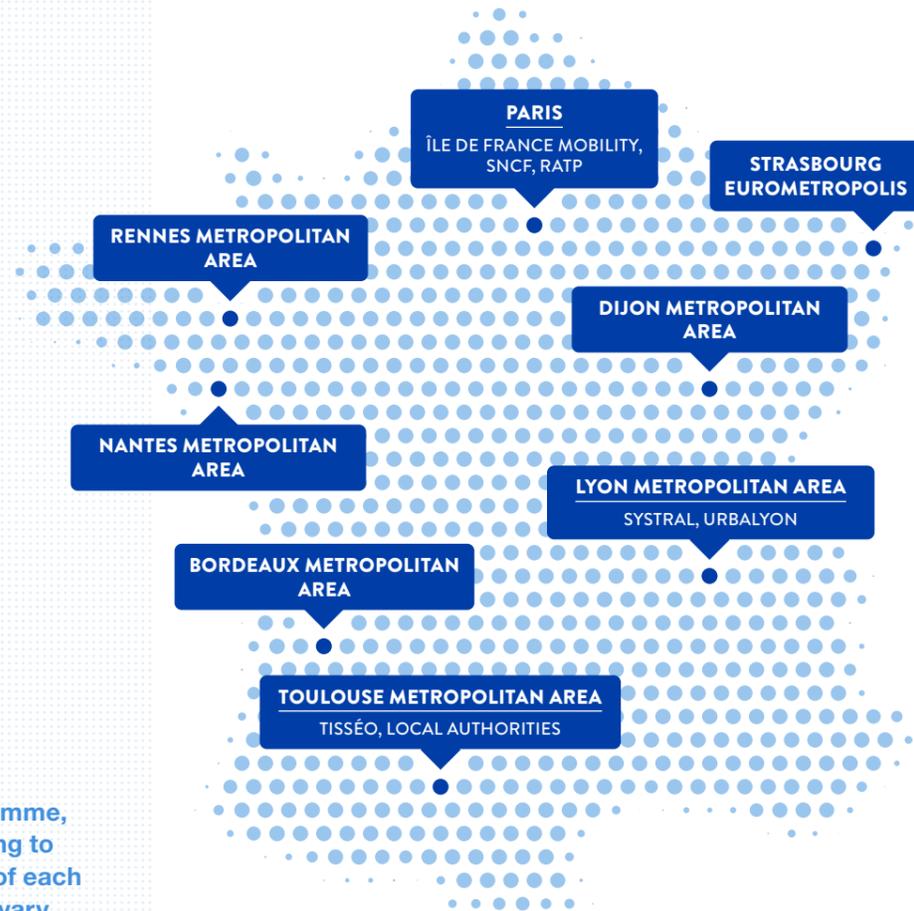
MAKE YOUR TOUR REQUEST

📄 [Form at the back of the catalogue](#)

Service

It takes care of international journeys to France as well as possible journeys to the rest of France and covers:

- The logistics of the stay.
- Technical expertise.
- On-site technical support (optional).
- Interpreting (optional).



AREAS OF WORK

- **Mobility governance and organising authorities (AOM)**
 - ▲ The mobility organising authorities, their financing, contractualisation with operators and public service delegations, their coordination, political steering and internal organisation
- **Mobility policy definition and planning**
 - ▲ Paradigm shifts (moving beyond a purely road-based rationale or an approach based solely on infrastructure projects) are needed to ensure real political ownership, which is a sine qua non for success
- **Multimodal and intermodal mobility**
 - ▲ Physical, functional, technical and fare integration with the case of Lyon (for example): underground, tram, trolley bus, bus, funicular, shared bike pilot system, autonomous shuttle, tram-train to the airport, etc.
 - ▲ Operation of urban public transport networks
 - ▲ Maintenance, control, training and performance monitoring, etc. centres
- **Shared mobility policies and management of public space**
 - ▲ Development of shared mobility (carpooling, car-sharing) that values use more than ownership and allows for a rethinking of the development and management of public spaces. Shared mobility is an intermediary solution between collective and individual
- **Policies in favour of electromobility**
 - ▲ French model for the integration of electric vehicles into existing services, taking into account the links with conventional modes of transport and the development of public space
- **Digital technologies for urban mobility**
 - ▲ Feedback from French AOMs on data management issues, regulation of new digital tools and the economic models implemented



Cities and digital technology

Key Points

- ➊ **Digital technology has a strong influence on the French economy:** numerous jobs, diversification of the start-up ecosystem in emerging technologies.
- ➋ **A proactive strategy of the State:** development and support of innovation in the country involving a very strong public/private investment dynamic.
- ➌ **A national agency, the Agence du Numérique [French Digital Agency],** was created to steer the **national very high-speed broadband programme** aimed at connecting all the regions.
- ➍ Territorial inequalities offset by the **dynamics of local authorities** and the support of Caisse des Dépôts.
- ➎ The metropolitan phenomenon, the climate emergency and technological developments reinforce **the role of cities.**

Cities play an increasingly important role in the digital relationship with citizens and the fight against climate change. The digital journey of cities and the French government is very rich. It is the result of pragmatic approaches led by teams concerned about the general good and ready to collaborate with other countries in the North and South.

AT THE SERVICE OF CITIZENS AND COMPANIES

France's geographical singularity, which is very rural, led it to embrace digital technology in the early 2000s when the question of broadband access arose. Local authorities, on the front line and very attached to public service, tackled the issue with the help of the Caisse des Dépôts and then the State.

This **local and national dynamic**, combined with the vitality of French urban professionals, has led to the emergence of a kaleidoscope of **urban digital innovation projects serving citizens**. Projects have emerged for open data collectors and platforms to make cities simpler and more streamlined, in connection with innovation and digital inclusion programmes.

Figures

85%

OF THE FRENCH POPULATION WILL LIVE IN CITIES BY 2050 (WORLD: 70%).

5.5%

OF FRENCH GDP ALLOCATED TO DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY.

15%

OF JOBS CREATED BY DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY BY 2020.

DIGITAL SOLUTIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE JOBS

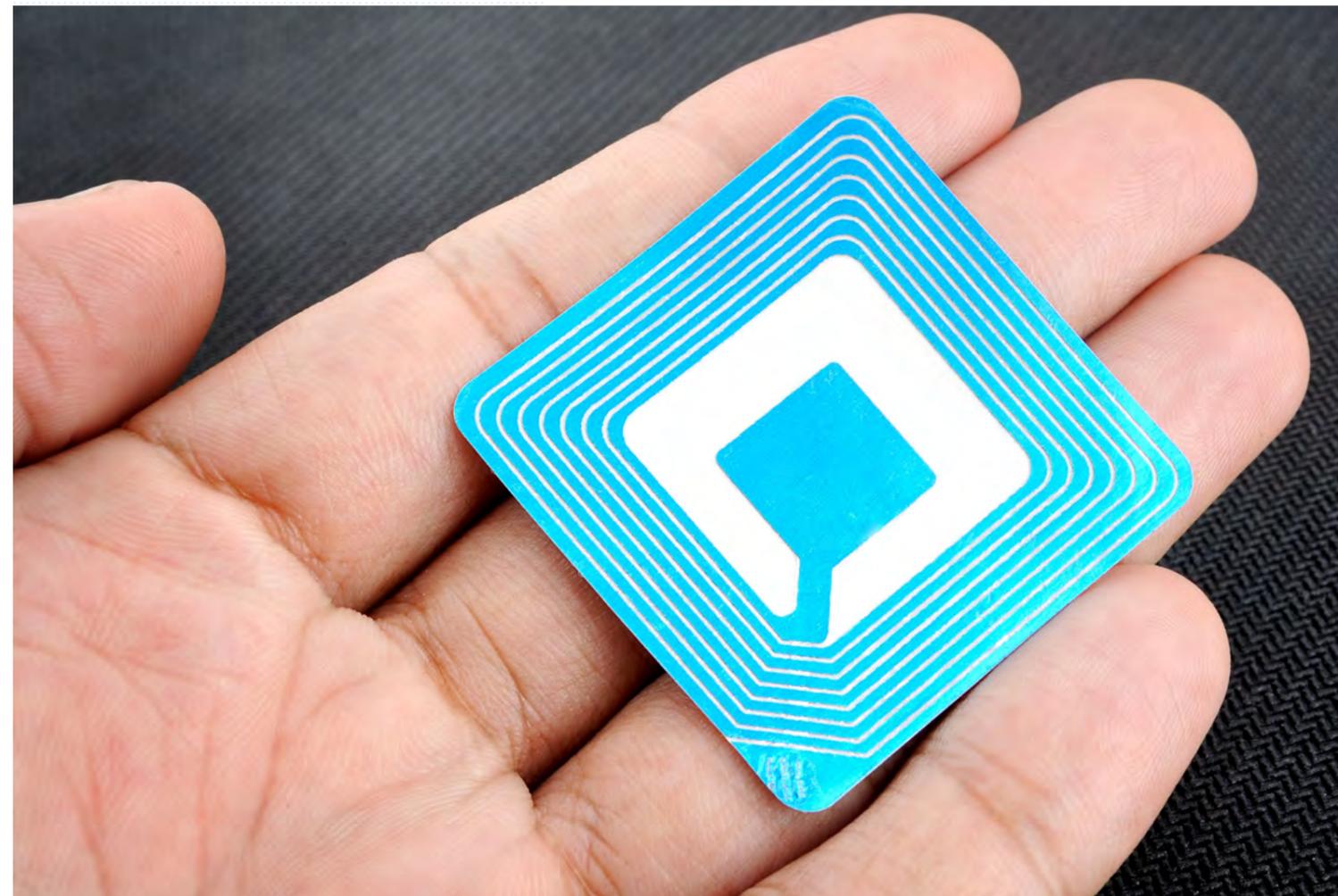
Solutions based, in particular, on sensors or RFID chips are now used in the fields of public water services (leak detection), the environment and risk prevention (pollution, optimisation of watering), waste management, public lighting (matching intensity to needs) and accessibility (disabilities).

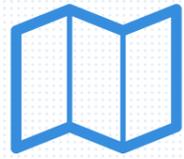
CURRENT EVENTS

From 11 to 13 June 2020, **VIVATECH**, France's largest annual digital innovation fair, which welcomed 125,000 professional visitors in 2019, will be held.

AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

- 📄 In-depth sector report
- 📄 Presentation of each participant
- 📄 Standard programme





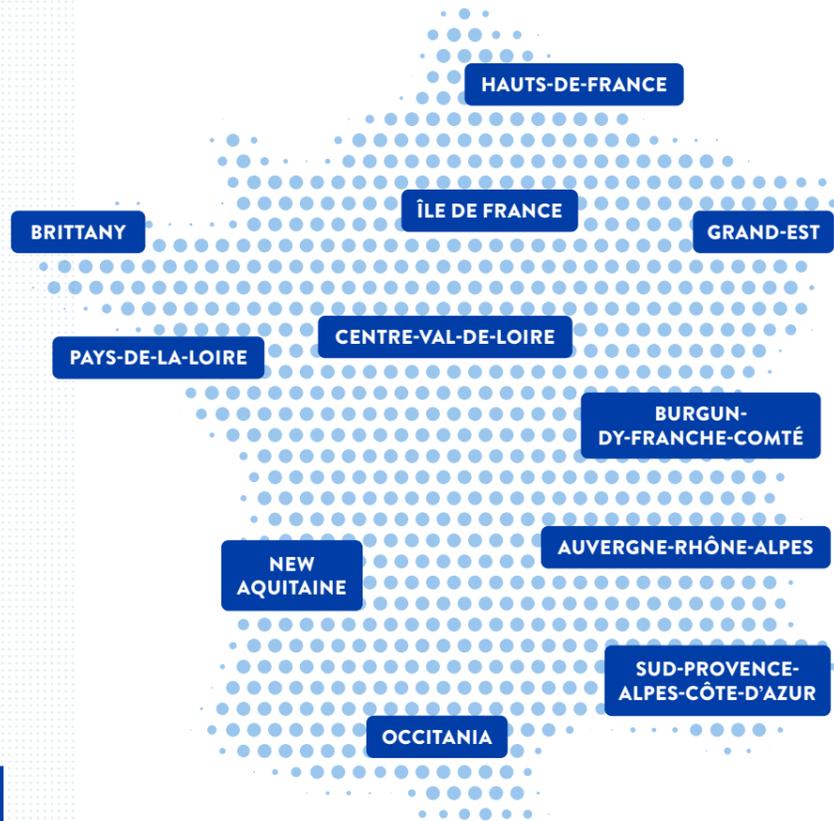
Study tours

Cities and digital technology

Based on a joint study programme, the tour is organised according to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. The duration can vary from 3 to 5 days.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- The in-depth sector report
- A presentation of each institution visited
- The complete schedule including addresses and means of transport
- The list of accompanying persons and speakers
- Practical information about places to eat, tourist activities, etc.



This study tour deals with the place of digital technology in public policies in France, particularly in urban innovation. It is an invitation to discover what inspires partner cities and countries.

This tritourp addresses the management and organisation of a smart city project, as well as concrete feedback. It deals with the public governance of data and the digital sovereignty of cities and the State, and cybersecurity which is essential to the proper functioning of sustainable, digital cities.

MAKE YOUR TOUR REQUEST

[Form at the back of the catalogue](#)

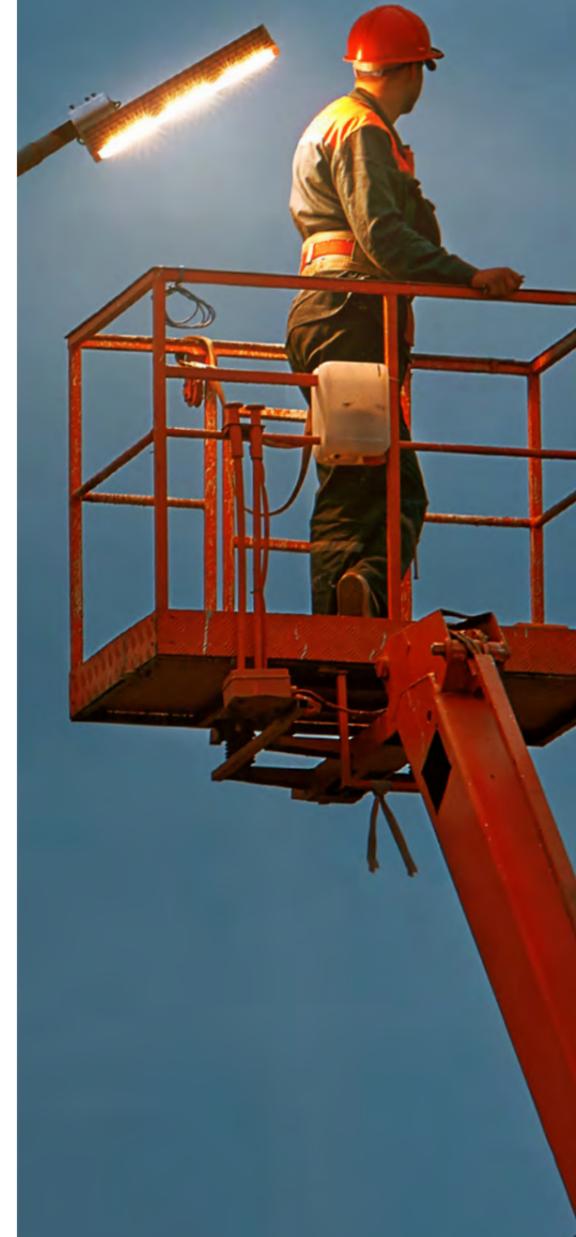
Service

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- On-site technical support (optional).
- Interpreting (optional).

AREAS OF WORK

- **Digital strategy and digital transformation of the State, digital spatial planning, cybersecurity, digital sovereignty:**
 - ▲ Secretary of State for Digital Affairs
 - ▲ Ministry in charge of cities and housing
 - ▲ Inter-Ministerial Directorate for Digital Technology (DINUM)
 - ▲ Digital Agency
 - ▲ National Cybersecurity Agency (ANSSI)
 - ▲ National Digital Council (CNN)
 - ▲ Digital Networks Investment Directorate of the Caisse des Dépôts
 - ▲ Senate Committee on Regional Planning and Sustainable Development
- **Telecom regulation, allocation of mobile frequencies:**
 - ▲ Sub-Directorate in charge of electronic communications networks and digital services at the General Directorate for Enterprises (DGE) of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance
 - ▲ ARCEP (telecom and postal regulator)
 - ▲ National Frequency Agency (ANFR)
 - ▲ High Commission for Digital and Postal Services (CSNP) in Parliament
- **Digital ecosystem and innovation:**
 - ▲ French Tech
 - ▲ Station F
 - ▲ Beta.gouv incubator (state start-up programme)
 - ▲ Caisse des Dépôts' Territories of Highly Ambitious Innovations (TIGA) programme.
- **Digital inclusion**
 - ▲ Advisor to the Minister in charge of digital affairs, in charge of digital inclusion
 - ▲ The Caisse des Dépôts' digital inclusion and education programme
 - ▲ Grande École du Numérique
- **Open data, open source and public governance of data**
 - ▲ Etalab, inter-ministerial mission
 - ▲ Digital delegate at the FNCCR (public data service)
 - ▲ Open data France, association under the law of 1901
 - ▲ La Fabrique des Mobilités
 - ▲ Addulact
 - ▲ Open street map France
 - ▲ Head of smart cities in the Investment Department of the Caisse des Dépôts
 - ▲ Major 5G and IOT operators
 - ▲ French telecom federation
- **Qualified experts in digital technology and smart cities**
 - ▲ Entrepreneur and adviser to the Mayor of Paris on sustainable cities
 - ▲ Deputy Mayor of Lille, author of the report to the MEAE 'Vers un modèle français des villes intelligentes partagées' [Towards a French model of shared smart cities]
 - ▲ President of Skyrock and Skred, author of several books and conferences on digital sovereignty





Social housing in France

Key Points

- ➊ Help stakeholders in urban policy and urban renewal and integrate the challenges of ecological transition and their practices in an operational way.
- ➋ Understand the place of the user in the ecological transition process.
- ➌ Understand the effects of the ecological transition of neighbourhoods on individual and collective practices.

This module will give you an understanding of the French model and its developments. It also introduces you to the financial bodies and the various actors who are involved in structuring the fight against job insecurity.

GOVERNANCE, FUNCTIONING AND OUTLOOK

In order to commit to the **New National Urban Renewal Programme (NPNRU)** projects and give themselves every chance of success, it is essential that all the players involved in their governance and implementation are familiar with the functioning and specific constraints of social housing organisations. Studying these constraints can help them to overcome them.

This is all the more necessary in a context marked by **major legislative and regulatory changes** which have a direct impact on the organisations, but also on their partners and, for some of them, meet the same objectives as those of urban renewal, in particular (social mix in the neighbourhoods, quality and performance of social housing).

Figures

10%

OF INHABITANTS LIVE IN SOCIAL HOUSING IN FRANCE (LOW-RENT HOUSING).

Dates

2014

Law for Access to Housing and Renovated Urbanism (ALUR) for rent control.

2018

Law on the evolution of housing, planning and digital technology (ELAN) aimed at protecting the most vulnerable and putting energy and digital transitions at the service of the inhabitants.

TRAINERS

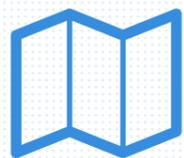
Fanny Lainé-Daniel is a social urbanist. She works in the field of local housing policies, social policies and urban renewal. She has piloted numerous studies, led the priority contingent and represented social housing organisations in the statutory right to housing (DALO) mediation commission. She recently carried out a study on the population of social housing in urban renewal projects for the National Agency for Urban Renewal (ANRU).

Christophe Noyé is a geographer. For several years now, he has been responsible for preparing and running the Municipal Housing Conferences of the cities of Nanterre, Villeneuve-la-Garenne and Colombes. He is the author of several studies on populating social housing, local or national evaluations of the PNRU (National Urban Renewal Plan) and of intermediate stages (Sarcelles, Creilloise conurbation, Montpellier, Béziers, Lyon conurbation, Alençon, etc.). For the ANRU, he also participated in research conducted on the theme of diversification and social dynamics and in the 'Population and urban renewal' study.

AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

- Standard programme





Study tours

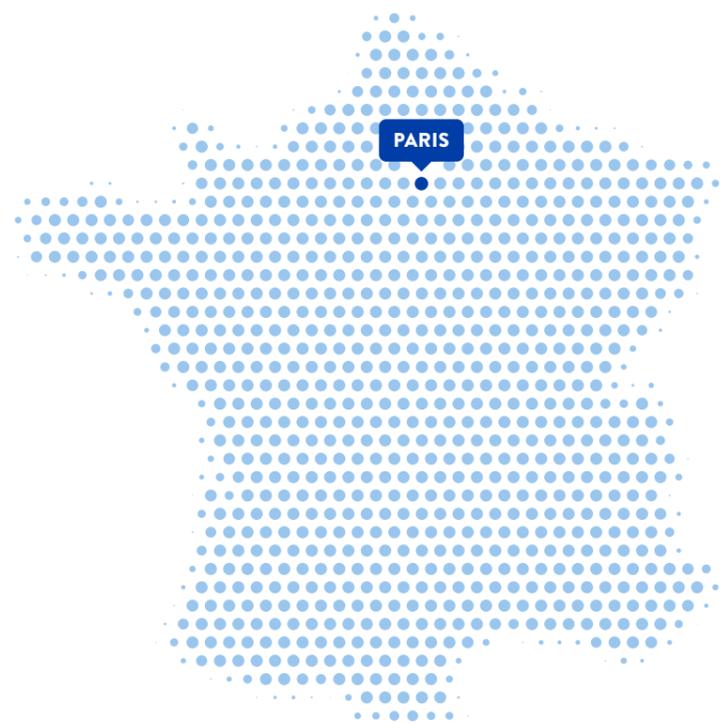
Social housing in France

Based on a standard 2-day programme, the organisation of the training can be adapted to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. This training can also be part of a longer and more varied study tour.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- The sector report
- A presentation of each institution visited
- The complete schedule including addresses and means of transport
- The list of accompanying persons and speakers
- Practical information about places to eat, tourist activities, etc.

École du Renouveau Urbain
Institut de Formation de la Maîtrise d'Ouvrage de la ville



The training courses offered by the School of Urban Renewal (ERU) are aimed at local authorities, lessors and State services. Their objectives are, on the one hand, to bring the specific characteristics of each of the players together around a single public policy and, on the other hand, to develop a 'joint' project, particularly in projects for the renewal of neighbourhoods and urban policy in general.

The ERU's programme explores all facets of this global approach to urban renewal with a particular focus on the most fundamental issues: urban strategy, urban management, economic development, social development, consultation and participation of the inhabitants.

MAKE YOUR TOUR REQUEST

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AREAS OF WORK

- **Historical benchmarks on social housing**
 - ▲ The context of the 1980s and 1990s: urban and social crisis
 - ▲ The revival of production and urban renewal
- **Recent developments**
 - ▲ Impacts of decentralisation and affirmation of local housing policies
 - ▲ Production and stock rehabilitation issues in the regions
 - ▲ Evolution in demand management and allocation: from DALO to the Law on Equality and Citizenship
- **Current events: ELAN Law - General presentation of the ELAN law**
 - ▲ Deciphering the provisions affecting the social housing sector
 - ▲ Concrete presentation of current and future developments
- **Situation and evolution of social housing in the regions**
 - ▲ Components of social housing and its geographical distribution
 - ▲ The place of social housing in local markets
 - ▲ The major changes in the population of social housing
 - ▲ Issues and outlook
- **Presentation of the social housing players**
 - ▲ The various social housing operators: status, functioning and specific characteristics
 - ▲ Organisation and professions of a social housing organisation
 - ▲ The role of each key partner and how they operate: The State, local authorities, Action Logement, Caisse des Dépôts et consignations.
- **Discussions on issues in the social housing sector**
- **How a social housing organisation works**
 - ▲ How a social housing organisation works from an economic standpoint
 - ▲ Framework documents: strategic asset plan, social utility agreement, etc.
 - ▲ Self-monitoring systems, reference documents, control bodies, etc.
- **Financing social housing**
 - ▲ Public aid for social housing and its funding
 - ▲ Setting up and carrying out a social rental operation
 - ▲ The financing of rehabilitation operations and the ANRU
 - ▲ Presentation of financial plans and arrangements
- **Urban renewal for the social housing sector**
 - ▲ Urban renewal policy of the organisation: from the NRPU to the NPNRU
 - ▲ Projects and progress
 - ▲ Impacts on operations, internal organisation and investments
 - ▲ Main challenges for the operator and outlook





Eco-development

Key Points

- ➊ Help stakeholders in Urban Policy and Urban Renewal and integrate the challenges of ecological transition and their practices in an operational way.
- ➋ Understand the place of the user in the ecological transition process.
- ➌ Understand the effects of the ecological transition of neighbourhoods on individual and collective practices.

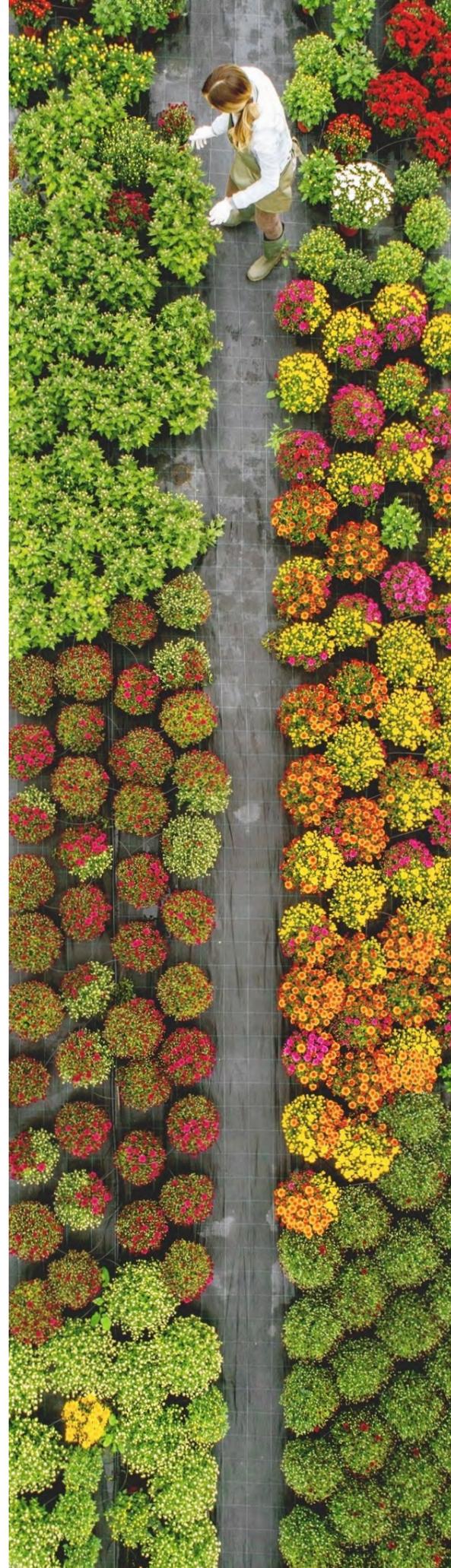
This module presents France's responses to the following issues: energy transition, alternative management of the water cycle, the circular economy and sustainable waste management, the preservation of biodiversity and the development of ecosystem services.

THE CHALLENGES OF ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION IN NEIGHBOURHOODS

The urban development sector has a significant impact on the planet's environmental footprint, but also has considerable scope for transforming its environmental, economic and social impacts.

At the city level, it is as much a question of contributing to the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and the preservation of the environment as it is of encouraging an increase in the living standards of the inhabitants by reducing constrained spending, improving the quality of life of the inhabitants and promoting endogenous economic development. **The ecological transition of neighbourhoods is a major challenge for urban renewal.** Energy efficiency and the ecological transition of neighbourhoods are among the **priority objectives** of urban renewal projects.

These projects are large-scale. For the organisations concerned (local authorities, social housing bodies, development operators, State services and inhabitants), they are the bearers of new, cross-disciplinary challenges. **They entail an evolution of skills, practices and ways of working together.**



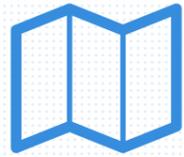
TRAINERS

Loubliana Petroff has been a consultant in environmental strategy and urban foresight for more than 8 years. An engineer from the Ecole Centrale de Lyon, she completed a joint honours degree in Engineering and Architecture at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure d'Architecture de Lyon. In May 2015, she created Louping, a company dedicated to supporting development stakeholders in the ecological transition of the regions. She is also in charge of the development of the association Pépins production, which responsibly supports the urban greening process through the creation of neighbourhood nurseries.

AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

- 📄 Standard programme





Study tours

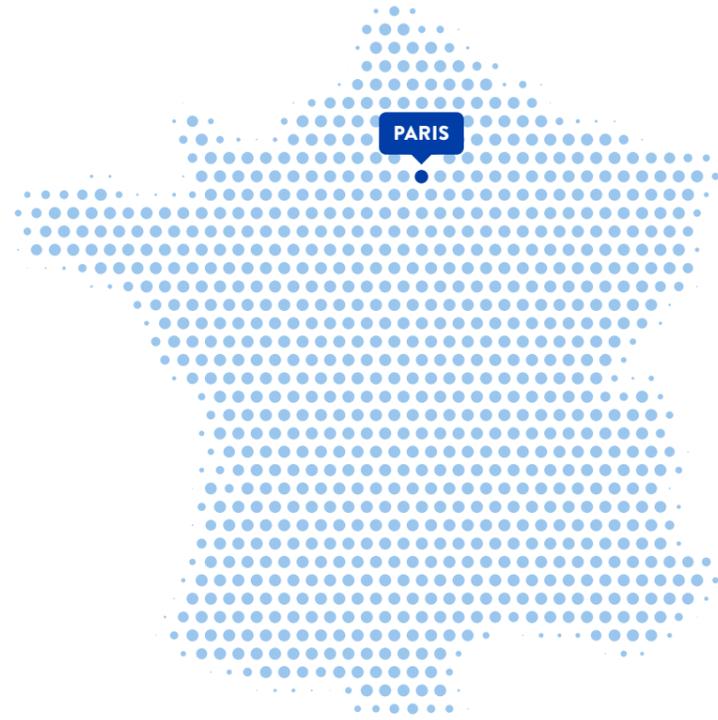
Eco-development

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**École du
Renouvellement
Urbain** | Institut de Formation
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- Technical expertise.
- On-site technical support (optional).
- Interpreting (optional).

AREAS OF WORK

- **Challenges & identification of topics**
 - ▲ Understanding the challenges of ecological transition in neighbourhoods
 - ▲ Identifying responsibility and levers for action, as a player in urban policy
 - ▲ Prioritising actions
- **Environmental management**
 - ▲ Operational integration of ecological transition issues into urban renewal projects (studies to be carried out and skills to be mobilised, step by step)
- **Energy transition**
 - ▲ Framework
 - ▲ Energy retrofitting of dwellings (including legal and financial arrangements)
 - ▲ EnR&R
 - ▲ Networks & dynamic network management
 - ▲ Performance monitoring, management of technical installations, servicing and maintenance, etc.
 - ▲ Feedback from a project
- **Users**
 - ▲ Ownership, behavioural improvement and practices.
- **Circular economy and waste management**
- **Feedback and visit: reuse of materials in the Clos Saint**



Lazare district of Stains with Bellastock

- **Alternative management of the water cycle**
 - ▲ Guidelines
 - ▲ Systems for conserving drinking water
 - ▲ Alternative rainwater management
 - ▲ Alternative wastewater management
- **Biodiversity**
 - ▲ Framework
 - ▲ Presentation of ecosystem services
 - ▲ Soil and vegetation management and protection of biodiversity





Rehabilitation of derelict districts

Key Points

- 1 Understand the challenges of intervention systems for private housing: treatment of degraded situations, support and prevention, treatment of social issues, repositioning on the local housing market, etc.
- 2 Develop an intervention strategy based on the relevant diagnostics.
- 3 Specify the context of intervention around the implementation of the New National Urban Renewal Programme (NPNRU).
- 4 Get to know the principles structuring urban renewal operations and those of the National Agency for Urban Renewal (ANRU).

This module will give you an understanding of the challenges of urban renewal and the enhancement of derelict districts in a context of increasingly dense cities where every space counts.

SHARED EXPERIENCE

The national programme for the rehabilitation of derelict districts (PNRQAD) implemented in France has made it possible to experiment with intervention mechanisms. It also foreshadowed the issues to be addressed at the level of the New National Urban Renewal Programme (NPNRU).

The limitations and difficulties encountered in some of these districts are instructive and provide insight into the operational questions that need to be asked in the course of the module. In addition, many derelict districts are located in the particular context of areas with a relaxed market, which implies a particular search for adaptation of intervention tools.

The tools and procedures to be implemented are very diverse, often complex to master and frequently not well known to those involved in urban renewal. They require **carrying out relevant diagnostics, developing intervention and financing strategies that are adapted and strongly linked to urban, commercial, etc. interventions.** In the context of the NPNRU, all of these interventions are part of the implementation of the National Housing Agency/National Urban Renewal Agency agreement, signed in November 2014.

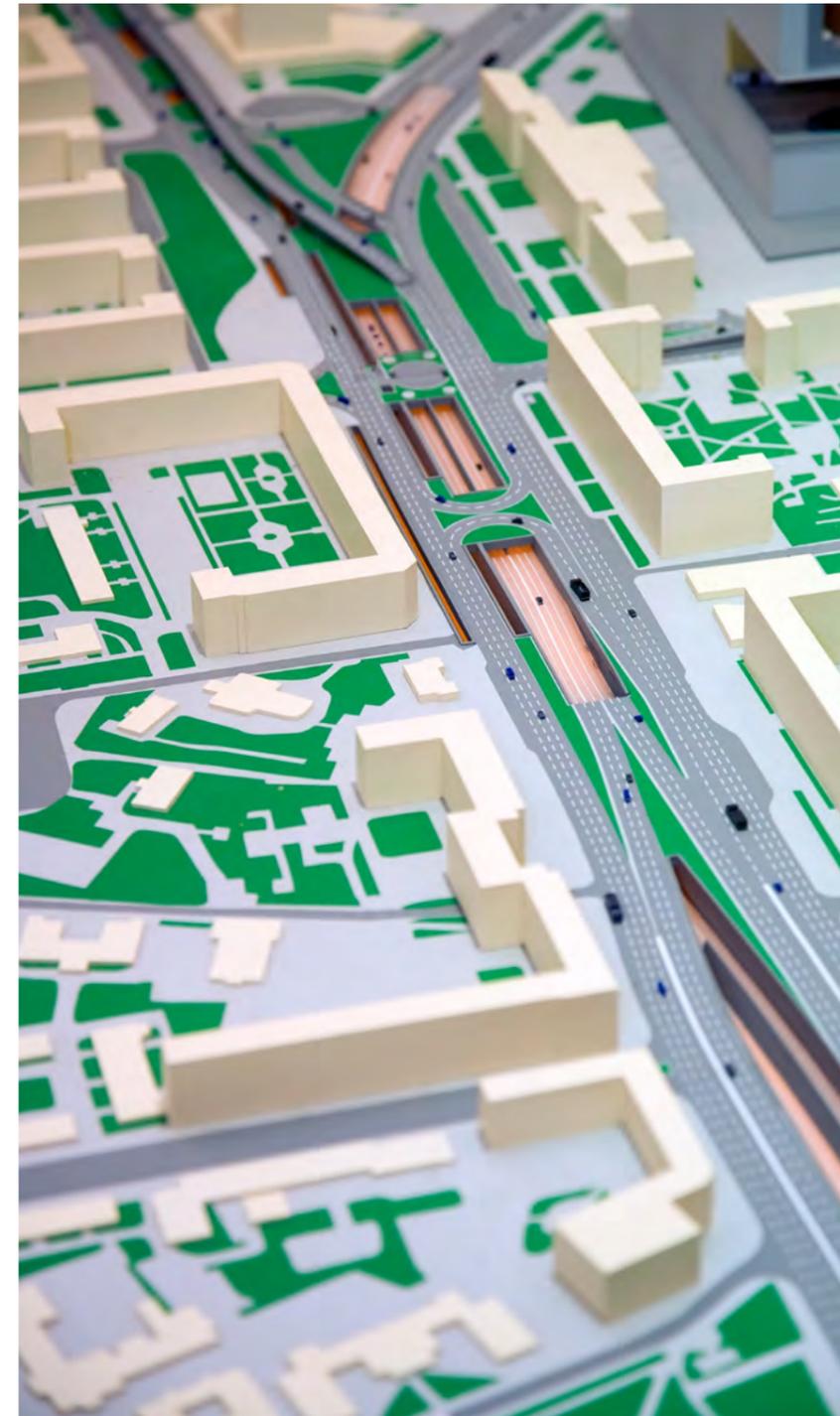


TRAINER

Guillaume Bourlier, an expert consultant on intervention systems for private housing (Dévelop'toit).

AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

- 1 Standard programme





Study tours

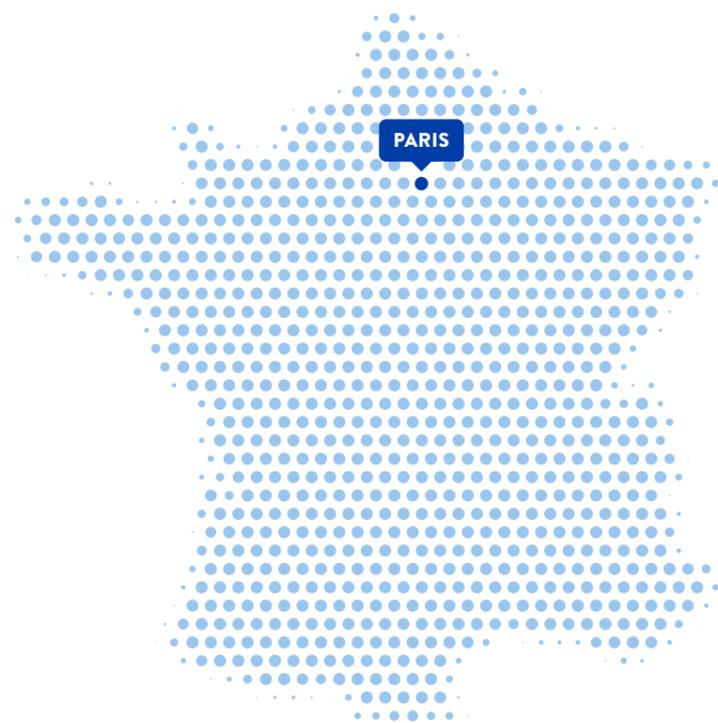
Rehabilitation of derelict districts

Based on a standard 2-day programme, the organisation of the training can be adapted to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. This training can also be part of a longer and more varied study tour.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- The sector report
- A presentation of each institution visited
- The complete schedule including addresses and means of transport
- The list of accompanying persons and speakers
- Practical information about places to eat, tourist activities, etc.

École du Renouveau Urbain
Institut de Formation de la Maîtrise d'Ouvrage de la ville



The training courses offered by the School of Urban Renewal (ERU) are aimed at local authorities, lessors and State services. Their objectives are, on the one hand, to bring the specific characteristics of each of the players together around a single public policy and, on the other hand, to develop a 'joint' project, particularly in projects for the renewal of neighbourhoods and urban policy in general.

The ERU's programme explores all facets of this global approach to urban renewal with a particular focus on the most fundamental issues: urban strategy, urban management, economic development, social development, consultation and participation of the inhabitants.

MAKE YOUR TOUR REQUEST

📄 [Form at the back of the catalogue](#)

Service

It takes care of international journeys to France as well as possible journeys to the rest of France and covers:

- ▬ The logistics of the stay.
- ▬ Technical expertise.
- ▬ On-site technical support (optional).
- ▬ Interpreting (optional).



AREAS OF WORK

- **Challenges and role of the ANAH and ANRU in urban renewal projects in derelict districts**
 - ▲ With representatives from the agencies
 - ▲ Issues and current events from the two agencies
 - ▲ New priority geography and the importance of derelict districts
 - ▲ NPNRU: from protocols to operational implementation; the ANAH/ANRU toolbox
 - ▲ Structure of the agencies' interventions
 - ▲ Current events: the Action Cœur de Ville programme [Action: Heart of the City], in conjunction with the NPNRU
- **Intervening in old districts: from diagnostics to the intervention strategy**
 - ▲ Today's challenges: undignified situations, energy renovation, etc.
 - ▲ Developing an intervention strategy
 - ▲ Diagnostics and preliminary studies: heritage dimension, local market dimension
 - ▲ The project approach and development of an intervention strategy
 - ▲ Tools for intervention, steering and points of vigilance
- **Overview of the objectives and tools for public intervention**
 - ▲ History of public intervention tools in France, providing a better understanding of the current situation
 - ▲ Public intervention players/operators
 - ▲ Several 'guiding principles' for public intervention
- **Roubaix case study: how to deal with multi-scalar complexity**
- **Approach to the profitability of private operations, toolbox**
 - ▲ With Gilles Kahn, an architect-urban planner, consultant specialising in financial engineering for private housing
- **Workshop on recycling tools and the economic rationales of private housing**
 - ▲ Approach to recycling operations: case study of an operation set up with RHI/THIRORI
 - ▲ Study of the set-up, conditions of economic feasibility



Smart Grids

Key Points

- ❶ **Innovative Smart grid projects** throughout the country, made possible by a structured ecosystem.
- ❷ **The integration of Smart Grids in the French electricity system results in better performance and support for the development of renewable energy.**
- ❸ **Involvement at national level through major experiments and large-scale industrial deployments.**
- ❹ **Smart Grid solutions** adapted to different energy and local contexts due to the diversity of the building grounds.

While the technical, economic and regulatory context is constantly changing, the Smart Grids experiments conducted in France have helped to industrialise a certain number of solutions following technical and economic analyses. There are several elements that allow us today to foresee how the networks will be even smarter tomorrow.

BRINGING INTELLIGENCE TO SYSTEMS THROUGH DIGITAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS

The objectives of the energy transition have created challenges for the networks: create a better control of energy demand, integrate intermittent renewable energy, develop self-consumption, allow energy storage, offer more services to customers, etc. And all this while maintaining a high-quality and affordable electricity supply and minimising the ecological and economic impacts for the community.

"Smart Grids" include all the technology developed by the industry to meet the needs of the energy transition. They enable the combination of innovation, digital technology and energy for a better economic development of the territories. To become truly intelligent, the networks must be profoundly reconfigured to integrate renewable sources on a large scale, develop new services for customers, promote energy management and the development of electric mobility, and constantly improve the service provided.

Figures

35 million

SMART METERS INSTALLED BY THE END OF 2021.

70

SMART GRID PROJECTS FUNDED UNDER THE FUTURE INVESTMENT PLAN. France, along with Germany and the United Kingdom, is one of the leading countries investing in research, development and innovation for Smart Grids.

Auvergne Rhône Alpes

Number 1

REGION FOR POSITIVE ENERGY.

33%

OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN FRANCE.

Number 1

REGION IN SMART GRID R&D.

SMART GRIDS

Making grids "smart" is about improving the integration of energy systems and the participation of grid users.

French electricity production is characterised by:

- High nuclear production;
- Renewable energy production (REP) composed of hydro, but also wind, photovoltaic and biomass;
- A slow decline in conventional thermal generation (coal, oil or gas) used as a means of peaking (speed of adjustment to needs).



Pilot regions chosen from 2015 for the deployment of solutions in a transversal manner: demand management, intelligent buildings, advanced metering to prepare for the deployment of Linky-type meters, renewable energy production, clean mobility, etc.

In 2017, the National Industry Council (CNI), chaired by the Prime Minister, created 18 Strategic Sector Committees (CSF). They structure the French industrial policies. The "Industries for new energy systems" CSF has set itself the objective of developing a French energy efficiency and Smart Grid industry that will enable the energy transition to be self-funding.

On a longer-term target, RTE, the IEA and Enedis have studied the feasibility of an electricity system with a high proportion of renewable energies in France by 2050, in which Smart Grids play a leading role.

TO LEARN MORE

- 📖 [Study on a power system with a high share of renewable energy in France by 2050](#)
- 📖 [Smart Grids: ADEME's support for innovation since 2010](#)
- 📖 [CRE deliberation of 11 June 2020 on the feedback from Smart Grid demonstrators](#)



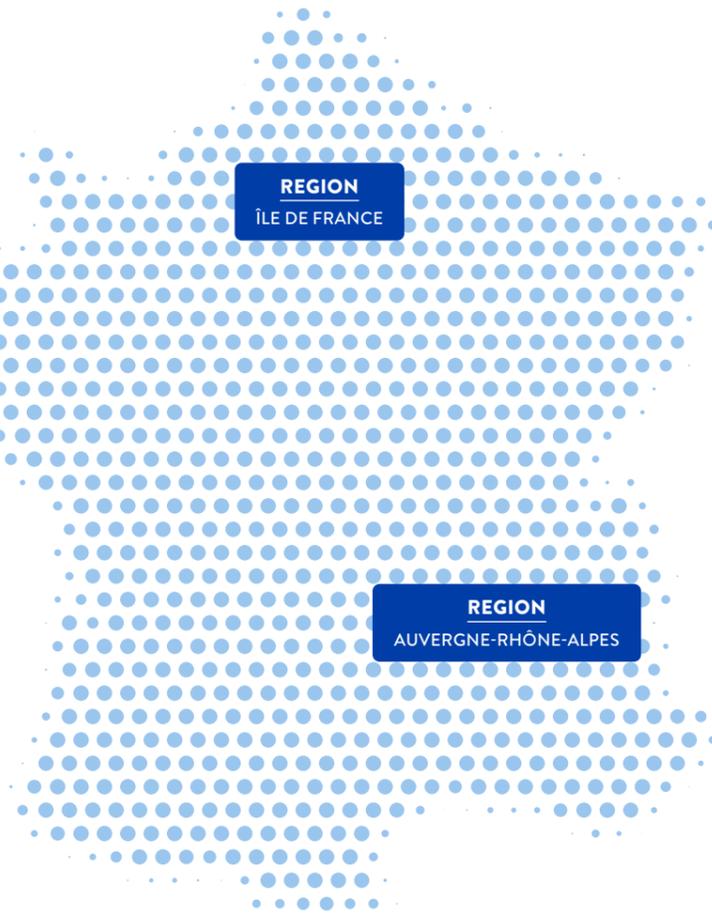
Study tours

Smart Grids

Based on a joint study programme, the tour is organised according to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. The duration can vary from 3 to 5 days.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- The in-depth sector report
- A presentation of each institution visited
- The complete schedule including addresses and means of transport
- The list of accompanying persons and speakers
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This study tour will present the economic, technical and regulatory contexts for the closest possible integration of Smart Grids into a territory. Through various meetings and discussions, it presents various experiments set up in France and is aimed at project owners, landlords and local authorities.

MAKE YOUR TOUR REQUEST

[Form at the back of the catalogue](#)

Service

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- Technical expertise.
- On-site technical support (optional).
- Interpreting (optional).

AREAS OF WORK

- **Systemic vision of Smart Grids, network management and market: presentation of the tools currently used by French network operators to control and operate the transmission and distribution network in a smart way, introduction to recent key players such as flexibility aggregators, description of solutions for controlling renewable energy sources to provide services to electricity networks**
 - ▲ RTE
 - ▲ Enedis (Regional control agency and operating office)
 - ▲ Université Grenoble Alpes ("In Vivo" laboratory and GreEN-ER site)
 - ▲ Schneider Electric (Site 38-Tech)
 - ▲ SmartGrids Institute
 - ▲ ThinkSmartgrids
 - ▲ EDF, CIH and CIST (So Flexy centre)
 - ▲ Energy Pool
 - ▲ Steady Sun
- **Storage, smart metering and self-sufficiency: presentation of the regulatory context, current services (in particular batteries), Energy Management System (EMS) solutions and software for forecasting renewable energy production and optimising battery use, Battery Management System (BMS) solutions, the most efficient storage technologies and solutions for coupling storage + renewable energy**
 - ▲ CRE
 - ▲ RTE (Vingeanne site for the Ringo project)
 - ▲ Ifpen
 - ▲ CEA INES
 - ▲ Enedis (national supervision of Linky meters)
 - ▲ SmartGrids Institute,
 - ▲ ThinkSmartgrids
 - ▲ Odit-E (Africit-E project)
 - ▲ Planet Oui
- **Innovative materials including direct current development: presentation of innovative installations already used as express source substations, electrical substations in buildings, and conversion stations; introduction to future technologies of large interconnected networks, particularly for direct current technologies**
 - ▲ RTE (direct current line in Savoie Piemont and/or "Transfo" site in Jonage)
 - ▲ Enedis
 - ▲ SmartGrids Institute
 - ▲ ThinkSmartgrids
 - ▲ Supergrid institute
 - ▲ Nexans
 - ▲ Schneider (replacement of SF6 by clean technologies, digital control, 38-Tech site)
 - ▲ Michaud
 - ▲ General Electric
- **Energy efficiency, data, integration of electric mobility and renewable energy, working towards multi-energy networks:**
 - ▲ Enedis (aVEnir project)
 - ▲ Aura EE
 - ▲ RTE (FlexCantal project)
 - ▲ Université Grenoble Alpes
 - ▲ French Atomic Energy and Alternative Energies Commission (CEA)
 - ▲ SmartGrids Institute
 - ▲ ThinkSmartgrids
 - ▲ Hespul
 - ▲ Boralex
 - ▲ Tenerrdis
 - ▲ GRTGaz
 - ▲ GRDF
 - ▲ Engie-Green and ATOS





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CONTENTS

35



Public private partnerships

Key Points

- ➊ **Proven French industrial know-how** since the Roman Empire.
- ➋ **A stable, transparent and secure legal framework** inherited from a long tradition.
- ➌ **Regulated tendering procedures** (equal treatment of candidates, advertising, transparency).
- ➍ **More than 10 world leaders** in areas such as water, sanitation, waste and transport.
- ➎ **Increased capacity for innovation in the private sector** to improve the quality of the service provided.
- ➏ **Reciprocal contractual obligations** between the public authority and the operator for greater efficiency of the service.

This study tour presents the management of public services in France in collaboration with the Institut de gestion délégué [Institute of Delegated Management] (IGD). This independent non-profit organisation aims to promote the improvement of the quality and performance of public services.

A WIN-WIN SYSTEM

In France, two methods of managing public services coexist: direct management and delegated management.

Management delegated to economic operators generates an annual turnover of €130 billion, without calling into question **the cardinal principles of equality for users, continuity of public service and adaptability.**

The PPM, in particular, allows a local authority to **benefit from an operator's technology** and its exceptional resources (research centres, laboratories, etc.) that no local authority could develop internally. This model has positive effects in terms of investment capacity and promotion of innovation.

In all cases, **the service remains public.** The local authority, which owns the works, defines the missions, sets the targets, monitors the effectiveness of the service provided and sets the price. It always retains responsibility for the public service and only transfers the risk related to operation or completion.

The delegatee **acts under the direct control of the local authority.** It reports annually on its activity through a public activity report and may be sanctioned in the event of failure to comply with its contractual obligations. While the delegated company usually makes a profit, this remuneration is often absorbed by productivity gains or justified by the improvement in the quality of public service or the provision of an innovative service.

Figures

78%

OF FRENCH PEOPLE ARE SATISFIED WITH THEIR LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICES.

6%

OF THE GDP GENERATED BY DELEGATED MANAGEMENT.

130 billion

EUROS IN TURNOVER.

70%

OF PUBLIC INVESTMENT IS MADE BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES.

KEY TEXT

The French public procurement code, which came into force on 1 April 2019, groups together and organises the rules relating to the various public procurement contracts, i.e. public contracts (including partnership contracts) and concession contracts.

DEFINITION

There are two generic categories of PPPs, concessionary PPPs (user-pay PPPs) and public-pay PPPs. They are characterised by the following features:

- a long-term public procurement contract between a contracting authority and an economic operator;
- a global contract combining financing, design, construction, operation (maintenance) of a public infrastructure and/or operation of a public or general interest service;
- a transfer and sharing of risks as well as a transfer of project management (when works are entrusted to the partner);
- remuneration either by users (directly or indirectly) or by payments from the contracting authority, conditional on the achievement of service performance levels, or by a combination of both.



TO LEARN MORE

- 📖 [IGD website](#)
- 📖 [Fin Infra website](#)

AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

- 📖 [In-depth sector report](#)
- 📖 [Presentation of each participant](#)
- 📖 [Standard programme](#)



Study tours

Public private partnerships

In collaboration with the Institut de la gestion déléguée [Institute of Delegated Management] (IGD) and Fin Infra and based on a joint study programme, the tour is organised according to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. The duration can vary from 3 to 5 days.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- The sector report
- A presentation of each institution visited
- The complete schedule including addresses and means of transport
- The list of accompanying persons and speakers
- Practical information about places to eat, tourist activities, etc.



CALAIS

THE PORT AND ITS EXPANSION PROJECT (HAUTS-DE-FRANCE REGION, BOUYGUES, COLAS AND MERIDIAM)

EXAMPLES OF SITE VISITS

GENNEVILLIERS PENINSULA

VISIT TO THE MONT VALÉRIEN PLANT AND SYNDICAT DES EAUX

CHOISY-LE-ROI

DRINKING WATER PRODUCTION PLANT

YVELINES

WATER TREATMENT SITES IN RURAL AREAS

NANTERRE

SERVO, CONTROL CENTRE FOR THE LARGEST WATER SERVICE IN FRANCE

SAINT-OUEN L'AUMÔNE

WASTE TREATMENT AND RECOVERY PLANT

LYON

THE RHÔNEXPRESS CONNECTS SAINT EXUPÉRY AIRPORT TO LYON PART-DIEU TRAIN STATION



This study tour provides an opportunity to present French Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) through peer-to-peer exchanges and the demonstration of concrete achievements highlighting the advantages of the model and its challenges.

MAKE YOUR TOUR REQUEST

📄 [Form at the back of the catalogue](#)

Service

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- ▬ Interpreting (optional).

AREAS OF WORK

- **Project planning (identification, selection and prioritisation) and budgetary sustainability**
 - ▲ General Secretariat for Investment
 - ▲ General Directorate of Public Finance
- **Legal elements, control and audit missions**
 - ▲ Council of State
 - ▲ Court of Auditors
- **General presentation of the sector concerned**
 - ▲ Professional federation
 - ▲ Financial organisation (CDC, an investment fund, financial institution, etc.)
- **Presentation of a project and trilateral exchanges**
 - ▲ Presentation of a concrete project, from its development to its implementation (financial arrangements, clauses, etc.), performance, challenges faced, etc.).
 - ▲ Supervising ministry and private operator
 - ▲ Exchanges with local authorities
 - ▲ Site visit (energy, transport infrastructure, water, sanitation, waste)

Modernisation of administrations

Key Points

- 1 The modernisation of the administration is steered at the highest level of the State in close collaboration with its regional partners.
- 2 Major projects in progress on the modernisation of the administration within the framework of 'Public Actions 2022' reinforced by TECH.GOUV.
- 3 Multiple innovative initiatives and the unprecedented design of new digital public services thanks to Etalab and the setting up of the public services incubator BETA.GOUV and the State start-ups programme.
- 4 The maturity of thought on the contribution of artificial intelligence in public action.

This study tour looks at how the French State is modernising its administration and transforming public action through digital technology. It also promotes the inspiring elements of this approach to partner countries.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH A WEALTH OF LESSONS TO LEARN

The modernisation of administrations is the subject of **two government action programmes piloted at the highest level of the French government**, endowed with significant human and financial resources and driven by a co-construction process with State administrations and local authorities.

Regarded as the compass of public action, these programmes aim to **simplify the lives of users, reduce state spending and make civil service jobs more attractive.**

The modernisation of public action is increasingly based on digital technology because it facilitates **transparency by opening up data**. It makes it possible to personalise the services provided and immediately measure the impact of initiatives.

With digital technology, public action is more agile, more accessible. Therefore, modernisation goes hand in hand with an indispensable **digital transition for the State and local authorities**. Moreover, to ensure that both French citizens and public officials fully embrace it, the government and local authorities are jointly implementing an **ambitious policy of digital coverage of the country, digital inclusion of all citizens and improvement of the civil service.**

Dates

1943

[Creation of the National School of Administration \(ENA\).](#)

2012

[Establishment of a General Secretariat for the Modernisation of Public Action \(SGMAP\).](#)

2017

[Organisation of the SGMAP into two inter-ministerial directorates: the Inter-Ministerial Directorate for Public Transformation and the Inter-Ministerial Directorate for Digital Affairs.](#)

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- **Citizens at the heart of the thought process** are seen as the 'compass' of state action;
- **Transparency** made possible by the openness of data;
- **Simplicity** by reducing the number of standards;
- **Trust** with the introduction of the right to err on a bona fide a priori.

KEY PLAYERS

The Inter-ministerial Directorate for Public Transformation (DITP) and the Inter-ministerial Directorate for Digital Affairs (DINUM) are in charge of modernising public action and the digital transformation of the State for the benefit of citizens and civil servants alike, in all its aspects: **modernisation of the State's information system, quality of digital public services, creation of innovative services for citizens.**

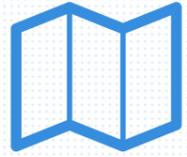


TO LEARN MORE

- 📖 [Public action 2022](#)
- 📖 [Presentation of TECH.GOUV](#)

AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

- 📖 [In-depth sector report](#)
- 📖 [Presentation of each participant](#)
- 📖 [Standard programme](#)



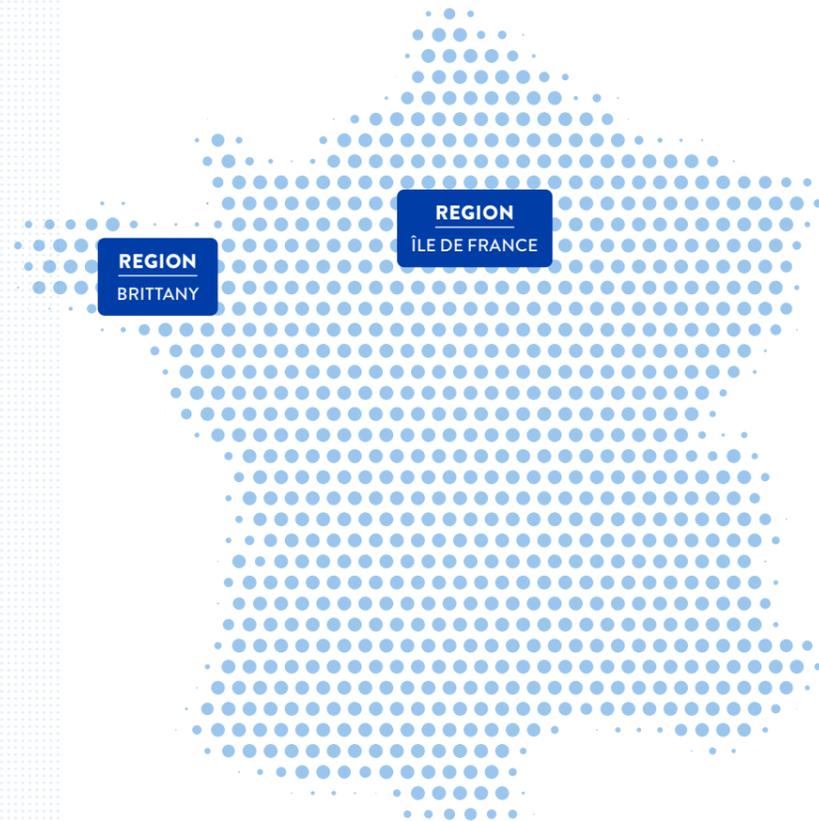
Study tours

Modernisation of administrations

Based on a joint study programme, the tour is organised according to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. The duration can vary from 3 to 5 days.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- The sector report
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REGION
BRITTANY

REGION
ÎLE DE FRANCE

This study tour addresses strategy, method and steering of the modernisation and digital transformation of the administration on a national scale. Through various meetings and exchanges, it presents the challenges facing French society and the actions implemented to tackle them.

This tour is an opportunity to discover how to successfully coordinate and mobilise the national and regional communities of the Administration and how to use Data and artificial intelligence in the service of open administration.

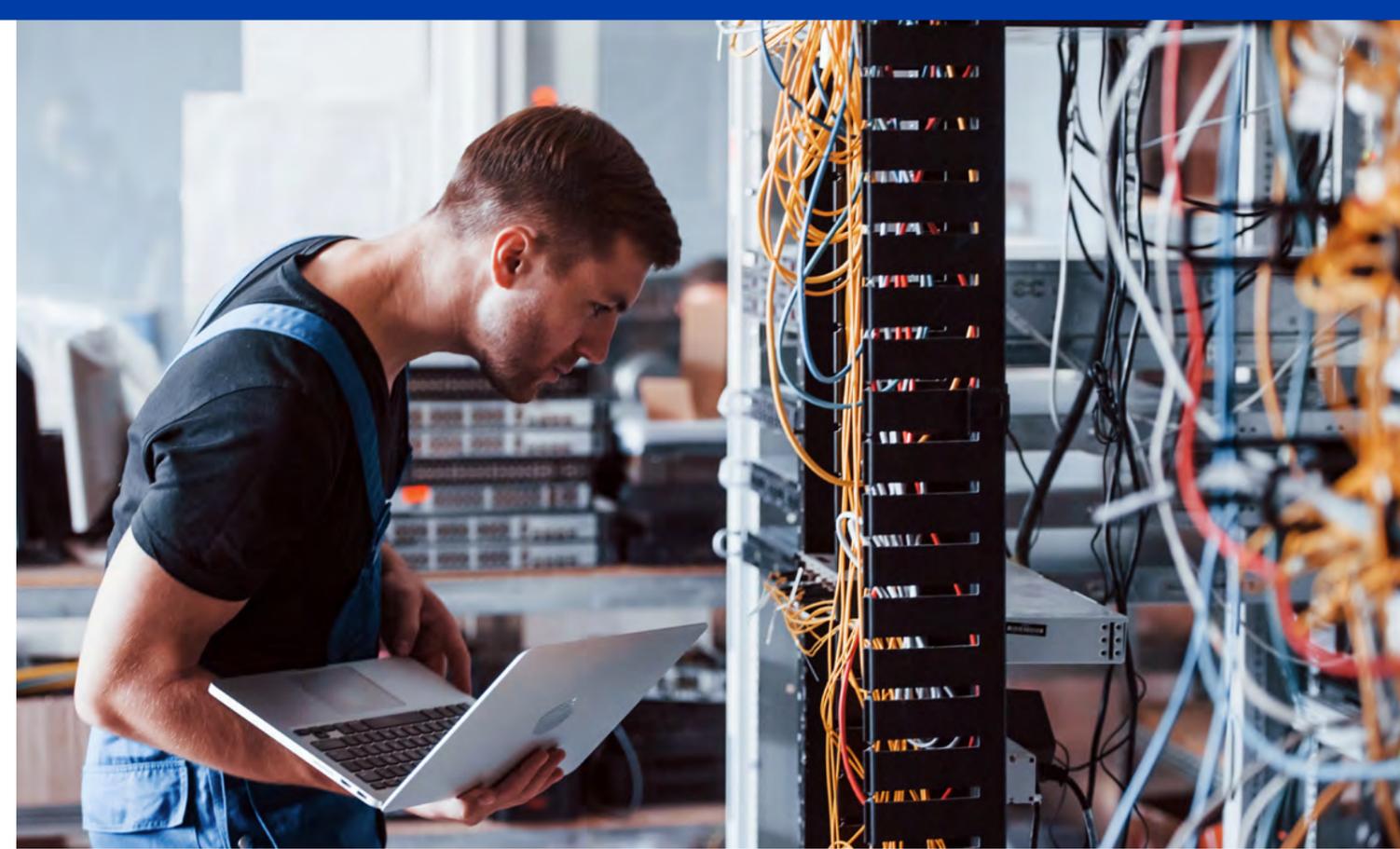
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- Interpreting (optional).



AREAS OF WORK

- **Modernisation of public action and the State, digital transition of the State, organisation of the State to modernise and transform its administration**
 - ▲ Government Public Action 2022 Plan
 - ▲ TECH GOV Programme
- **Simplification of the relationship with citizens and businesses**
 - ▲ France Service centres
 - ▲ Incubators
 - ▲ France connect
- **Leading the transformation of public action in ministries and local authorities**
 - ▲ DCANT Programme
 - ▲ Innovation Week
- **Transparency of public action by opening up data, using data science and setting up tools for analysing user satisfaction and observatories**
 - ▲ Etalab national strategy for opening up data
 - ▲ Public artificial intelligence laboratory
- **Cybersecurity and digital sovereignty**
- **The challenge of transparency in public action by opening up data, setting up observatories on the quality of services to users and monitoring the progress of action plans.**
- **Regional innovation approaches**



Media and democracy

Key Points

- ➊ **An open data policy** driving the digital transformation.
- ➋ **Public platforms for** access to commodity prices, tender offers, etc.
- ➌ **Independent media** organised around an independent regulatory authority, media associations and observatories.
- ➍ **A collegial method for** measuring audience figures (Médiamétrie).
- ➎ **Private, public and mixed stakeholders** sharing their tools and approaches.

This study tour presents the French approach to open government and the media and digital tools that allow for transparency of information, collaboration between local authorities, the non-profit sector and the business world, as well as the participation of citizens in public decision-making.

A PIONEER, FRANCE HAS BEEN ACCELERATING ITS TRANSFORMATION SINCE THE 2010'S

Open democracy is a recent concept inspired by 'open source', 'civic tech' and free software. It integrates certain related or underlying concepts that preceded it with, first and foremost: **democratic transparency, deliberative democracy and participatory democracy.**

Inspired by the first initiatives taken at the international level, France accelerated its transformation to become one of the most advanced countries in the 2010s. Citizen participation is favoured by the French through the use of consultations and referendums.

Environmental issues will contribute to laying the first legal foundations of an international law applied to democratic transparency and citizen participation.

The Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters, signed in 1998 by 389 States, has three main objectives:

- improving the environmental information provided by the authorities;
- access to justice in relation to access to information in environmental matters;
- public participation in decision-making.

Figures

70%

OF FRENCH PEOPLE FEEL THAT INSTITUTIONS SHOULD TAKE GREATER ACCOUNT OF EVERYONE'S IDEAS.

Dates

1881

Freedom of the Press Act.

1948

Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in Paris by the United Nations (UN).

1978

Law on the right of access to administrative documents. Creation of the Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés [National Commission for Computing and Civil Liberties] (CNIL).

2019

Creation of the Inter-Ministerial Directorate for Digital Technology (DINUM).

In addition to the tools implemented by the government, the non-profit sector and the private sector propose their various approaches to promoting access to data as well as citizen engagement for an increasingly participatory democracy.

KEYWORDS

- **Democratic transparency** guarantees citizens' access to information both in terms of increased control and monitoring of policies and in terms of an educational approach.
- **Participatory democracy:** citizen participation, whether in an approach of simple consultation, concertation or co-construction of public decision-making.

KEY POINTS

- **2013:** launch of data.gov and adoption of the law on the transparency of public life. The citizens' conference is organised by the national end-of-life ethics advisory committee.
- **2014:** France joins the Open Government Partnership (OGP), and the city of Paris sets up a participatory budget.
- **2015:** France's national plan for open government.
- **2017:** free opening of the SIRENE directory, which contains identification data on companies and their establishments; establishment of a working group on 'Digital democracy and new forms of participation' in the National Assembly.

CURRENT EVENTS

The Senate opened an online petitions platform on 28 January 2020. The petitions concern the inclusion of a draft text on the agenda of the Senate or the creation of a senatorial control mission.

In the context of the 'yellow jackets' movement, in 2019 the President of the Republic launched the 'great debate', a national public debate.

TO LEARN MORE

- 📄 [Etalab.gov.fr coordinates the design and implementation of the State's data strategy.](#)
- 📄 [The Inter-ministerial Directorate for Digital Affairs \(DINUM\) is in charge of the digital transformation of the State for the benefit of citizens and employees alike: modernisation of the State's information system, quality of digital public services, creation of innovative services for citizens, digital collaborative work tools for staff.](#)



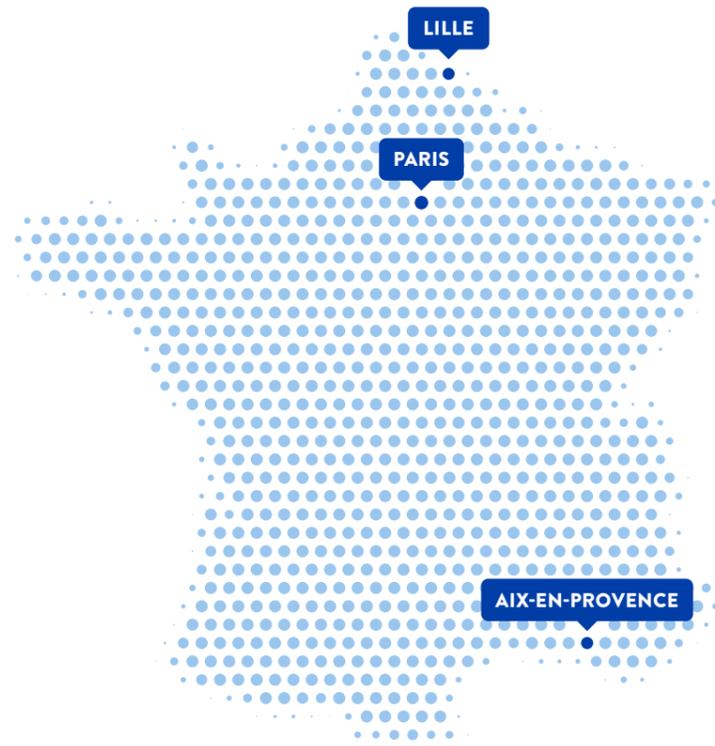
Study tours

Media and democracy

Based on a standard five-day programme, the study tour is organised according to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. The duration can vary from 3 to 5 days.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- An in-depth sector report
- A presentation of each institution visited
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This study tour develops the French approach of open government at different levels as well as the modalities of media regulation through meetings with civil society stakeholders. It presents the tools for transparency of information, the government bodies and the companies at the heart of the approach:

- Mission of Democratic Governance
- Senate
- Etalab
- Media (Mediapart, Voix du Nord, etc.)
- Training (ESJ Lille, Maison des Journalistes)
- Dataactivist
- Reporters Without Borders

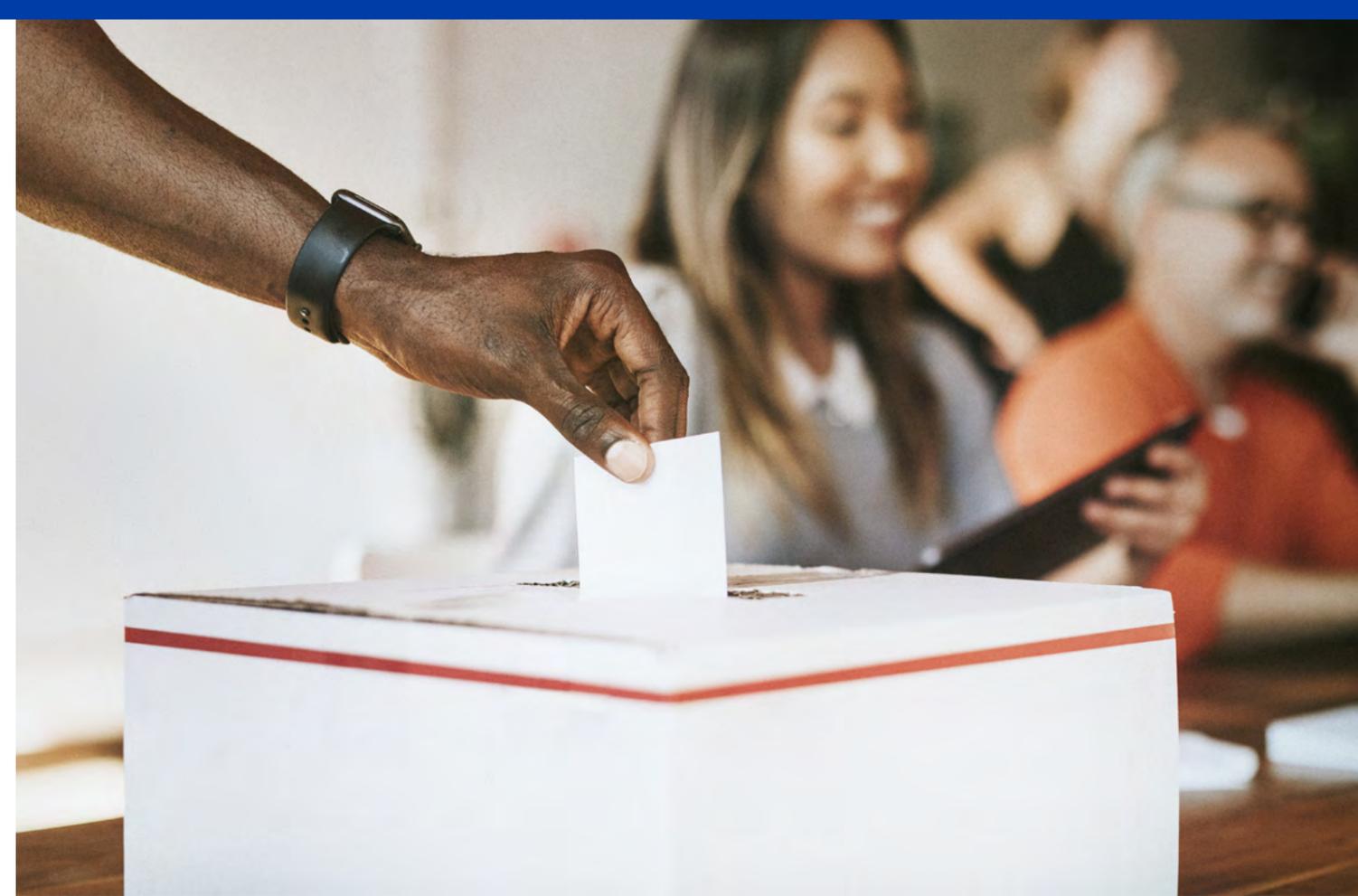
MAKE YOUR TOUR REQUEST

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- Technical expertise.
- On-site technical support (optional).
- Interpreting (optional).



AREAS OF WORK

- **How can open data be promoted?**
 - ▲ Strategies contributing to the implementation of open government
 - ▲ Instruments, national players and local tools available to the public
 - ▲ Democratic governance missions: civil liberties and the principle of transparency
 - ▲ The role of data journalism
 - ▲ Training on open data
- **How can open democracy and local public management be combined?**
 - ▲ Sources and uses of open data at the local level
 - ▲ Instruments, national players and local tools available to the public
 - ▲ Investigative journalism and local politics
 - ▲ TABJ Implementation strategies, private and local players
- **Media regulation in the age of fake news**
 - ▲ Democratic governance missions: civil liberties and the principle of transparency
 - ▲ The role of data journalism
 - ▲ Training in media regulation
 - ▲ Devices from the private and non-profit sectors
- **The role of the private sector and civic tech**
 - ▲ Implementation strategies, private and local players
 - ▲ Innovative tools for journalism
 - ▲ Training on online media
 - ▲ Democratic governance missions: civil liberties and the principle of transparency
 - ▲ The role of public stakeholders in supporting the press



Decentralisation and organisation of territories

Key Points

- 1 This decentralisation is the result of a long historical process.
- 2 Local authorities with freedom of administration that favours local management, in order to take account of needs at all levels (State, region, department, municipal section).
- 3 A fine articulation between the competences of the deconcentrated services of the State and the local authorities.
- 4 An organisation that involves participatory democracy and a transparent relationship with the citizens.

This study tour is an opportunity to discover the challenges of decentralisation in order to identify its benefits in terms of local management and to understand the responsibilities incumbent on local authorities, including in the articulation with State services.

INCREASING RESOURCES

Over just a few decades, decentralisation has **profoundly changed the distribution of power in many areas of French people's daily lives.**

As an illustration, local authorities are now the leading public investor in France (70% of public investment in 2015, *vie-publique.fr* data).

This territorial organisation faces many challenges, the most important of which are financial management and the rationalisation of their interventions. Indeed, local authorities share the overall budgetary constraints with the French State. The current territorial organisation is notably the result of a merger between different levels and the mutualisation of inter-municipal services. Local public policies are part of the reduction of interventions by local authorities outside their compulsory competences, but also of decentralisation that is more connected to the citizens.

Whether the territory is rural or urban in nature will require different public service responses.

Figures

34,968

MUNICIPALITIES.

1,254

PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INTER-MUNICIPAL COOPERATION (EPCI) WITH THEIR OWN TAX STATUS.

9,970

TRADE UNIONS.

500,000

ELECTED LOCAL OFFICIALS, I.E. <1% OF THE FRENCH POPULATION

Dates

1982

Deferre Act

2003

New constitutional law.

2015

Notre Act.

KEYWORDS

Decentralisation consists in transferring competences from the State to local authorities, with the transfer of the financial resources to concretise this competence.

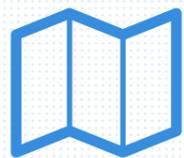
A local authority is characterised by:

- a legal person under public law;
- an elected executive with free administration (Art.72 of the Constitution);
- for the municipality section, a general clause of competence which allows them to act beyond the competences fixed by the law as soon as this is justified by local public interest.

Deconcentration is the transfer of responsibilities from the central administration to the deconcentrated services within the State and directed by the representatives of the State at territorial level (prefects, academic rectors, etc.).

Released on 17 December 2020, the draft 4D Bill - **decentralisation, differentiation, decentralisation, deconcentration** - carries measures to simplify local public action.





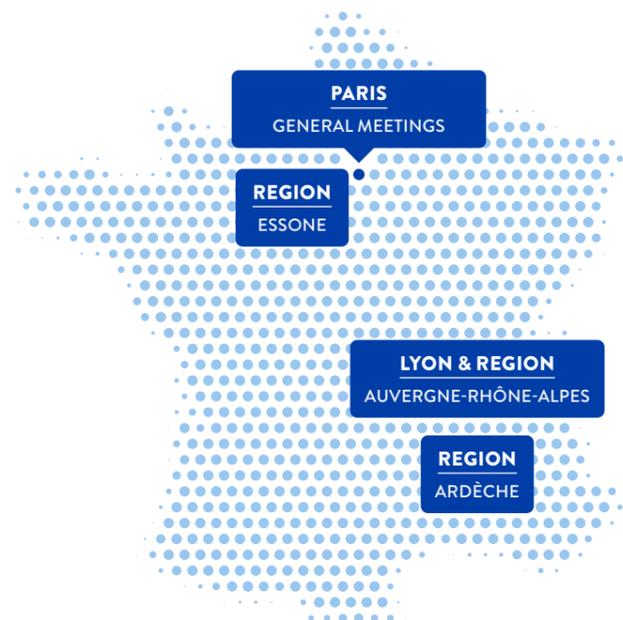
Study tours

Decentralisation and organisation of territories

Based on a standard five-day programme, the study tour is organised according to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. The duration can vary from 3 to 5 days.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- An in-depth sector report
- A presentation of each institution visited
- The complete schedule including addresses and means of transport
- The list of accompanying persons and speakers
- Practical information about places to eat, tourist activities, etc.



This study tour presents the decentralisation movement of the French administration, its evolution since 1982, its practice by a wide range of key players and its current perspectives through peer exchanges and the demonstration of concrete achievements in urban and rural areas.

- Senate
- General Directorate of Territorial Authorities
- Ministry of Territorial Cohesion
- National Agency for Territorial Cohesion
- Ministry of the Interior
- Regional Chamber of Accounts of the Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes Region
- Metropolis (Grand Paris, Lyon)
- Public Territorial Establishment (Grand Paris, Grand Est)
- Departmental Council (Essonne, Ardèche)
- Regional Council (Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes)
- Agglomeration Community

MAKE YOUR TOUR REQUEST

- 📄 [Form at the back of the catalogue](#)

Service

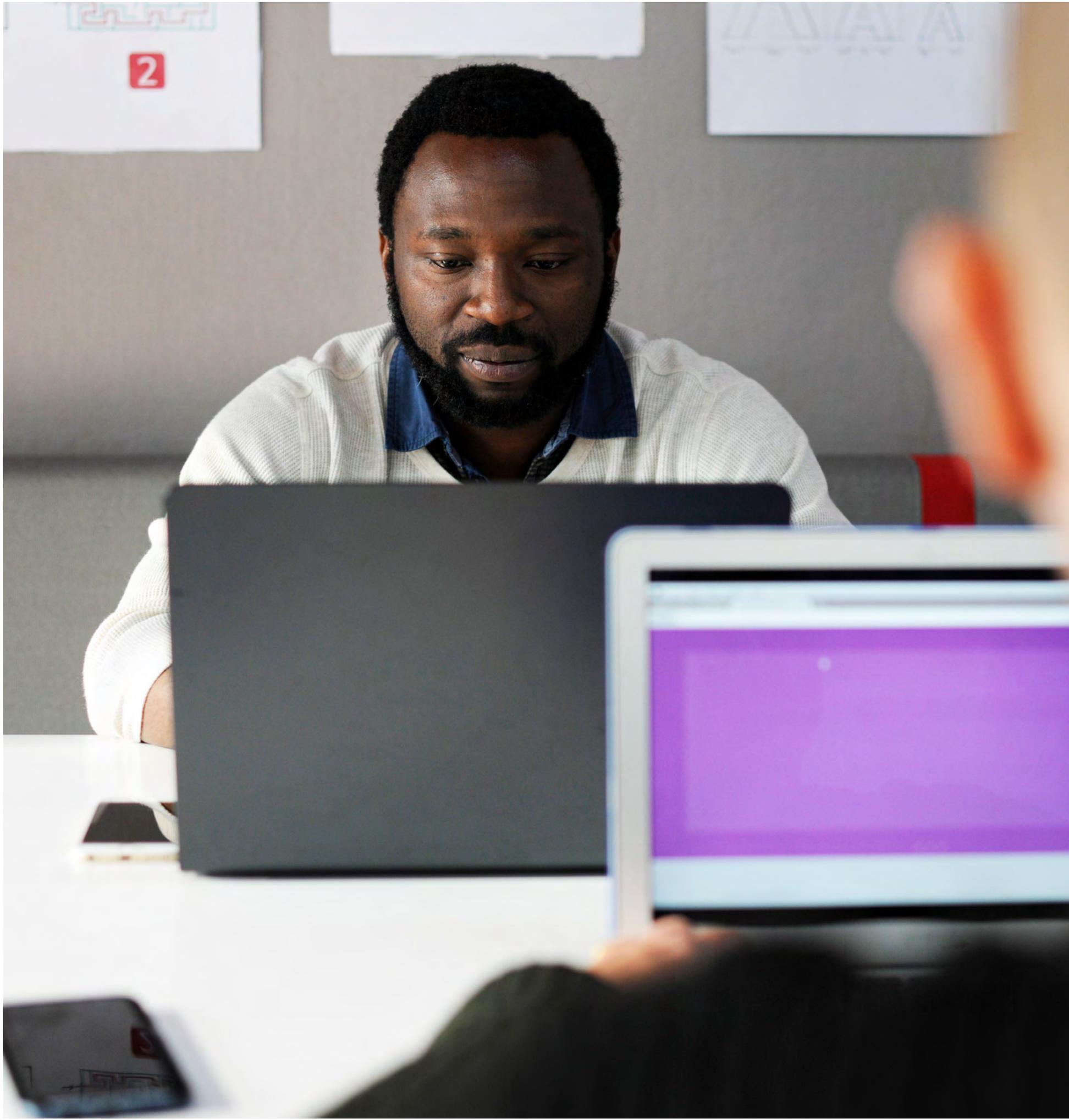
It takes care of international journeys to France as well as possible journeys to the rest of France and covers:

- ▬ The logistics of the stay.
- ▬ Technical expertise.
- ▬ On-site technical support (optional).
- ▬ Interpreting (optional).



AREAS OF WORK

- **Central government and agencies: strategic vision of decentralisation**
 - ▲ Representation of territories
 - ▲ Relations between the State and local authorities
 - ▲ The status of local elected representatives and territorial civil servants
 - ▲ Territorial planning in France: a partnership between the State and local authorities
 - ▲ Role of territorial engineering for community projects
 - ▲ Issues of the 4D Bill and the 4th decentralisation act
- **Monitoring and advising communities**
 - ▲ The role of regional and departmental prefects and sub-prefects
 - ▲ Relations between prefectures/sub-prefectures and local authorities (control of legality, public security, coordination and steering of projects by the State)
 - ▲ The financial control mission of the regional audit chambers
- **The vision of decentralisation by urban territories**
 - ▲ The emergence and role of metropolises in France
 - ▲ Interactions between the metropolis, the region, the departments and the inter-municipalities
 - ▲ Essonne: the example of a multifaceted territory, both rural and urban
 - ▲ Grand Lyon: unique case of merger between an intermunicipal authority and a departmental authority
- **The vision of decentralisation by rural territories**
 - ▲ The role of a county council in a rural area
 - ▲ Ardèche Departmental Council: public policies on economic development, education, ecological transition, water management and tourism
 - ▲ Management of local public services



Social protection

- 54 GENDER EQUALITY
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Gender Equality

The fight against gender-based and sexual violence, which has been conducted in France for forty years, has been further bolstered since 2012 by a widespread culture of equality and an increasing number of *gender-mainstreaming* tools.

THE COMMITMENT OF STAKEHOLDERS

The challenge is to achieve **real equality** between women and men. Many stakeholders are involved in the fight against violence against women. They come from the **political, institutional and administrative sphere** as well as from the **non-profit sector**.

MOBILISED PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

With a budget of €125 million, the 5th national plan 2017-2019, led by the **Directorate General of Social Cohesion - Department for Women's Rights (DGCS-SDFE)**, has three priorities:

- to consolidate the path out of violence for women victims;
- to respond to the diversity of situations, regions and forms of violence;
- to prevent violence by combating sexism and recidivism.

At the political level, **parliamentarians** have often played a leading role. Since 2013, the **Inter-Ministerial Mission for the Protection of Women** has been involved in improving knowledge, professional training and the dissemination of tools and good practices. For its part, the **High Council for Gender Equality** conducts advocacy work, evaluation and the formulation of proposals in consultation with all stakeholders.

Key Points

- **Strong feminist advocacy** by associations, relayed by the media and fuelled by women's experiences.
- **Statistics updated** by annual national surveys on violence against women in France.
- **A solid body of standards** at national and international levels.
- **Specialised institutions** with a State Secretariat, an Inter-ministerial Mission for the Protection of Women and an independent High Council for Gender Equality.
- **Dedicated tools and services:** listening, guidance and protection for victims of violence against women, training professionals, awareness campaigns.

Figures

51.5%

OF THE FRENCH POPULATION ARE WOMEN.

14.5%

OF WOMEN REPORT HAVING BEEN VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE.

120 to 150

WOMEN ARE KILLED ANNUALLY BY THEIR SPOUSES OR EX-SPOUSES.

Dates

1983

UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

2010

Law on violence against women.

2014

Law for real equality with a section dedicated to violence.

Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (known as the **Istanbul Convention**).

2018

Law against sexual and gender-based violence.

ACTIVE ASSOCIATIONS

- They **mobilise society** and challenge public authorities;
- they **co-construct public policies** by participating in consultation frameworks and public funding;
- they **offer services** to women victims of violence (support, emergency accommodation, helplines and counselling, etc.).

LEARN MORE

One of the main sources of funding for associations comes from the local authorities. Accordingly, **280 French local authorities** are signatories to the European Charter for Equality of Men and Women in Local Life and must adopt an action plan at the local level.

CURRENT EVENTS

In 2019 the first evaluation report on France's implementation of the Istanbul Convention will be published.

The Generation Equality Forum, hosted by UN Women and co-chaired by France and Mexico, will be launched in Mexico City in May 2020 and will culminate in Paris in July 2020.



TO LEARN MORE

- [AFD Gender Equality Action Plan 2018-2022](#)

AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

- [In-depth sector report](#)
- [Presentation of each participant](#)
- [Standard programme](#)



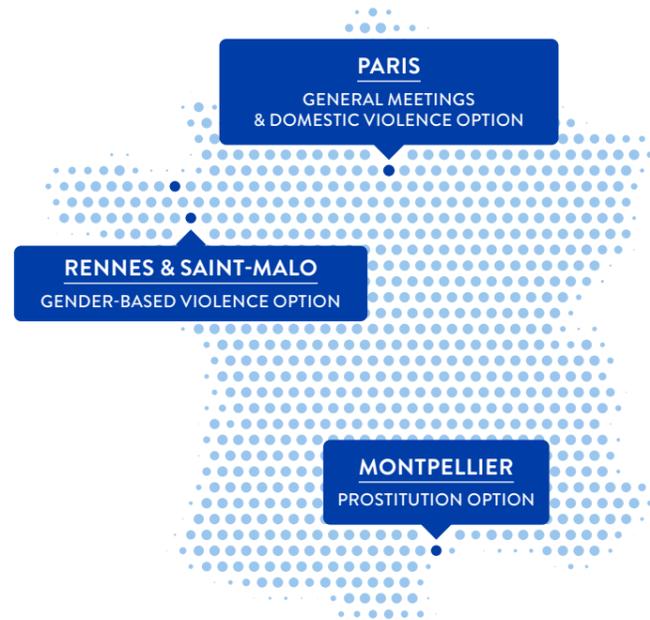
Study tours

Gender Equality

Based on a joint study programme, the tour is organised according to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. The duration can vary from 3 to 5 days.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- The sector report on gender inequality in France
- A presentation of each institution visited
- The complete schedule including addresses and means of transport
- The list of accompanying persons and speakers
- Practical information about places to eat, tourist activities, etc.



This study tour presents the policies to combat gender-based and sexual violence implemented in France through meetings with civil society to present their pleas and means of assistance, but also with government bodies, as well as internal policies in the workplace.

- Directorate General of Social Cohesion
- Women's rights department
- Inter-ministerial mission for the protection of women
- Delegation for women's rights and equal opportunities in the Senate as well as the Delegation of the National Assembly
- High Council for Gender Equality
- Seine-Saint-Denis Departmental Observatory on Violence against Women
- City of Equality
- Ministry of Justice
- Online chat managed by the Ministry of the Interior in Guyancourt

MAKE YOUR TOUR REQUEST

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- Interpreting (optional).

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Protocols for listening to and caring for victims:

- National Women's Solidarity Federation (FNSF)
- Ministry of the Interior
- Police stations
- 3919 hotline of the FNSF
- Shelters: FIT une femme un toit, Maison des femmes of Seine-Saint-Denis
- Robert Ballanger Hospital, 'post-traumatic' support unit and femicide protocol for orphaned children
- Louis Mourier Hospital in Colombes (partnership with l'Escale of the FNSF)
- Allianz assistance for 'Serious Danger Telephone' scenario tests

GENDER-BASED AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Creating a safe environment and policies in the workplace:

- The State as an example internally (MASS training office, cutting edge ministry)
- Creator of the APP'ELLES app
- Helpline of the feminist collective against rape
- Prosecutor (Fontainebleau, Bobigny, etc.)
- AFD: Professional equality policy
- AFNOR: professional equality labelling
- Arborus: GEEIS label (Gender Equality & Diversity European & International Standard)
- Saint-Malo medical-legal intake unit

PROSTITUTION

Fight against prostitution and support:

- Mouvement du Nid: advocacy, French law, support of people
- Hérault delegation of the Mouvement du Nid, "internet unit" focus
- L'Amicale du Nid shelter
- General Commission for the Fight against Prostitution, Departmental Delegation for Women's Rights Paris 'client work placements'
- Scelles Foundation and meeting with a former prostitute
- Intervention in schools





Healthcare governance and funding

Key Points

- **Universal coverage** of health risk by ensuring equal access to quality care, with particular attention to the balance of the geographical distribution of health care provision.
- **Price regulation** through agreements between State institutions and professional unions.
- **Quality certification** through the national agency for performance support (ANAP), which facilitates the development of practices.
- **Multifaceted prevention** through actions aimed at promoting health-promoting behaviour, particularly among the most vulnerable.

This study tour is part of the sharing of French know-how in the Social Security sector, which is continually being strengthened, harmonised and expanded both by the increasing coverage of medical expenses and by expanding the number of people protected by the system.

REGULATION: DEVELOPMENT TOOL

Healthcare in France is a major economic sector representing **11% of the GDP** and employing one and a half million people. The quality of the healthcare system contributes to France's ranking as the **third highest in Europe in terms of life expectancy**. This also implies **high spending levels**. Achieving synergy between all key players in the health system is important in the face of profound changes in society (ageing, chronic diseases, etc.) and the ever-increasing cost of medicines and health technology. Today, the results achieved must be consolidated by developing the quality of the French system at a sustainable cost.

FINANCIAL REGULATION

For more than 20 years, it has been based on the **national health insurance expenditure target** (ONDAM), set by the Social Security financing laws drafted by the State and passed by Parliament.

Regulatory tools are currently being rolled out, with regional steering by the **Regional Health Agencies**:

- the dissemination of shared medical records contributes to the coordination of care and, therefore, to its relevance at all levels. It also reduces redundant procedures and examinations;

Figures

7.7%

OF EXPENSES ARE BORNE BY HOUSEHOLDS: THE LOWEST AMONG OECD COUNTRIES.

€50,000 to €60,000

AMOUNT OF AID ALLOCATED TO ANY YOUNG DOCTOR SETTING UP AS AN INDEPENDENT PRACTITIONER FOR 5 YEARS IN AN AREA CLASSIFIED AS VULNERABLE.

Dates

2009

Creation of the Regional Health Agencies (ARS).

2016

Creation of the universal health protection (PUMA).

- conventional negotiation between health care professions and health insurance includes more public health targets;
- reduction in the number of hospital structures and their capacity.

LEARN MORE

The **carte vitale** is the symbol of the health cover to which all people living or working in France are entitled, with three issues at stake:

- equal access to health care,
- quality of care,
- solidarity.

KEY PLAYERS

The regional health agencies guarantee, in a cross-disciplinary manner, the coherence of all the actions carried out in the field by the State and the health insurance, and the maintenance of an organisation that is centralised and uniform throughout the country.

TO LEARN MORE



■ Court of auditors: the future of health insurance

AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

- In-depth sector report
- Presentation of each participant
- Standard programme



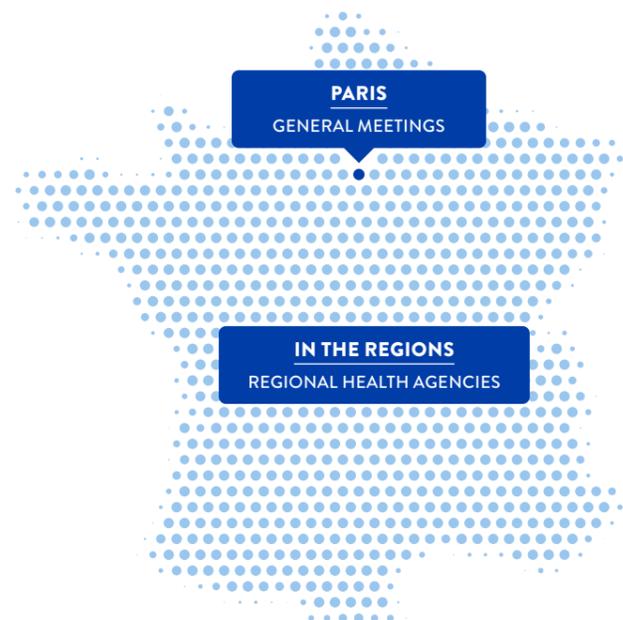
Study tours

Healthcare governance and funding

Based on a joint study programme, the tour is organised according to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. The duration can vary from 3 to 5 days.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- The sector report
- A presentation of each institution visited
- The complete schedule including addresses and means of transport
- The list of accompanying persons and speakers
- Practical information about places to eat, tourist activities, etc.



Through this study tour you will learn about the main political, economic and administrative data of the French system.

- Key funding issues: Directorate of Social Security, Directorate of Research, Studies, Evaluation and Statistics
- Role of the National Health Insurance Fund, the linchpin of health insurance management
- CNAM in financing health care and risk management
- Political and financial elements of regulation: parliament, court of auditors, inter-ministerial general inspectorate of the social sector (igas)
- Evolution of the relationship between players in health policy: general directorate for the provision of care, unions or professional orders of paramedical doctors
- Outlook: High council for the future of health care insurance

MAKE YOUR TOUR REQUEST

- [Form at the back of the catalogue](#)

Service

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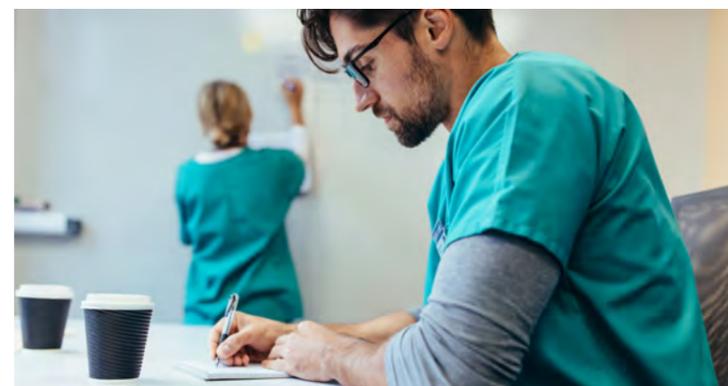
- The logistics of the stay.
- Technical expertise.
- On-site technical support (optional).
- Interpreting (optional).

FUNCTIONING OF STAKEHOLDERS IN THE FIELD

- Planning and allocation of resources: ARS, regional management
- Developments in hospital medicine
- Developments in community medicine (health centres)
- Position of the stakeholders' federations: hospital federations, professional orders, etc.

PARTICIPATION OF STAKEHOLDERS IN GOVERNANCE

- The role of equal representation: trade unions
- National health strategy: national health conference, general directorate of health services, general secretariat of social ministries
- Role of the Regional Health Agencies (ARS)
- Orders of healthcare professionals: doctors and nurses, hospital federations



PREVENTION, QUALITY AND COST CONTROL

- National health strategy: national health conference
- General directorate of health services, general secretariat of social ministries
- Prevention policies and health monitoring with Public Health France
- Drug pricing: economic committee for health products, pharmaceutical companies
- Fees for services: DSS/CNAM, trade union for health professionals, doctors and nurses
- Quality, safety, good practices, managerial improvement, health and management data: High authority for health (HAS), Agence nationale de sécurité du médicament et des produits de santé [National Agency for Medicines and Health Products Safety]
- Occupational health and safety: General Directorate of Labour, Occupational Medicine





Growing old in good health

Key Points

- ❖ **The steering of autonomy policies**, involving in particular local authorities, health, medical-social and social support players.
- ❖ **Diversified actions** for regional planning, adaptation of housing and the fight against isolation.
- ❖ **Recognition of the role of caregivers** through better coordination with their professional life, financial support and retirement benefits.
- ❖ **Multidimensional prevention** in order to increase life expectancy in good health through upstream actions.
- ❖ **Strong support for innovation** in favour of the elderly.

This study tour is part of the sharing of French know-how and the development of its proactive policy to adapt to the rapid ageing of the French population and the increase in the number of people considered to be losing their autonomy.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL CARE

- Support for the elderly is characterised by **the number and variety of people involved** (home help, nurse, doctor, physiotherapist, etc.) and **pathologies**. The adaptation and coordination of the social and medical players involved in the person's care are, therefore, essential to the fluidity of the process in order to avoid breaks in care between the home, the receiving institution and the hospital.
- France is determined to ensure a sufficient presence of qualified professionals to assist vulnerable people, in a **relationship of technical as well as human support**. This is the objective of multi-professional training programmes for residential care homes for senior citizens (EHPAD), home care and home help services, and health care institutions, with **a logic to harmonising geriatric practices**. These services, which are still new, combine the various services necessary for daily life.
- The presence of volunteers, the preservation of intergenerational links, the organisation of local services in terms of mobility, suitability of housing, town planning, digital technology, all contribute to **the inclusion of the elderly in society**. The aim is to adapt the living environment to the elderly person through actions to prevent isolation and the risk of falling, in particular.

Figures

21%

OF PEOPLE OVER THE AGE OF 85 LIVE
IN SPECIALISED INSTITUTIONS.

830,000

FTE (EMPLOYMENT/
PEOPLE)

WORK IN THE FIELD OF LOSS OF
AUTONOMY IN OLD AGE.

- The ageing of the population is not simply a constraint. It is also a **major economic opportunity** due to the creation of jobs, the fitting out of homes and public spaces, and technological developments in the field of health and the daily life of senior citizens.

LEARN MORE

Dealing with the loss of autonomy involves different financial backers (Health Insurance, Departmental Councils, pension funds) for different types of expenses (care, assistance with daily living, accommodation, etc.) and operators with different statuses (public, private for-profit and non-profit).

FINANCIAL ASPECT

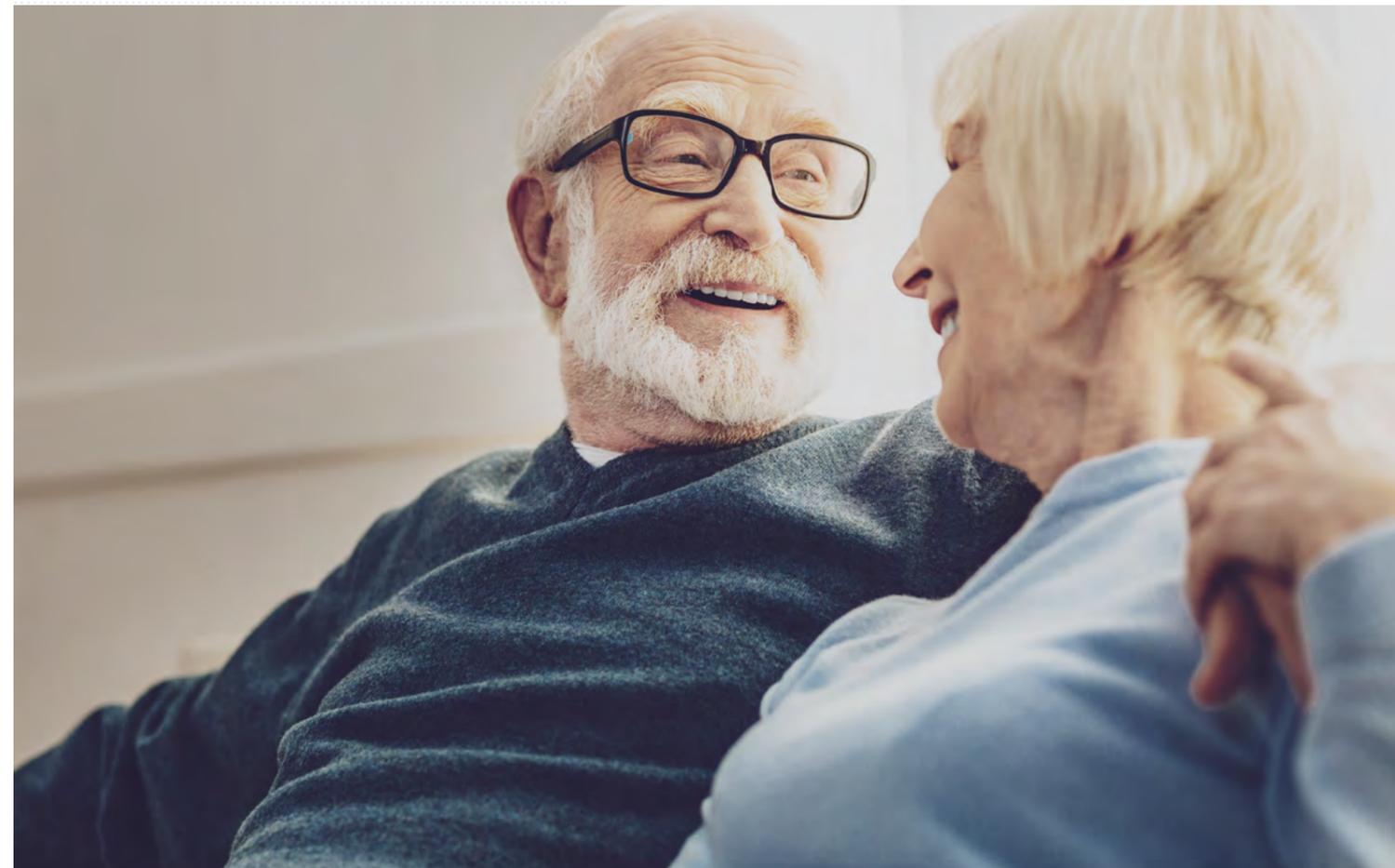
Expenditure related to the loss of autonomy in the elderly represented 1.4% of the GDP (€30 bn) in 2014, 79% of which was public expenditure and 21% of which was borne by households. These figures do not take into account the informal work of the 3.9 million caregivers, whose value is estimated at €7 to 18 billion.

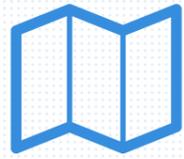
TO LEARN MORE

- 📖 [The law on the adaptation of society to ageing](#)

AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

- 📖 [In-depth sector report](#)
- 📖 [Presentation of each participant](#)
- 📖 [Standard programme](#)





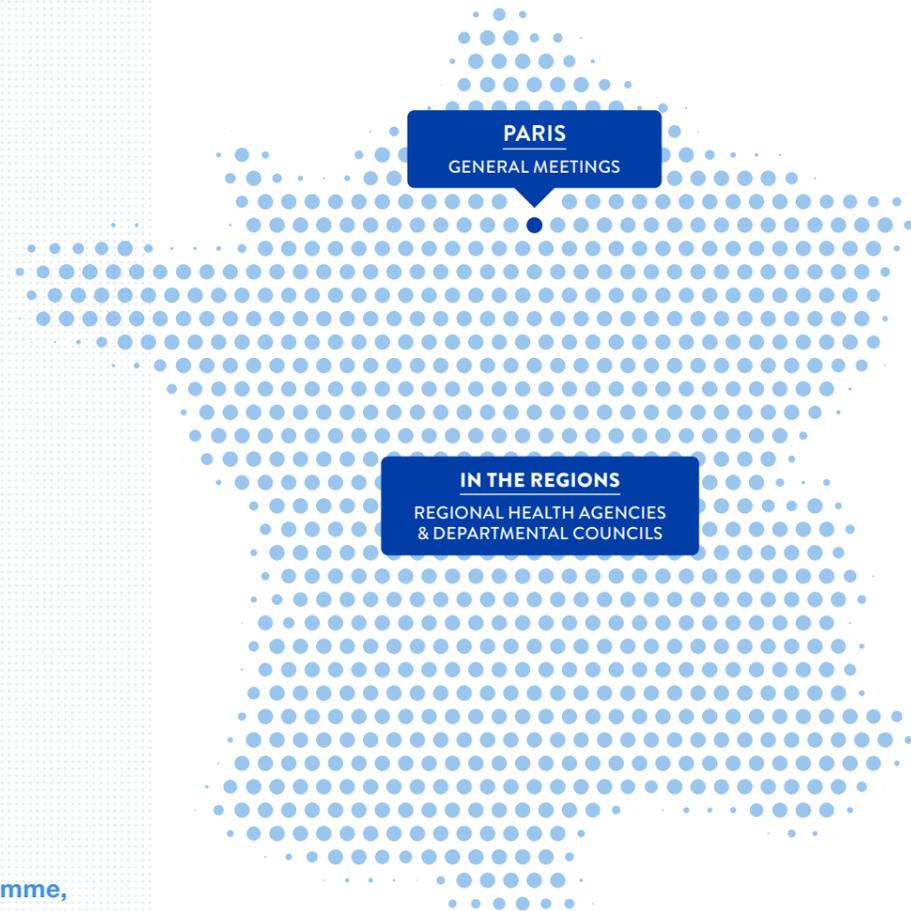
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This study tour presents the challenges of public policies and their evaluation, the political and financial elements of regulation, the role of the national solidarity fund for autonomy, the departments and local management, pension schemes, health care/social planning and coordination, support for ageing through quality services and the outlook for the ageing of the French population.

MAKE YOUR TOUR REQUEST

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Service

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- ▬ On-site technical support (optional).
- ▬ Interpreting (optional).



AREAS OF WORK

- **Key political, economic and administrative data**
 - ▲ Laboratory of Economics and Management of Health Organisations
 - ▲ Observatory for the Decentralisation of Social Assistance
- **Key issues and evaluation of public policies**
 - ▲ Directorate General of Social Cohesion
 - ▲ Directorate for Research, Studies, Evaluation and Statistics (DREES)
- **Role of the National Solidarity Fund for Autonomy in financing, coordinating and improving services**
- **Role of the departments in dependency support**
- **The role of pension schemes in prevention**
- **Local management: planning and implementation**
- **Health and social planning and coordination**
 - ▲ Regional health agencies, regional directorates
- **Political and financial elements of regulation**
 - ▲ National Assembly
 - ▲ Senate
 - ▲ Court of auditors
 - ▲ General Inspectorate of Social Affairs
- **Ageing support service providers**
- **Stakeholders in the home help sector**
 - ▲ Housing stakeholders
 - ▲ Quality of the support
- **High Health Authority**
- **Outlook for the future**



Social and family assistance

Key Points

- ❶ **The redistribution of resources** to combat poverty and reduce inequalities in favour of the most disadvantaged while encouraging participation in the labour market.
- ❷ **Regional organisation of social action:** defined by national institutions, its implementation and financing are mainly the responsibility of the local level.
- ❸ **A strategy for facilitating** access to beneficiaries' rights through the universal activity income.
- ❹ **The focus on children combines 3 priorities:** support for families, reconciling parents' work and family lives and the education of children as a central issue in the fight against poverty.

The French system has proved to be effective overall in protecting the most vulnerable from the effects of the economic crisis. This study tour, therefore, demonstrates the coherent development of social policies through original forms of social action.

REDISTRIBUTION AGAINST POVERTY GAPS

Social assistance is primarily intended **to achieve redistribution in favour of the less fortunate**. It adapts to the family responsibilities of households, provides incentives to participate in the labour market and ensures that such participation increases overall resources. Other objectives are pursued through family services, such as demographic dynamics or gender equality, which also influence the conditions of access or the way in which they are granted.

THE COLLECTIVE AND INTER-MINISTERIAL DIMENSION

People's needs do not come down to a single dimension: the individual aid approach is not sufficient.

- The recognised diversity of social problems requires the establishment of **information networks, and coordination** around supported people is necessary to guide them in order to maintain their inclusion. The identification of needs and adapted social action mobilises numerous public or private, profit and non-profit operators, specialised by field.

Figures

11%

OF THE POPULATION COVERED BY THE SOCIAL MINIMA.

20%

THE POVERTY GAP IS NARROWING THANKS TO SOCIAL AND FISCAL TRANSFERS (REDISTRIBUTION).

6.8 million

FAMILIES RECEIVE AT LEAST ONE FAMILY BENEFIT.

5 billion

EUROS OF EXPENDITURE, I.E. 1.2% OF THE GDP FOR THIS AREA.

- The development of information and communication technologies through **computerised management of social data** contributes to better sharing of information and improved aid, while respecting ethical rules and the confidentiality of data. The aim is to better associate the various stakeholders in a coherent path at the service of people.

FINANCIAL ASPECT

The departmental councils bear about half of the expenditure (50.3%). The other stakeholders are the State (9.1%), family benefit funds (9.4%), pension fund bodies, health insurance (25.4%) and municipalities and their institutions (5.8%).

LEARN MORE

France has set itself the objective of providing a formal framework for early socialisation of all children between the ages of 1 and 3. Combined with the introduction of compulsory education from the age of three, this measure allows for an **educational continuum from the ages of 0 to 6**. With the extension of training up to the age of 18, followed by the strengthening of support for employment, this is a **complete system for preventing the exclusion of young people and access to qualifications and employment**.

AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

- 📄 In-depth sector report
- 📄 Presentation of each participant
- 📄 Standard programme





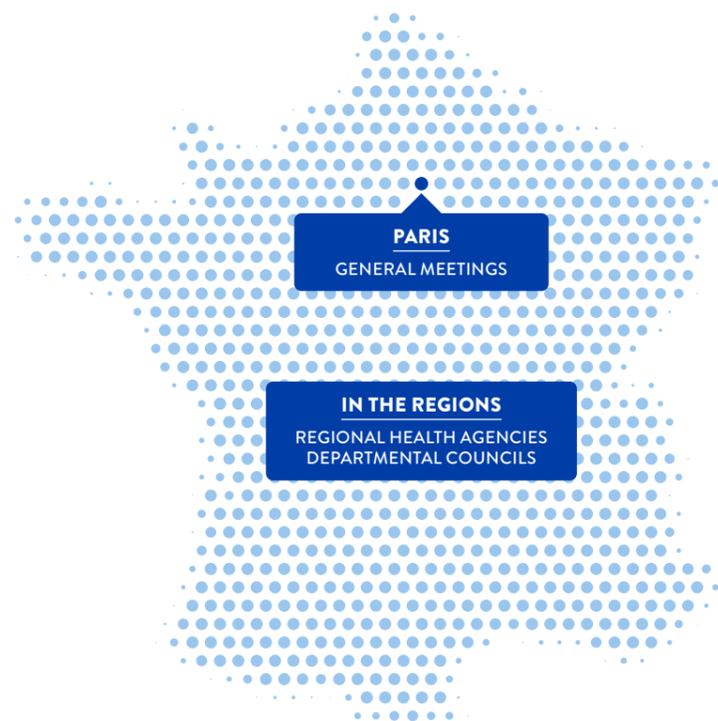
Study tours

Social and family assistance

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THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- The sector report on social and family assistance
- A presentation of each institution visited
- The complete schedule including addresses and means of transport
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This study tour provides an opportunity to discover the major issues, policy and statistical frameworks of social assistance within the Directorate General of Social Cohesion, the Directorate of Research, Studies, Evaluation and Statistics.

It also addresses:

- Management by the departmental councils, political and operational framework: Association of French Departments, Departmental Councils, Social Action Centre of the City of Paris
- Role of the National Family Benefit Fund
- Political and financial elements of regulations: Parliament and Court of Auditors
- Players involved in social policy: Catholic Relief Services, Secours Populaire, ATD Fourth World

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PROSPECTS FOR UNIVERSAL INCOME

- Inter-ministerial delegation for the prevention and fight against child and youth poverty
- National Interfederal Union of Private Non-Profit Health and Social Works and Bodies (UNIOPSS)
- National Federation of Social Reintegration Associations (FNARS)

CHILD WELFARE

- Role of the State, DGCS 'Child and Family' sub-directorate
- Directorate of judicial protection of justice
- Roles of the Departmental Councils, National Observatory for Social Action, Association of French Departments
- Roles of operators, child protection, National Union of Family Associations (UNAF)

CONDUCT OF SOCIAL ACTION

- Training and regional action, DGCS sub-directorate for social professions, employment and territories
- Social worker training, regional training institute for social workers, Unaforis
- Social action in the field, Departmental Council, National Union of Communal Centres for Social Action (UNCCAS)
- Integration into employment, job centre



Financing of vocational training

Key Points

- **Rights and methods** to ensure "lifelong learning".
- **A shared responsibility** between public authorities (State, regions), companies, social partners and workers.
- **Growing responsibility of workers and companies** for the management of their respective "skills capital".
- **A clear priority on part-time training** including apprenticeships.
- **A Personal Training Account (PTA)** open to all working individuals, the number 1 individual training marketplace.

This study tour presents the vocational training system in France and its architecture: the foundations, the actors, the governance, the financing and management methods, the recent developments.

WORKING TOWARDS A SYSTEM OF "LIFELONG LEARNING"

Since the Middle Ages and its system of companionship, the development of instruction, education and vocational training have contributed to a foundation of lifelong learning.

The right to Continuing Vocational Training (CVT) offers any person engaged in working life the possibility to train, qualify, retrain, develop and enhance their skills.

The State, companies and regions contribute to the financing of vocational training. Together with the social partners, they are each responsible for managing different schemes for employees and jobseekers (young people and adults).

The current system is based in particular on:

- autonomy and empowerment of the workforce in the management of their "skills capital";
- increased responsibility of companies (and professional branches) for the management and development of their employees' skills;
- concentrated and centralised management of system governance, collection and financial management;
- a Personal Training Account (PTA) open to all working individuals, managed by the financial institution Caisse des dépôts.

Figures

€26 billion

OF TRAINING EXPENSES.

34 million

PERSONAL TRAINING ACCOUNTS (PTA):

€2 BILLION COMPANY CONTRIBUTION
18,000 TRAINING ORGANISATIONS
8.2 MILLION USERS
560,000 INTERNSHIPS

70,000

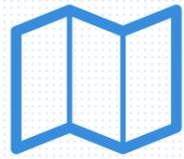
TRAINING OPERATORS GENERATE
€16 BILLION IN TURNOVER.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

National bodies coordinate, accompany, lead and regulate the various training schemes:

- **the State** sets forth the rules and funds a national programme (Skills Investment Plan);
- **the Regions** have training and funding capacities and manage a Regional Public Training Service (SPRF);
- **France Compétences**, an institution under the supervision of the State, receives the funds collected from companies and ensures the financing and regulation of the training system;
- **the 11 OPCOs (skills operators)** organised by professional branches and steered by the social partners, manage certain company contributions;
- **Certif'Pro**, a joint body, coordinates the regional network "Transitions Pro" which supports and finances professional transition projects and career changes;
- **The Caisse des dépôts**, a public financial institution, manages the "Mon Compte Formation" platform and ensures the operation of the 34 million CPFs and the intermediation of transactions.





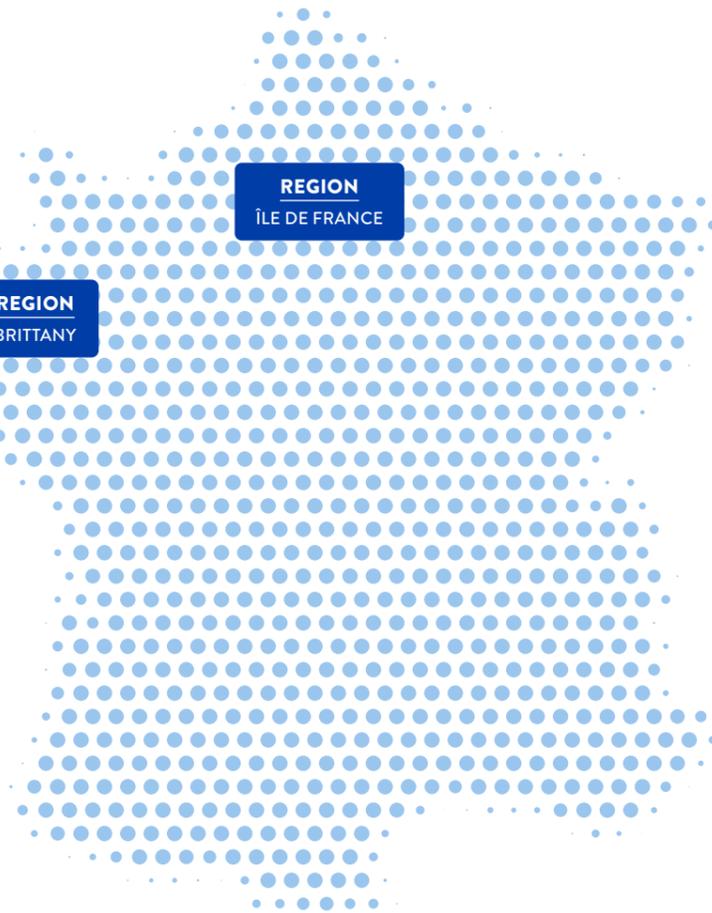
Study tours

Financing of vocational training

Based on a standard 3-day programme, the organisation of the trip and the meetings can be adapted to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. It offers the possibility to discover the initiatives set forth by a territory through field visits or by a specific branch of activity.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- The sector report on social and family assistance
- A presentation of each institution visited
- The complete schedule including addresses and means of transport
- The list of accompanying persons and speakers
- Practical information about places to eat, tourist activities, etc.



REGION
ÎLE DE FRANCE

REGION
BRITTANY

This study tour will help participants to discover and understand the French vocational training system, its financing methods and the actors involved in its management and implementation.

The programme of meetings and visits explores all the sides of the vocational training system and the logic of the key players who finance, animate and regulate the functioning of the different systems.

MAKE YOUR TOUR REQUEST

[Form at the back of the catalogue](#)

Service

It takes care of international journeys to France as well as possible journeys to the rest of France and covers:

- The logistics of the stay.
- Technical expertise.
- On-site technical support (optional).
- Interpreting (optional).



AREAS OF WORK AND OPTIONS

- **Current vocational training schemes**
 - ▲ Centre info: association in charge of a public service mission in the field of information on employment, orientation and training
 - ▲ Carif oref défi métier: observatory, information and leading the mechanisms
- **Financing for CVT**
 - ▲ General Delegation for Employment and Vocational Training of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Integration: the role and the place of the State in the definition, management and regulation of public policies; programmes managed and financed by the State
 - ▲ Regions: competences, management and financing of Public Vocational Training Services (VTS)
 - ▲ Pôle emploi: funding and management of state schemes and partnerships with other funders
 - ▲ France Compétence: public institution in charge of the distribution of funding, based on the collection of contributions from companies
 - ▲ Caisse des dépôts: Public financial institution managing PTAs
- **Management and coordination of social partner schemes**
 - ▲ Sectoral: 11 Skills operators (OPCO) in support of part-time training and the needs of companies
 - ▲ Intersectoral: Certif'Pro coordinates and leads the regional Transition' Pro networks (financing and support for vocational training and development)

An aerial photograph of a glacier, showing a waterfall cascading down a rocky ledge. The water is a vibrant turquoise color, contrasting with the dark, shadowed ice and the lighter, sunlit areas of the glacier. The overall scene is majestic and serene.

Climate

76 HYDROELECTRICITY

80 SOIL CARBON

84 EMISSION MEASUREMENT / REPORTING /
VERIFICATION (MRV) DEVICES

88 CIRCULAR ECONOMY IN CONSTRUCTION
AND PUBLIC WORKS

CONTENTS

75



Hydroelectricity

Key Points

- ❖ **Major structuring developments** inherited from a national planning strategy.
- ❖ **An energy source** that contributes to the stability of the network.
- ❖ **A source of energy** that reconciles environmental and economic interests.
- ❖ **An adapted tariff** for small hydropower supported by the State.
- ❖ **Main tool for large-scale electricity storage** and therefore a special role in the French energy transition.

Hydropower was one of the main forms of energy production until the middle of the 20th century mainly to power factories or isolated towns. Nowadays, hydropower is the leading source of renewable electricity production in the French energy mix.

SERVING THE ENERGY TRANSITION

Since the 1970s and the development of nuclear power, hydroelectricity has supplemented French electricity production. Nowadays it is the leading source of renewable energy in France. There are more than 2,600 hydroelectric power stations throughout France, of which about 100 are large dams (capacity of between 50 and 600 MW). These facilities account for almost 60% of the national hydroelectric production capacity. The French hydroelectric potential is developed by four main technologies: run-of-river power plants, lake power plants, hydropeaking power plants and pumped storage power plants (Step).

France has defined several legal frameworks for hydroelectric installations: the authorisation regime or the concession regime. The French hydraulic sector distinguishes between the complete production costs according to numerous criteria depending on the characteristics of the structures, the installed power, the head or the hydrology of the sites.

Hydroelectric facilities are the main tool for large-scale electricity storage and play a particular role in the French energy transition.

Figures

26.4 - 26.7

2028 TARGET IN INSTALLED CAPACITY (GW)

20,000

JOB'S GENERATED BY THE SECTOR ON A NATIONAL SCALE, INCLUDING 15,000 IN OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Dates

1919

16 October: law on the use of hydropower.

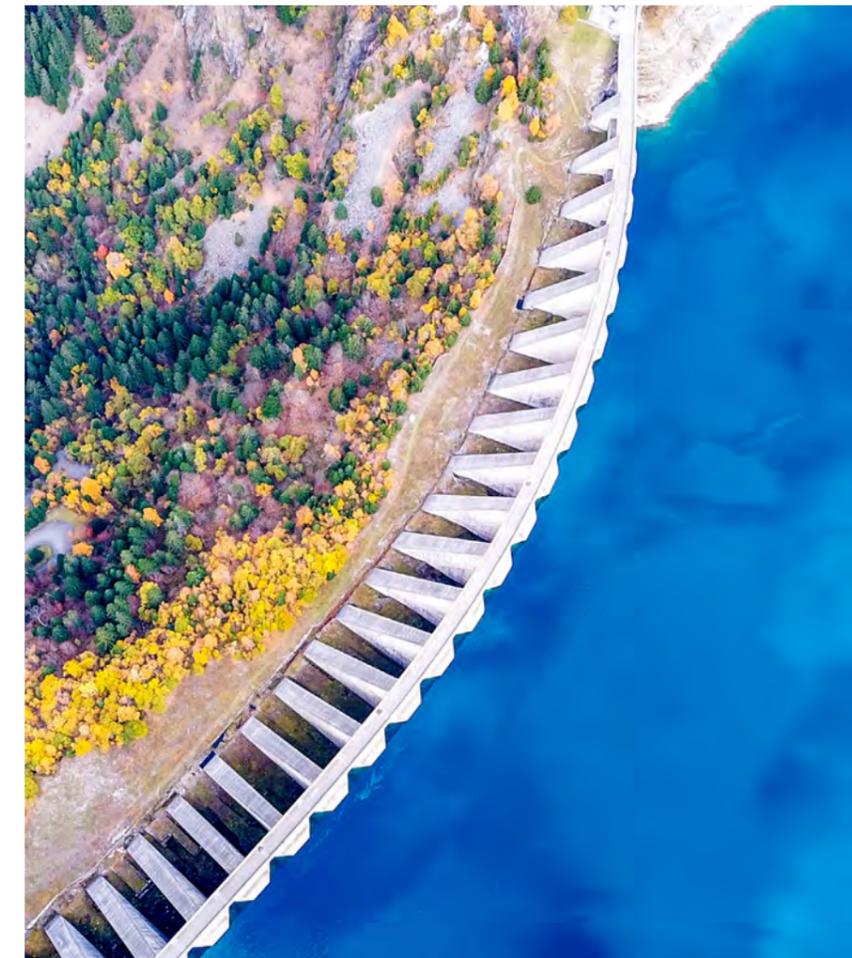
1960

56% of France's electricity comes from water power.

2006

30 December: law on water and aquatic environments (LEMA).

In the coming years, production could increase by 3 to 4 TWh per year, 60% of which could be achieved by optimising facilities: renovation, efficiency gains, management, etc.

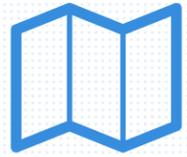


Several major projects were commissioned in 2020. On 9 October 2020, EDF inaugurated its new Romanche-Gavet power plant in Isère. This project, which began ten years ago, is a perfect example of optimisation. It has helped to increase production on this section of the Romanche by 40% by replacing six old installations with a single structure that supplies several turbines underground with a power of 97 MW. A 250 million euro operation, 75% of which is financed by green bonds.

Hybrid hydro-solar or virtual power plants are the subject of growing interest in France and Europe.

TO LEARN MORE

- Successful management of a 100% renewable virtual power plant in the PACA region
- The FLEXGRID programme
- Presentation of the hydropower sector



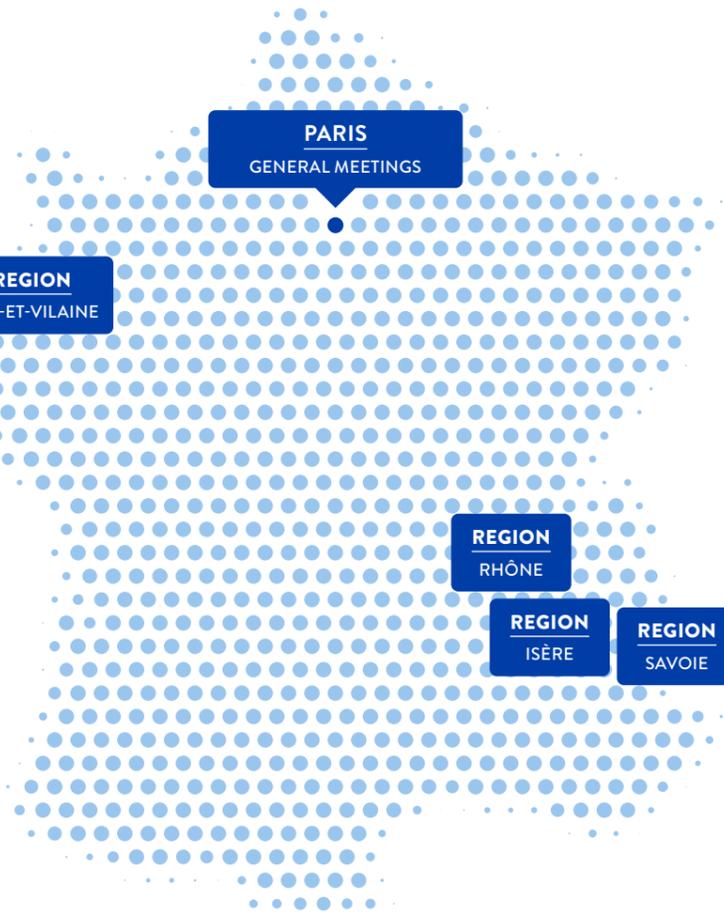
Study tours

Hydroelectricity

Based on a joint study programme, the tour is organised according to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. The duration can vary from 3 to 5 days.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- The sector report
- A presentation of each institution visited
- The complete schedule including addresses and means of transport
- The list of accompanying persons and speakers
- Practical information about places to eat, tourist activities, etc.



This study tour allows a better understanding of the specificities of French hydroelectric installations as well as the diversity of existing models. It raises awareness of their role in the energy transition and highlights key issues such as the environment, safety, modelling and resource management.

MAKE YOUR TOUR REQUEST

📄 [Form at the back of the catalogue](#)

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AREAS OF WORK

- **Energy market regulation**
 - ▲ Role and organisation of public authorities
 - ▲ Support mechanism for the development of small-scale hydropower
 - ▲ Granting concessions
- **Project structure**
 - ▲ Professional organisations: the role of a trade union in defending the interests of the sector
 - ▲ Large producers: visits to major structuring facilities (large dams, pumped-storage power stations, waterways, tidal power plants, etc.), recent rehabilitation work, management and maintenance of production facilities, internal engineering, management of resources and electricity production
 - ▲ Small producers: operation & rehabilitation of power plants, territorial anchoring: mixed economy companies, involvement of citizens: participatory funding
 - ▲ Local governance
- **Environmental, social and safety issues:**
 - ▲ Operation & maintenance
 - ▲ Sediment management
 - ▲ Climate change and consideration of local impacts
 - ▲ Safety: geotechnics, flooding and spillways, monitoring
 - ▲ Hybrid hydro-solar or virtual power plants
- **Maintenance of fish and sediment continuity in watercourses**
- **Other uses including sailing**



Soil carbon

Key Points

- ❶ **France initiates and supports** several initiatives such as the 4 for 1000 initiative.
- ❷ **A French State that actively supports** subjects such as agroecology.
- ❸ **A French agricultural research institute, Inrae,** is carrying out a great deal of work and research on soil carbon and climate change.
- ❹ **A soil carbon management model** that has proved successful: the AMG model.

Soils are involved in carbon flows and can be a source of emissions or a carbon sink. France is actively participating in the improvement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories that include these soils.

AN ESSENTIAL LINK IN THE CLIMATE CHALLENGE

Soils are an essential part of the carbon cycle. The current increase in CO₂ emissions to the atmosphere can either be further accelerated by the deterioration of the soil carbon reservoir or alternatively slowed down if appropriate actions are taken to increase its capacity. Major changes have been observed in recent years in France, such as the decline in ploughing and the increase in the use of intermediate crops so that the soil is not left bare during the winter.

While the fight against global warming has had a strong focus on the protection and restoration of forests, France actively promotes vegetation cover in all its forms through the careful consideration of soil carbon.

Opportunities for soil carbon mitigation are fully integrated into both agriculture and forestry methodologies.

Although measurement campaigns require a lot of time and funding, nowadays a lot of work is being done using modelling.

Figures

4.3 billion

tonnes

ANNUAL INCREASE OF THE AMOUNT OF CARBON IN THE ATMOSPHERE.

Date

1945

Hénin-Dupuis model, ancestor of many current soil carbon models.

2015

COP-21 and launch of the 4 by 1000 initiative on soil for food security and climate.

2019

Launch of the low-carbon label.

LEARN MORE

The 4 for 1000 principle: the amount of carbon in the atmosphere is increasing every year. The world's soils contain 1,500 billion tonnes of carbon in the form of organic matter. If we increased the amount of carbon in soils by 4 ‰ (0.4%) per year, we would stop the annual increase of CO₂ in the atmosphere, which is largely responsible for the greenhouse effect and climate change.



CURRENT EVENTS

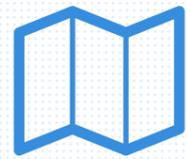
The low-carbon label, launched by the government in 2019, is used to certify voluntary GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration projects in all sectors (forestry, agriculture, transport, building, waste, etc.) and to enhance their economic value.



In November 2020, CIRAD, INRAE and IRD, with support from ADEME, launched the first "4 per 1000" study in the French overseas territories under a cooperation agreement signed by the French Ministry for Overseas France.

TO LEARN MORE

- 📄 [Launch of the first "4 for 1000" study for the overseas territories.](#)



Study tours

Soil carbon

Based on a joint study programme, the tour is organised according to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. The duration can vary from 3 to 5 days.

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This study tour will present policies to address the essential role of soil in the carbon cycle. France has developed measuring and modelling tools to monitor these developments as closely as possible. It has implemented a set of concrete actions to address the challenges of soil carbon management.

- Centre technique de référence en matière de pollution atmosphérique et de changement climatique [Technical Reference Centre for Air Pollution and Climate Change] (CITEPA)
- Institut national de la recherche agronomique [National Institute for Agricultural Research] (INRAE)
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Agro Transfer
- Associations for conservation agriculture
- **Groupe d'intérêt scientifique SOL [SOIL Scientific Group] (GISOL)**
- **Groupe d'études méthodologiques pour l'analyse des sols [Methodological Study Group for Soil Analysis] (GEMAS)**
- Comité français d'étude et de développement de la fertilisation raisonnée [French Committee for the Study and Development of Integrated Fertilisation] (Comifer)
- **Agence de la transition écologique [Agency of Ecological Transition] (ADEME)**

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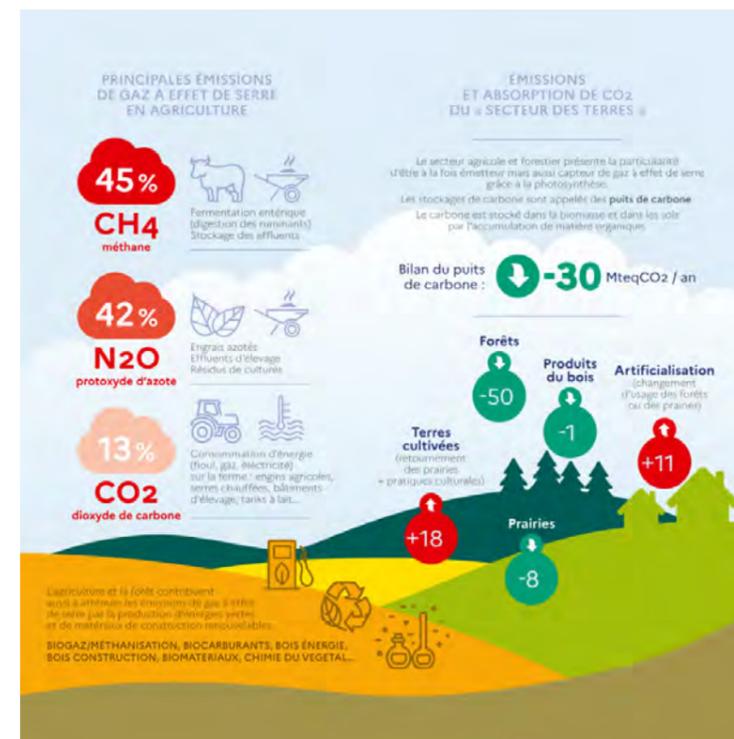
Service

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AREAS OF WORK

- The **actions to increase the accumulation of organic carbon in soil** to help reduce the greenhouse effect: agro-ecology, 4 for 1000, projects in the framework of **France Relance**, etc.
- **Measuring and modelling soil carbon stocks:** the Groupement d'intérêt scientifique SOL [SOIL Scientific Group] (GISOL), the Réseau de mesure de la qualité des sols [Soil Quality Measurement Network] (RMQS), the Base de données d'analyse des terres [Soil analysis database] (BDAT), the Réseau national de suivi à long terme des écosystèmes forestiers [National Long-term Monitoring Network for Forest Ecosystems] (Renecofor)
- The conditions for compliance with these actions **under the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreements**
- The most effective policy tools for promoting desirable change
- The **references** and research needs
- The costs and constraints of soil carbon storage in relation to the 4 by 1000 target
- The **contribution of agriculture** to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and methods of storing carbon in agricultural soils



TO LEARN MORE

- [Infographic from the Ministry of Agriculture presenting greenhouse gas emissions and removals for the agricultural and forestry sectors.](#)

Devices for Monitoring / Reporting / Verification (MRV) of emissions

Key Points

- 1 An efficient national inventory system promoting the use of innovative tools in the fight against climate change.
- 2 France complies with the various international reporting requirements, in particular with the Climate Convention with the greenhouse gas inventory produced in CRF (Common Reporting Format).
- 3 Networking at all levels for the implementation of complementary measures and policies in the fight against climate change.

The principles and approaches of the MRV emissions system are present in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which creates the framework for enhanced transparency. France has set up the modalities, procedures and guidelines for its implementation at the national level, including GHG emission inventories, mitigation, projections and the national low carbon strategy.

AN EFFICIENT INVENTORY SYSTEM

The acronym MRV (Monitoring, Reporting and Verification) has become a standard for countries committed to climate policies. It groups together 3 distinct concepts for a high-quality objective.

- Monitoring: countries must measure their greenhouse gas emissions across the entire greenhouse gas inventory production system, from raw data to emissions results.
- Reporting: countries should publish and share these results so that the work produced can be evaluated and valued.
- Verification: countries must accept or organise the verification of their publications. This includes quality national procedures and also international reviews.

Figures

554 Mt

AVERAGE LEVEL OF GHG EMISSIONS IN FRANCE BETWEEN 1990 AND 2005.

441 Mt

CO₂ EMISSIONS IN 2019 IN FRANCE

Dates

2004

Publication of the first climate plan.

2015

COP21.

2019

8th November 2019: law on energy and climate, which sets the objective of carbon neutrality by 2050.

2020

The Secten report presents greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions since 1990.

All public and private actors have a role to play in the fight against climate change, notably by relying on existing regulatory mechanisms - greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions assessments, territorial planning, extra-financial reporting by companies and investors - or through voluntary commitments. At the UN General Assembly in September 2015, France announced an increase in its annual climate finance from €3 billion in 2015 to €5 billion in 2020.

LEARN MORE

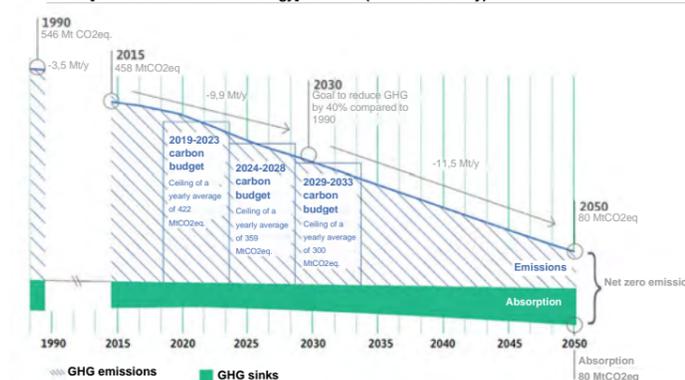
Since the Paris Agreement, MRV systems must be applied in 3 areas:

- Emissions MRV (estimation of emissions at national, regional, sectoral level)
- Monitoring MRV (estimated impacts of policies and mitigation measures)
- Supporting MRV (promoting financial flows, technology transfers and capacity building to all countries)

Carbon neutrality is defined by the energy-climate law as "a balance, on the national territory, between anthropogenic emissions by sources and anthropogenic absorptions by sinks of greenhouse gases".

The most recent Climate Plan dates from 2017 and introduced the goal of **carbon neutrality** by 2050.

Trajectory of GHG emissions and sinks in France. Between 1990 and 2050 (in MtCO₂eq). CITEPA [French Interprofessional Technical Centre for Air Pollution Studies] inventory 2018 and revised SNBC [National Low-Carbon Strategy] scenario (carbon neutrality)



TO LEARN MORE

- 1 Changes in GHG emissions and sinks in France between 1990 and 2050 (in MtCO₂eq) Citepa 2018 inventory and revised SNBC scenario (carbon neutrality).



Study tours

Devices for Monitoring / Reporting / Verification (MRV) of emissions

Based on a joint study programme, the tour is organised according to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. The duration can vary from 3 to 5 days.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- ▶ The sector report
- ▶ A presentation of each institution visited
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- ▶ The list of accompanying persons and speakers
- ▶ Practical information about places to eat, tourist activities, etc.

This journey presents the principles and advances in the implementation of MRV methods. It details the actions for structuring their deployment with public policies that meet national and international needs. This trip is used to better identify the sources of emissions and to discover the programmes promoting their prevention and reduction.

- ▶ Ministry of the Environment
- ▶ Ministry of Agriculture and Food
- ▶ Ministry of Economy and Finance
- ▶ Agence de la transition écologique [Agency of Ecological Transition] (ADEME)
- ▶ Institut national de l'environnement industriel et des risques [National Institute for the Industrial Environment and Risks] (INERIS)
- ▶ High Commissioner for Climate Change
- ▶ Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques [National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies] (INSEE)
- ▶ Institut national de l'information géographique et forestière [National Institute for Geographic and Forestry Information] (IGN)
- ▶ I4CE
- ▶ ONFinternational (ONFI)
- ▶ Centre interprofessionnel technique d'étude de la pollution atmosphérique [Interprofessional Technical Study Centre for Pollution] (CITEPA)



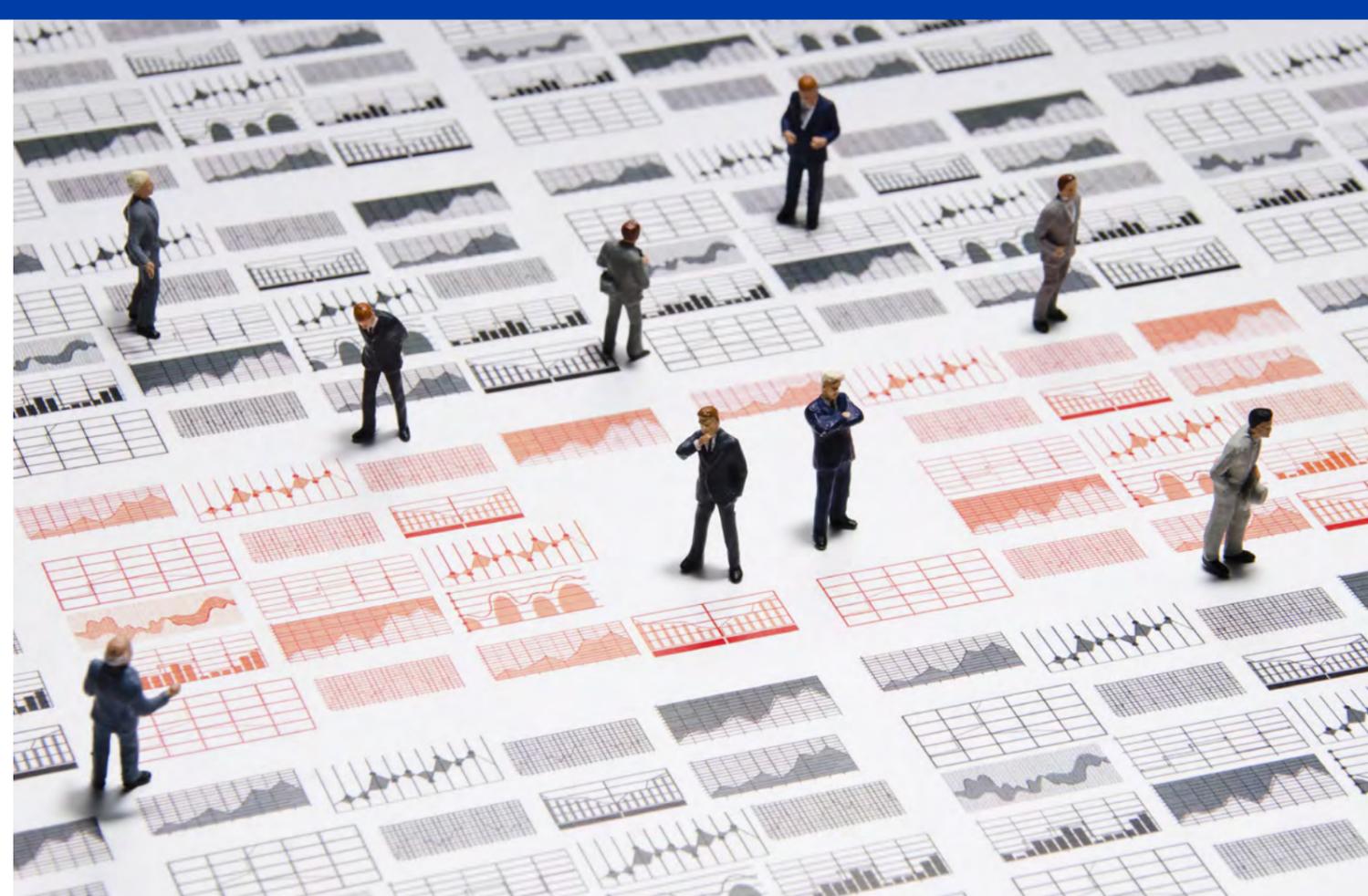
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AREAS OF WORK

▶ Emissions MRV

- ▲ Système national d'inventaire d'émission et de bilans dans l'atmosphère [National Atmospheric Emission Inventory and Reporting System] (SNIEBA) institutional, legislative and procedural provisions
- ▲ Presentation of the missions of the Groupe de concertation et d'information sur les inventaires d'émission [Emission Inventory Consultation and Information Group] (EICIG)
- ▲ Method and preparation of emission inventories, data collection and processing, archiving, reporting and quality control (CITEPA)

▶ Monitoring MRV

- ▲ Implementation of climate plans and the Stratégie National Bas Carbone [French National Low Carbon Strategy] (SNBC): trajectory, follow-up, orientations
- ▲ European and French obligations
- ▲ Emission reduction mechanisms
- ▲ Actions by companies and communities Schémas régionaux d'aménagement, de développement durable et d'égalité des territoires [Regional plans for planning, sustainable development and territorial equality] (SRADDET), Schémas régionaux du climat, de l'air et de l'énergie [Regional climate, air and energy plans] (SRCAE), Schémas d'aménagement régionaux [Regional development plans] (SAR)
- ▲ Presentation of the low-carbon label, France's flagship mitigation project

▶ Supporting MRV

- ▲ Mechanisms for technology transfer and country capacity building
- ▲ New monitoring and reporting requirements for future Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR)

▶ Mitigation

- ▲ Les Plans nationaux d'adaptation aux changements climatiques [National Climate Change Adaptation Plans] (NCCAPs)

▶ Application tools

- ▲ Presentation of the RISQ tool developed by Citepa for the centralisation and reporting of information needed for BTRs



Circular economy in construction and public works

Key Points

- 1 France is the driving force behind the deployment of the circular economy.
- 2 Commit to eco-design, re-use and recycling to preserve non-renewable resources.
- 3 A pioneering legislative framework.
- 4 An irreversible process.
- 5 A strategic territorial vision for the deployment of the circular economy in the construction industry.
- 6 Rallying all the key players in the construction and public works sector.

This study tour presents the bases of the French ecosystem in favour of a circular economy, in particular for the processing of materials from the building and public works (BTP) sector. It is proposed by the Centre for Studies and Expertise on Risks, the Environment, Mobility and Planning (CEREMA).

MEETING A SOCIETAL EXPECTATION

In 2020, the anti-waste law for a circular economy aimed to reduce waste.

In this context, building and public works activities have a major role to play because of the quantities and diversity of resources they consume, the waste they produce and the employment they generate.

A STANDARD FRENCH ECOSYSTEM

The French construction industry is guided by a favourable legislative context and is already involved in this dynamic, whether through concrete actions in circular economy projects or innovative initiatives to identify future levers for action.

Therefore, as a result of a long process, the French ecosystem in favour of a circular economy in the field of construction is operational and constitutes a rich resource of information that can be used as a reference.

Figures

70%

THE AIM IS TO RECYCLE WASTE FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES.

69%

PERCENTAGE OF CONSTRUCTION WASTE OUT OF TOTAL FRENCH WASTE.

Date

2015

Law for Ecological Transition and Green Growth (LTECV).

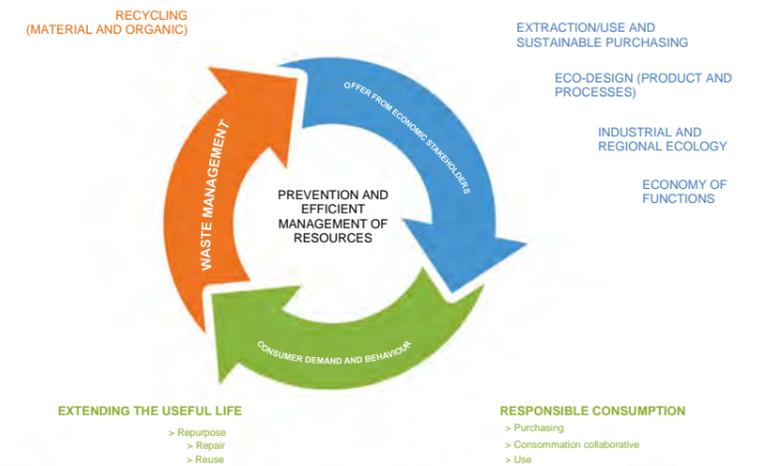
2020

Anti-waste law for a circular economy (AGEC).

DEFINITION

Waste is any substance, object or, more generally, any movable property, which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.

According to the description proposed by Ademe illustrated below, the circular economy is based on 3 areas of action and 7 associated pillars:



In 2018, the development of a Roadmap for the Circular Economy constituted a national action plan for a circular economy and includes 50 actions structured in 4 axes: better production, better consumption, better waste management and rallying of all stakeholders.



The 2EC label for Circular Economy Commitment: supported by the Ministry of Ecological Transition and piloted by Cerema, this provides a technical framework enabling a local authority to be guided in its efforts to promote the virtuous management of resources.

TO LEARN MORE

- 1 Circular Economy labelling programme and scheme
- 2 2EC Label website





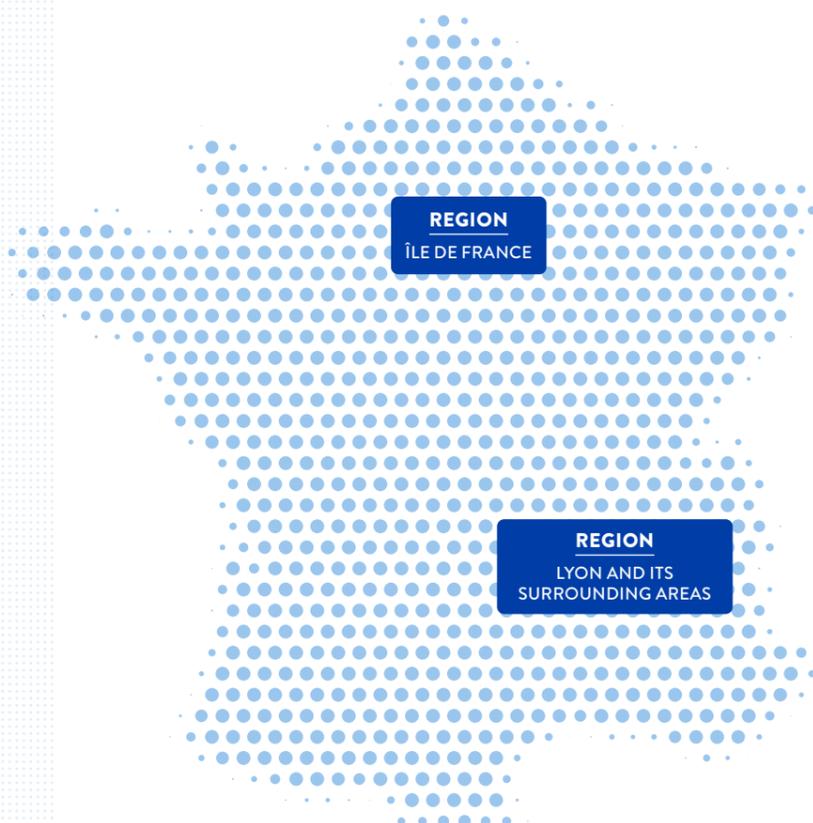
Study tours

Circular economy in construction and public works

Based on a joint study programme, the tour is organised according to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. The duration can vary from 3 to 5 days.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- The sector report
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REGION
ÎLE DE FRANCE

REGION
LYON AND ITS
SURROUNDING AREAS

This study tour on the theme of the circular economy is intended for all players in the construction industry: State departments, local authorities, companies and contractors who want to be part of a circular economy approach.

Cerema's programme explores the many issues involved in this forward-thinking approach for a circular economy. In particular, it presents the governing structure at national and local levels, the regulatory elements and the most innovative approaches.

MAKE YOUR TOUR REQUEST

📄 [Form at the back of the catalogue](#)

Service

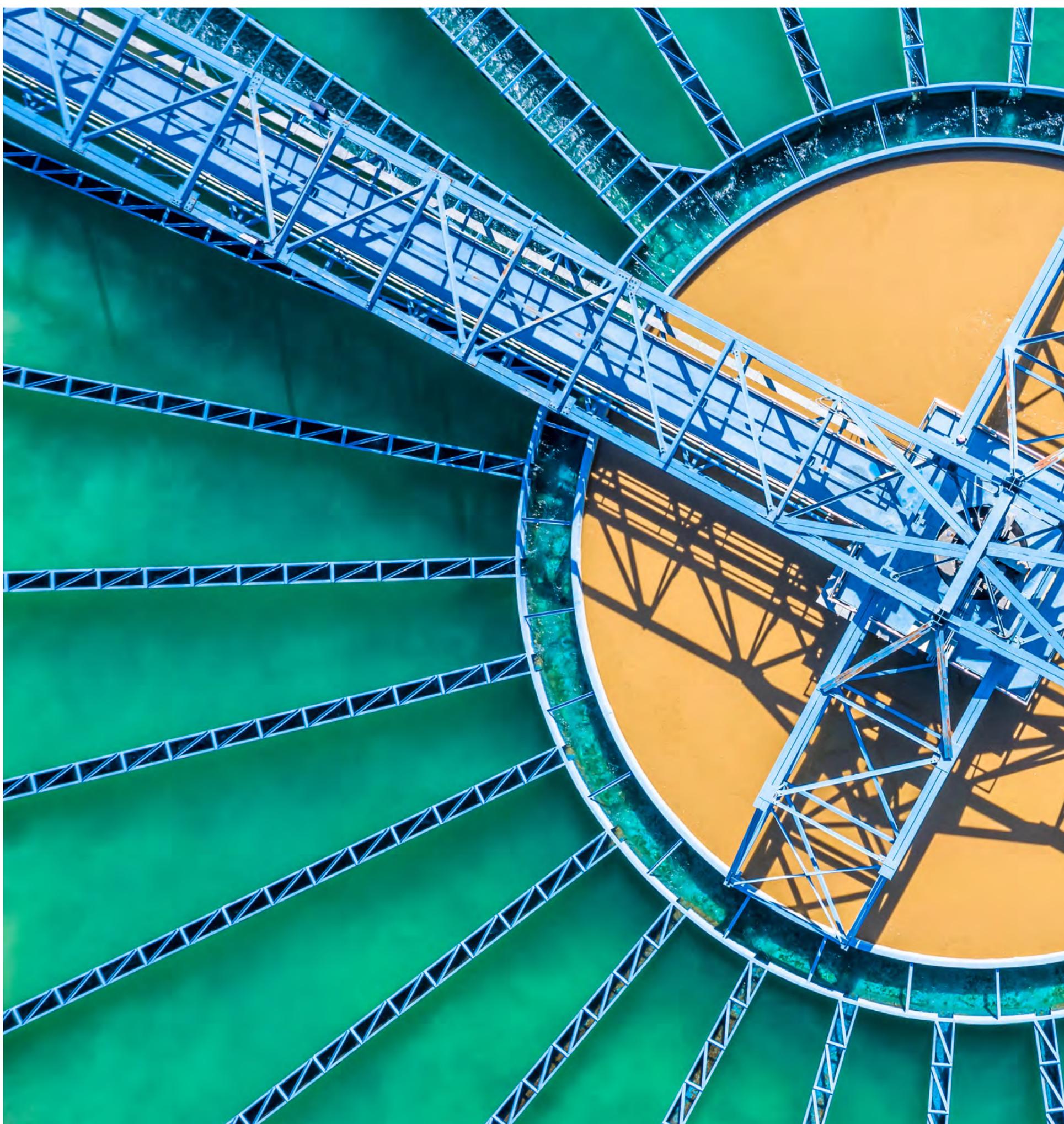
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AREAS OF WORK

- **To understand the challenges of a circular economy policy, in particular governance at national and local levels as well as regulation**
 - ▲ The strength of a doctrine for a circular economy
 - ▲ Actions of the State services: regulation, planning and controls
 - ▲ The will of public and private clients: commitment, development and innovation
- **Understand the organisation of the French ecosystem and the role of the construction industry in promoting the circular economy**
 - ▲ Companies and trades in the construction industry
 - ▲ The institutions
 - ▲ The associations
- **Analysing construction activities in the circular economy: the leverage effect of virtuous material management**
 - ▲ Societal and environmental acceptability
 - ▲ Improving lifestyle
 - ▲ Preservation of non-renewable resources
 - ▲ Economic development
- **Sharing feedback from committed key players**
 - ▲ Public order
 - ▲ Development through businesses and contractors
- **Innovation for the development of recycled materials (Cerema, UNPG)**



Natural resources

94 RENEWABLE ENERGY

98 PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

102 AGRICULTURE

106 WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

110 MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL EROSION

CONTENTS

93



Renewable energy

Key Points

- ❖ **High quality public and private players** in cooperation for investment and research.
- ❖ **Europe's largest 17 MW floating solar power plant** opened in October 2019 and operated by Akuo Energy.
- ❖ **Construction of innovative platforms** thanks to knowledge and experience of key points in architecture and design.

Various floating photovoltaic solar power plants (FSPV) in France are the subject of this study tour. The aim is both to demonstrate the feasibility and benefits of different systems, to discuss the technologies associated with energy storage and to improve skills in the design, construction and operation of the facilities.

FLOATING SOLAR ENERGY

The large-scale deployment of photovoltaic systems has highlighted a number of shortcomings in the technology (yield losses, burdensome infrastructure), particularly in order to overcome the current socio-economic challenges.

Floating solar energy was developed out of necessity, in order to be able to install large photovoltaic power plants without impacting arable land. There are several advantages to remember.

- Improved efficiency due to lower operating temperatures.
- A significant reduction in GHG emissions.
- Reduced losses due to shading.
- Reduced losses due to clogging by dust.
- Complementary production potential with hydroelectric power stations.
- Reduced evaporation from bodies of water.
- Reduced growth of algae in water reservoirs.

Figures

5 to 10%

IMPROVEMENT
IN PERFORMANCE.

1.3 GW_p

CUMULATED CAPACITY.

Dates

March 2000

creation of the Energy Regulatory Commission.

2008

the first floating photovoltaic solar power plant.

LEARN MORE

A number of tests and studies are necessary before finalising the structural and electrical diagrams of a plant (geotechnical studies, fatigue tests, wave and wind analysis, etc.). These studies are essential to develop a complete understanding of the reservoir and appropriate design solutions.

KEY PLAYER

The National Institute for Solar Energy (INES) is currently the reference centre in France, and one of the first in Europe, dedicated to research, innovation and training in solar energy. Created with the support of the Savoy Departmental Council and the Rhône-Alpes Regional Council, it hosts teams from the CEA and the University of Savoy and is supported by the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) and the Scientific and Technical Centre for Building (CSTB).



AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

- 📄 In-depth sector report
- 📄 Presentation of each participant
- 📄 Standard programme



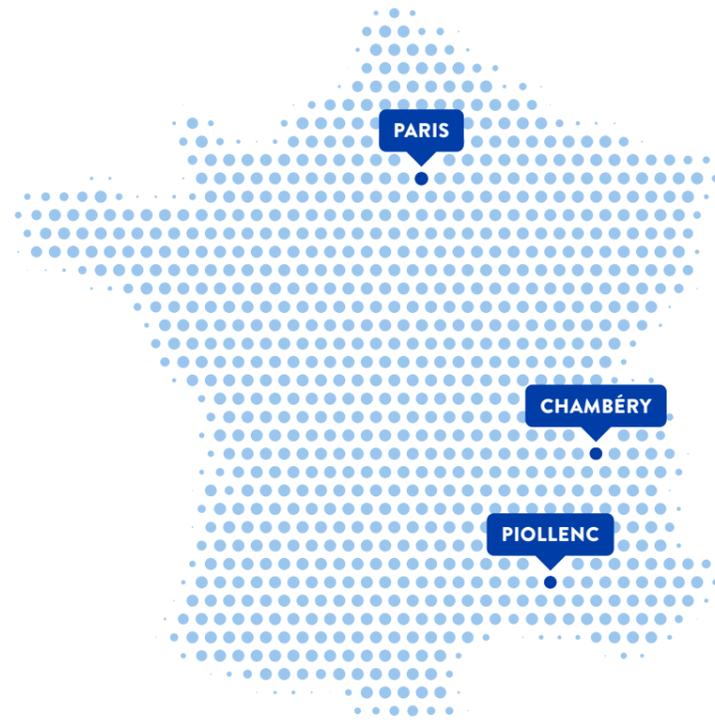
Study tours

Renewable energy

Based on a joint study programme, the tour is organised according to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. The duration can vary from 3 to 5 days.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- A sector report on floating photovoltaic solar energy
- A presentation of each institution visited
- The complete schedule including addresses and means of transport
- The list of accompanying persons and speakers
- Practical information about places to eat, tourist activities, etc.



Learn about a new technology in a futuristic study tour: visit to the first French floating solar power plant, organisation of the sector and the market, storage activities, plants, as well as the research activities of the INES.

A training programme designed with RINA:

- Assessment of sites and capacities
- Financial aspects
- Environmental and social studies
- Design
- Construction
- Operation and maintenance

MAKE YOUR TOUR REQUEST

- 📄 [Form at the back of the catalogue](#)

Service

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- The logistics of the stay.
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- Interpreting (optional).





Parks and protected areas

This study tour presents the establishment of parks and protected areas in France. France's twofold commitment (conserving biodiversity and promoting heritage) involves consultation between local and regional stakeholders and the State, bringing together local elected representatives, users, associations, scientists, etc.

VARIOUS TOOLS

Protected areas are the **cornerstone of biodiversity conservation strategies**. They guarantee the provision of numerous ecological services and also contribute to the **development of sustainable human activities**. They are internationally recognised as effective, economical and sustainable tools for **combating climate change**.

France has a wide range of tools for setting up protected areas. **Each type of protected area is adapted to a situation:** National Parks, Regional Nature Parks, Marine Nature Parks, Nature Reserves, Grands Sites de France, Biological Reserves, National Hunting and Wildlife Reserves, Natural Areas of Ecological, Faunistic and Floristic Interest (ZNIEFF), etc.

Despite different methods, protected areas have points in common that make France unique. Their management involves **consultation between all the stakeholders in the region** through boards of directors and consultative bodies. In this way, local elected representatives are involved, as are the various users, associations, etc. Municipalities, demanding with themselves, set common rules of action. They are supported by associations, in particular by the regional conservatories of natural areas and the Conservatoire du littoral et des rivages lacustres [Coastal and lacustrine shores protection agency].

Key Points

- ❶ **The great diversity of protection devices** allowing the tools to be adapted to the context and objectives.
- ❷ **Various missions:** knowledge and monitoring of the environment, protection and management of biodiversity and ecosystems, reception and raising awareness of the general public.
- ❸ **Enhancing human and natural heritage through labels:** agricultural production, architecture or tourism activities are encouraged and valued.
- ❹ **A French Agency for Biodiversity,** for the pooling of experience and the development of joint strategies: involvement of local elected representatives, associations and users.

Figures

29.5%

OF FRENCH LAND AND 23.5% OF FRENCH WATERS ARE PROTECTED AREAS.

54

REGIONAL NATURE PARKS IN FRANCE.

41

INHABITANTS PER KM²: AVERAGE POPULATION DENSITY OF THE REGIONAL NATURE PARKS.

349

NATURE RESERVES IN FRANCE.

Date

1968

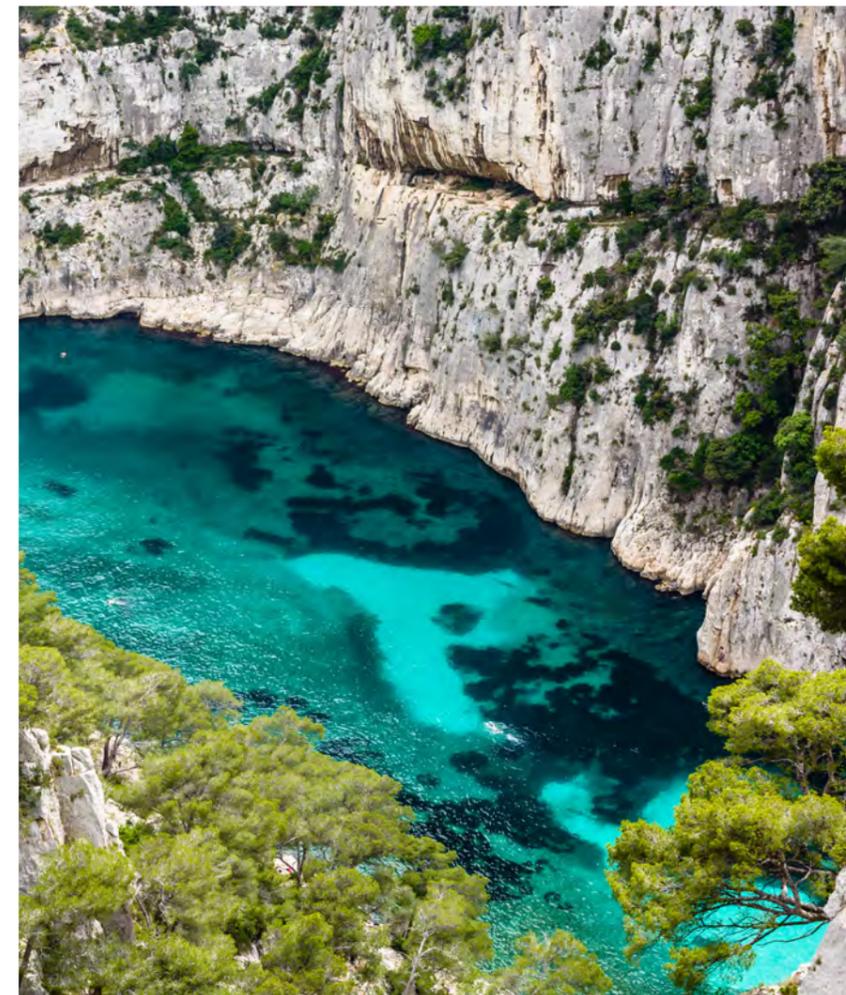
Creation of the first regional nature park (Scarpe-Escault in the Haut-de-France).

LEARN MORE

With 11 million km² mainly located in overseas territories, France has the **second largest maritime area in the world**, spread across three oceans. It is home to 10% of the coral reefs, 20% of the atolls and 6% of the seamounts.

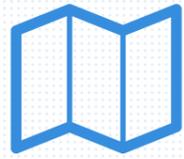
DEFINITIONS

By heritage we mean all the characteristics and specific features of a region. We can therefore speak of natural heritage (species, habitats, environments, sites of natural interest), landscape heritage (major sites and landscape complexes), human heritage (all the living forces and know-how available), built heritage (religious, military, vernacular, etc.), cultural or religious heritage (traditions, festivals, local talks, etc.).



AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

- 📄 In-depth sector report
- 📄 Presentation of each participant
- 📄 Standard programme



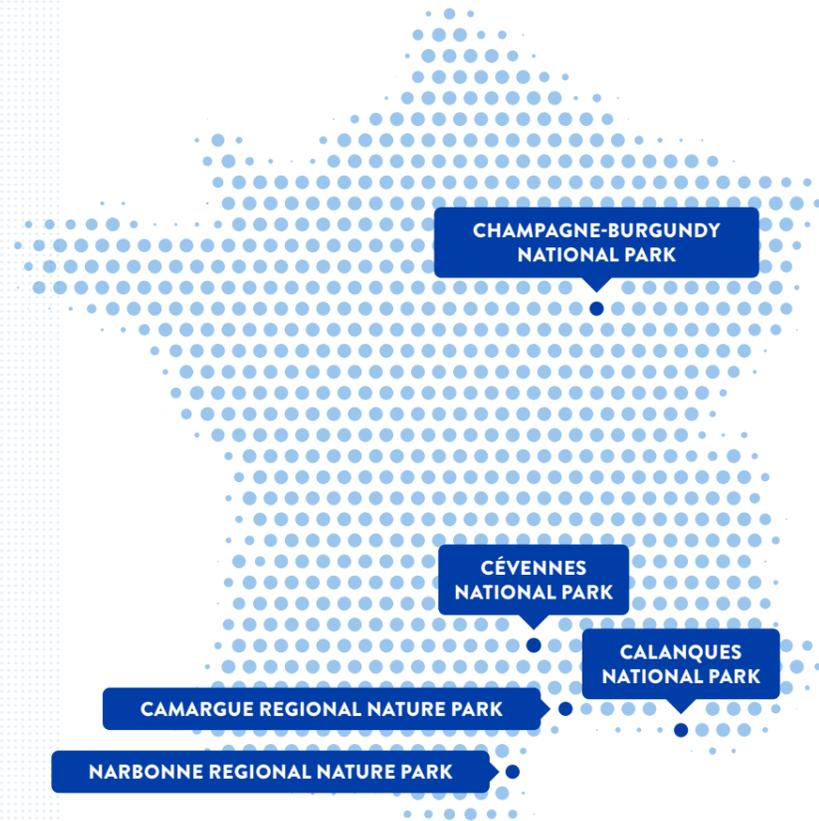
Study tours

Parks and protected areas

Based on a joint study programme, the tour is organised according to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. The duration can vary from 3 to 5 days.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- The sector report
- A presentation of each institution visited
- The complete schedule including addresses and means of transport
- The list of accompanying persons and speakers
- Practical information about places to eat, tourist activities, etc.



As each French park has its own specific characteristics, this study tour allows us to respond to various and varied issues while presenting the organisational framework of park management in France.

General meetings, the French model, the legal and institutional framework:

- MTES
- National Natural History Museum: monitoring of databases and inventories
- Federation of Regional Nature Parks

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PARK DIVERSITY

- Regional nature parks in Île-de-France
- Visit to a Natural 2000 site: coordination and administration
- Agricultural activities and human/fauna relations in the Cévennes National Park
- Marine areas and urban pressure in the Calanques National Park
- Creation of a new park and forestry issues in the Champagne-Burgundy National Park

WETLANDS

- Land approach of the Conservatoire du Littoral [Coastal Protection Agency]
- Activities relating to marine areas and urban pressure in the Calanques National Park
- Measures to protect biodiversity and enhance natural and human heritage in the Camargue Regional Nature Park
- Management and conservation in the Tour de Valla estate

MARINE AND COASTAL AREAS

- National park model
- Agricultural activities and human/fauna relations in the Cévennes National Park
- Protected marine area in the Narbonne Regional Nature Park



PARKS IN THE MAKING

- National park model
- Forestry operations in the Champagne-Burgundy Forest National Park
- Measures to protect biodiversity and enhance natural and human heritage with the Morvan Regional Natural Park
- Natura 2000 consultation: coordination, administration
- Restriction of human activities in a nature reserve



Agriculture

Key Points

- ❖ **A varied agricultural landscape** with specialised regions.
- ❖ **A dense network of specialised public institutions** under the supervision of the Ministry. Farmers organise themselves into **cooperatives, unions and associations**.
- ❖ **A panel of tools to promote and protect know-how and its terroirs** through labels.
- ❖ **Alternative farming models, with less impact on the environment**, thanks to Organic Agriculture (AB), high environmental value farming and agroecology.
- ❖ **A wide range of agricultural training courses** and a great deal of agronomic research activity thanks to institutes, laboratories, schools and universities.

This study tour presents French agriculture and its response to the challenges of structuring the sector, developing rural areas and supporting producers. The interest of this tour is also to highlight solutions towards the agro-ecological transition.

PROMOTING KNOW-HOW

French agriculture is the leader in Europe in terms of quantities produced. France is also the **first country to benefit from funding from the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)**. Its agriculture is family-based and characterised by products that can be distinguished by labels attesting to their quality or origin.

France has taken a number of steps to meet the modern challenges facing agriculture in financial terms (ensuring decent incomes for its farmers and accessible products for consumers), environmental and health terms (reducing its harmful impacts) and food terms (offering nutritious products and meeting new consumer demands).

To develop agriculture and implement solutions that meet these challenges, it can rely on a **dense and well-established network of players**. From the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to local regional initiatives led by local stakeholders, many players are mobilising to **propose alternative solutions**. Of course, they are also based on an old, robust model, which has proved its worth in terms of production, economic income and exports.

Figures

52%

OF THE COUNTRY IS AGRICULTURAL LAND.

€70.7 bn

THE VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN 2016.

7.5%

OF FRENCH AGRICULTURAL LAND IS ORGANICALLY CULTIVATED.

Date

1962

Creation of the European Common Agricultural Policy.

LEARN MORE

French agricultural production is varied, and each region is specialised in one type of production. They are the result of pedoclimatic conditions and French agricultural policies.

KEY PLAYER

An agricultural cooperative is a business created by farmers and governed by them. It enables farmers, who come together with the aim of sharing risks and pooling their resources, to negotiate buying and selling prices or to transform their production, to rebalance the commercial relations they have with the players.



AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

- 📄 In-depth sector report
- 📄 Presentation of each participant
- 📄 Standard programme



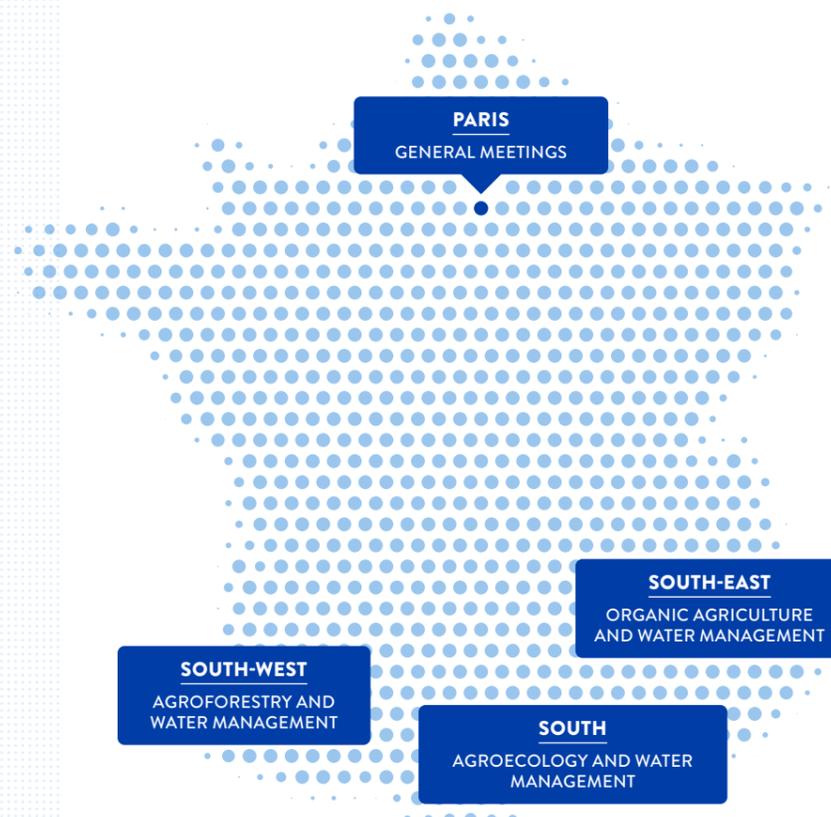
Study tours

Agriculture

Based on a joint study programme, the tour is organised according to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. The duration can vary from 3 to 5 days.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- The sector report
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- Practical information about places to eat, tourist activities, etc.



This study tour presents the challenges of agriculture in France.

- Ministry of Agriculture and Food
- FranceAgriMer: policy implementation
- National Institute of Origin and Quality: labelling, protection, legal aspects, control
- Coop de France: producer organisation issues
- Agence Bio: discovery
- Chamber of Agriculture of Ile-de-France: CAP and the chambers of agriculture model
- French Farmers Association for International Development (AFDI): farmers abroad

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AREAS OF WORK

- **Agroforestry and water management**
 - ▲ Gascony Development Company: rural development company specialising in hydraulic engineering and water management, missions, governance and integrated management of the resource
 - ▲ Elected regional board member
 - ▲ French Agroforestry Association (AFA)
- **Organic agriculture and water management**
 - ▲ BioVallée: introduction to the territorial project and AB
 - ▲ Société du Canal de Provence: rural development company specialising in hydraulic engineering and water management, missions, governance and integrated management of the resource
- **Agroecology and water management**
 - ▲ Bas-Rhône Languedoc: rural development company specialising in hydraulic engineering and water management, missions, governance and integrated management of the resource



OPTIONS

- **Organic farming:**
 - ▲ Terre & Humanisme Association active in agroecology
 - ▲ Agricultural cooperative
 - ▲ Land development and rural settlement companies (AFER), issues and land rights
 - ▲ Fair trade France: fundamentals, contractualisation, public administration
 - ▲ INRA farm: agricultural research.
- **Agroforestry – Christophe Dupraz, researcher**





Water resource management

Key Points

- ❶ **The integrated management of resources by the Water Agencies** makes it possible to plan optimal use at basin level, taking into account all uses of the resource and the environment.
- ❷ **Considerable financial resources** have been mobilised to improve water management thanks to the 'polluter pays'/'user pays' principle.
- ❸ **High-performance tools for monitoring water resources** and collecting data on the quantitative and qualitative state of water resources and associated environments throughout the territory.
- ❹ **The inclusion of major modern issues:** climate change and biodiversity preservation with the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNACC).

The French experience in organising water management and its positive results can inspire public authorities in other countries. This organisation has already been successfully tested and adapted to the local context in many partner countries.

EXPERTISE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OFFICE FOR WATER

France has many years of experience in the water sector, with some of the most successful companies in the world. Its ambitious public policy is based on a few key sustainable and relevant principles: definition of water as 'collective heritage of the nation', technical and financial management at the river basin level, public responsibility and ownership, participation of all stakeholders, etc.

France's municipal water and sanitation services are characterised, in particular, by:

- the diversity of public and private management methods (regulated or delegated public services) to respond to municipal realities (need for significant investment or innovation, for example);
- the budgetary principle of 'water pays for water', according to which expenditure on water management must be balanced by the revenue collected from users;
- a very high level of expertise and capacity for innovation, both in terms of governance (such as social pricing of water for the benefit of the most vulnerable users) and technological innovation. Note the 3 global giants: Veolia, Suez and La Saur, as well as the remarkable structuring of the players into clusters of industries and services.

Figures

18.6%

FRANCE'S SHARE OF AID FOR WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN THE OVERALL AID OF DONOR COUNTRIES.

€28.1 M

VOLUME OF DECENTRALISED COOPERATION FUNDING DEDICATED TO WATER.

Dates

1964

Creation of basin organisations, water agencies.

1992

Creation of water development and management master plans (SDAGE).

2005

Inclusion of the principles of prevention, precaution and polluter pays in the constitution of environmental protection.

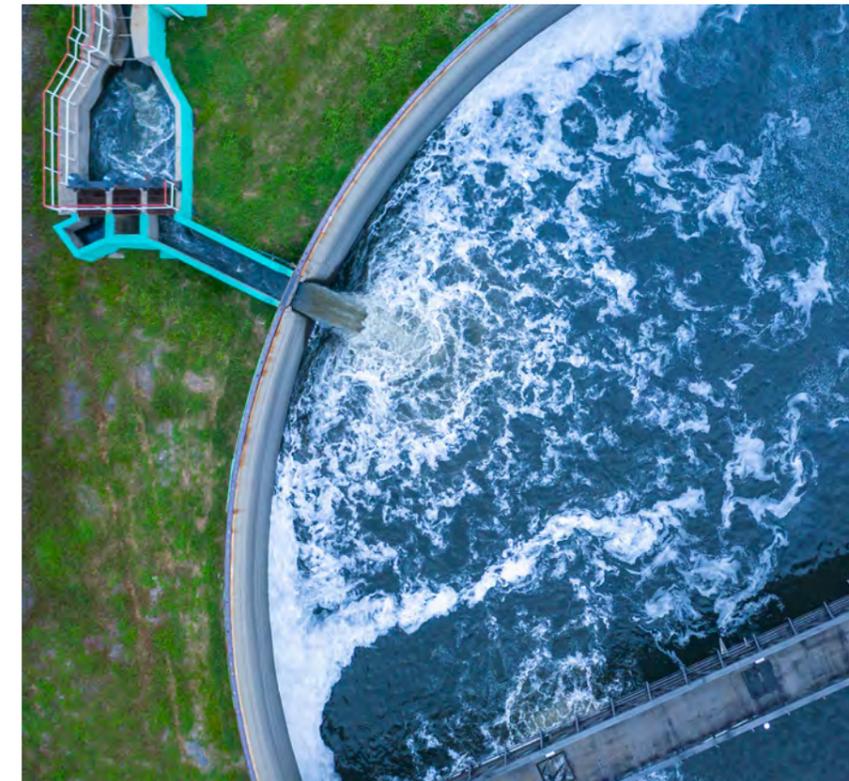
LEARN MORE

The participatory approach of the Local Public Services Advisory Committees aims to involve citizens in the management of local public services. These commissions are composed of their representatives and local associations. They are consulted on projects for the creation of a public authority or public service commission, partnerships and Research and Development.

CURRENT EVENTS

The price of water services can be broken down into two parts:

- a fixed part corresponding to a subscription to drinking water and sanitation services;
- a variable share based on the volume of water withdrawn or consumed, and the volume of polluted water discharged into the sewerage systems.



TO LEARN MORE

- 📄 [Website of the International Office for Water \(IOWater\)](#)
- 📄 [Water Agencies website](#)

AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

- 📄 [In-depth sector report](#)
- 📄 [Presentation of each participant](#)
- 📄 [Standard programme](#)



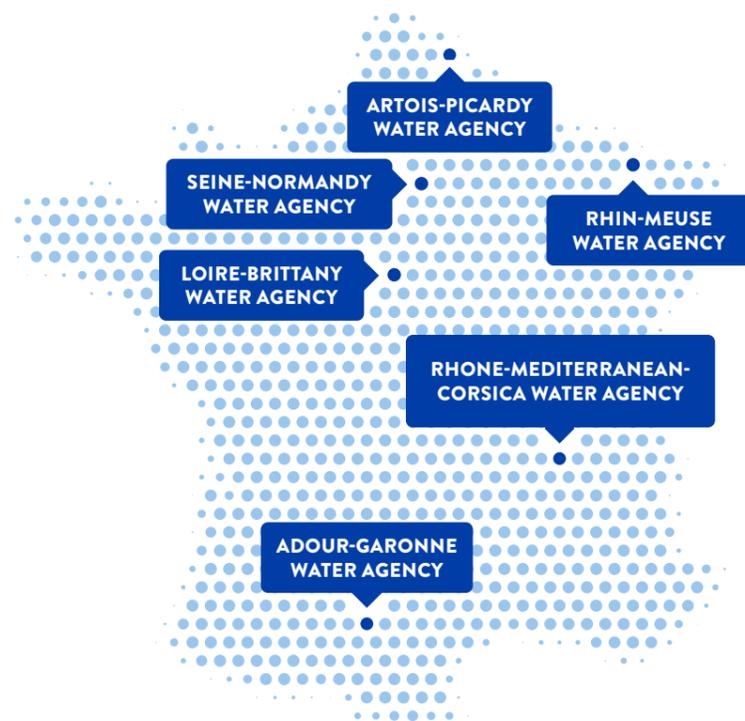
Study tours

Coastal resource management

Based on a joint study programme, the tour is organised according to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. The duration can vary from 3 to 5 days.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- A sector report on water management in France
- A presentation of each institution visited
- The complete schedule including addresses and means of transport
- The list of accompanying persons and speakers
- Practical information about places to eat, tourist activities, etc.



This standard programme focuses geographically on Paris and its region. The International Office for Water (IOWater) is, however, in a position to extend this programme to other regions.

- Ministries: national management and history of international cooperation
- French office for biodiversity: protection and regulation;
- National Research Agency: innovation and research & development projects
- French Global Environment Facility and AFD: financing tools for international cooperation projects
- Presentation of the expertise of French research and companies

MAKE YOUR TOUR REQUEST

- [Form at the back of the catalogue](#)

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- Interpreting (optional).

DRINKING WATER AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES

- **Main topics:**
 - ▲ Roles and expertise of water unions
 - ▲ Technical Department of Water and Sanitation of the City of Paris
 - ▲ Visits to drinking water production plants
- **Secondary topics that can be included:**
 - ▲ Rainwater collection and management
 - ▲ Drinking water catchment protection perimeter
 - ▲ Desalination

CATCHMENT BASIN MANAGEMENT

- **Main topics:**
 - ▲ Integrated Water Resource Management and implementation by Water Agencies
 - ▲ Information sharing, participatory planning
 - ▲ Research institutes: groundwater, environmental expertise
 - ▲ Flood risk mapping and management
- **Secondary topics that can be included:**
 - ▲ Flood risk prevention facilities
 - ▲ Watercourse restoration and ecological engineering
 - ▲ Nature-based solutions
 - ▲ IT structure of the National Water Information System



DOMESTIC WASTEWATER AND MUNICIPAL SANITATION SERVICES

- **Main topics:**
 - ▲ Roles and expertise of the Interdepartmental Syndicate for the Sanitation of the Paris Conurbation
 - ▲ Visit to the largest wastewater treatment plant in Europe
 - ▲ Computerised treatments
 - ▲ Training and strengthening of municipal services
- **Secondary topics that can be included:**
 - ▲ Collection and treatment of industrial effluents
 - ▲ Reuse of wastewater
 - ▲ Energetic and agricultural reclamation of wastewater and sludge





Coastal erosion management

Key Points

- A national legislative arsenal including some tools specific to the coast:** Coastal Law (1986), Energy-Climate Law (2019), National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (2018-2022), etc.
- A wide variety of protection mechanisms implemented according to local contexts.** Local authorities, inhabitants and economic operators are involved in **spatial reshaping processes** (relocation, strategic withdrawal, etc.).
- The Conservatoire du littoral is experimenting with solutions for protecting natural areas, in particular the ADAPTO project.**

The findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its latest report are indisputable: global warming is accelerating. It is associated with an increasingly rapid rise in sea level and extreme events of increasing magnitude. The 2019 report highlights that many solutions can be deployed to improve resilience and preserve the vital functions of the ocean and cryosphere, including through the protection and restoration of ecosystems and the deployment of nature-based solutions in coastal areas.

RESIST, ENDURE OR ADAPT

Today, our societies have become aware of the inevitable phenomenon of climate change **and its impacts on coastal areas**. Depending on geographical situations and constraints, social acceptance capacities and the possibilities of financial mobilisation, several strategies remain:

- Active defence or struggle:** installation of heavy infrastructure to repel attacks of the sea;
- Support of natural processes:** implementation of soft solutions, restoration of coastal ecosystems (dunes, wetlands, etc.);
- Spatial recomposition:** the demolition and relocation of goods and activities from the seafront to the interior;
- Passive monitoring (or non-action):** letting nature take its course without human intervention (ecosystem resilience).

Figures

1/4

OF FRENCH COASTLINES ARE EXPERIENCING EROSION.

8 out of 10

8 OUT OF 10 COASTAL MUNICIPALITIES ARE SUBJECT TO MAJOR NATURAL HAZARDS.

1 out of 8

1 FRENCH PERSON OUT OF 8 LIVES IN A COASTAL TOWN.

36.5%

OF THE COASTLINE IS COVERED BY PROTECTED AREAS.

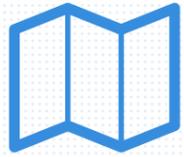
[LEARN MORE](#)

The coastline is France's leading tourist destination and represents 50% of the maritime economy, **nearly €9 billion in added value and 237,000 jobs**. Less than 500 m from the sea, almost 45% of the land is natural spaces and bodies of water.

[TO LEARN MORE](#)

- Understanding climate change
- France's adaptation to climate change
- Key figures for the French coast - National network of coastline observatories
- Sound management of the coast in the face of climate change - Conservatoire du littoral
- The Adapto project explores solutions for coping with the effects of climate change





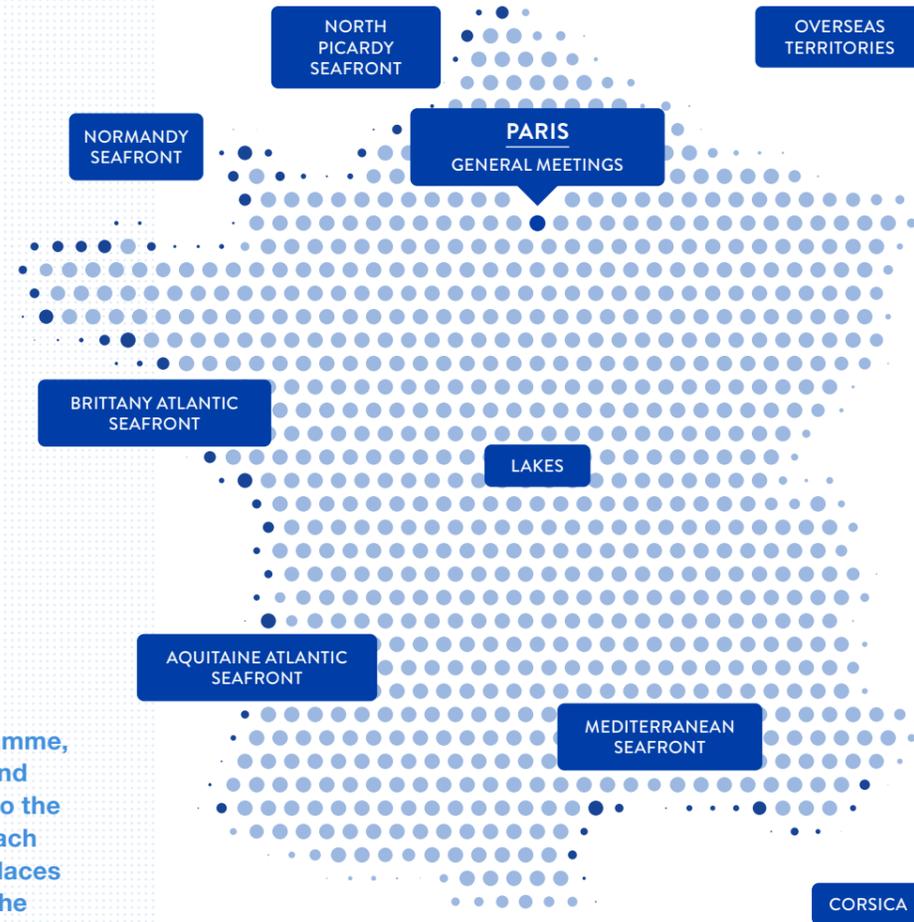
Study tours

Coastal erosion management

Based on a joint study programme, the organisation of the tour and the players met are adapted to the objectives and concerns of each delegation as well as to the places where visits are scheduled. The duration may vary from 3 to 5 days (meetings in Paris and/or visits and meetings in a coastal region of mainland France or overseas).

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- A sector report on the challenges of climate change in the coastal zone
- Documentation on each of the institutions visited
- The complete schedule including addresses and means of transport
- The list of accompanying persons and speakers
- Practical information about places to eat, tourist activities, etc.



This study tour presents the challenges facing the French coastline in terms of adaptation to climate change and the coastal erosion management projects implemented, involving consultation between public and private stakeholders in these regions and the State (local elected officials, users, associations, scientists, etc.).

MAKE YOUR TOUR REQUEST

[Form at the back of the catalogue](#)

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GENERAL MEETINGS: FRENCH MODEL, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

- Ministry of Ecological and Solidarity Transition
- Conservatoire du littoral (Europe and International Delegation, Heritage Management Department and shoreline delegations involved in site visits)

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT EXPERTISE

- Centre for Studies and Expertise on Risks, the Environment, Mobility and Planning (CEREMA)
- Geological and Mining Research Bureau (BRGM)
- Institute of Research for Development (IRD)
- National Centre for Space Studies (CNES)
- Naval Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service (SHOM)



POLICIES FOR REGIONAL COASTAL ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

- Regional Council and/or Departmental Council
- Observatories/coastal observation networks

MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL COASTAL AREAS PROTECTION AND ADAPTATION APPROACHES

- Local authorities
- National Forestry Office (ONF)
- Other managers of Conservatoire du littoral sites





Economic development

- 116 CLUSTERS
- 120 INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
OF COMPANIES
- 124 GREEN FINANCE
- 128 SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND THE
COASTAL ECONOMY

CONTENTS

115



Clusters

Key Points

- ❖ **Bottom-up initiatives** complemented by government intervention through various national and regional labels.
- ❖ **A particular and purely French label, the ‘centres of competitive excellence’,** focused on research and innovation.
- ❖ **Several models of cooperation,** including ‘Product-market’ in which companies with varied know-how contribute to the manufacturing of a given product.
- ❖ **Coordination tools** for a space for dialogue at the service of regional development and social and societal innovation.

The ‘clustering approach’ study tour enables participants to familiarise themselves with the cluster and centre of competitive excellence approach in France, the various public policies and funding mechanisms, and to understand their development.

STRUCTURED SECTORS

Insofar as this approach seeks to structure an entire sector in a given area, **it groups together all the players concerned.** It includes public-private partnerships and requires independent and highly qualified facilitation.

In short, the ‘clustering’ approach corresponds to a local economic development approach, driven by the private sector.

This coordination and cooperation approach is taking place simultaneously at three levels of the local economy:

- At the micro-economic level, it encourages companies to join together in joint initiatives, in a climate of trust and collective intelligence, and to access the services necessary for their projects.
- At the meso-economic level, it leads to optimising the support of professional organisations and institutional players (research, training, information, quality, export) and implementing structuring projects in favour of the region’s competitiveness.
- At the macro-economic level, it makes it possible to effectively drive public-private dialogue on the local business environment; it contributes from the ‘bottom up’ to the formulation of public strategies for the development of the private sector.

Figures

400

CENTRES OF COMPETITIVE EXCELLENCE AND OTHER CLUSTERS IN FRANCE.

60,000

COMPANIES.

1.5 million

JOBS.

The full range of services offered by a cluster — deployed in cooperation with other players established in the region and who are recognised as legitimate in terms of their speciality in supporting entrepreneurship — places the members in a ‘virtuous spiral’ of innovation and development. It supports the entrepreneur and innovation in all its phases of development and anchors it in a regional ecosystem that the newly created company itself enriches.

DEFINITION

A cluster is a coordination structure that brings projects to the forefront and stimulates networking. The concentration, within a single region, of players from the same field or sector of activity gives these players a competitive advantage. In a globalised economy, clusters make it possible, by pooling efforts, to conquer markets that would not have been accessible to individual companies.

AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

- 📄 In-depth sector report
- 📄 Presentation of each participant
- 📄 Standard programme





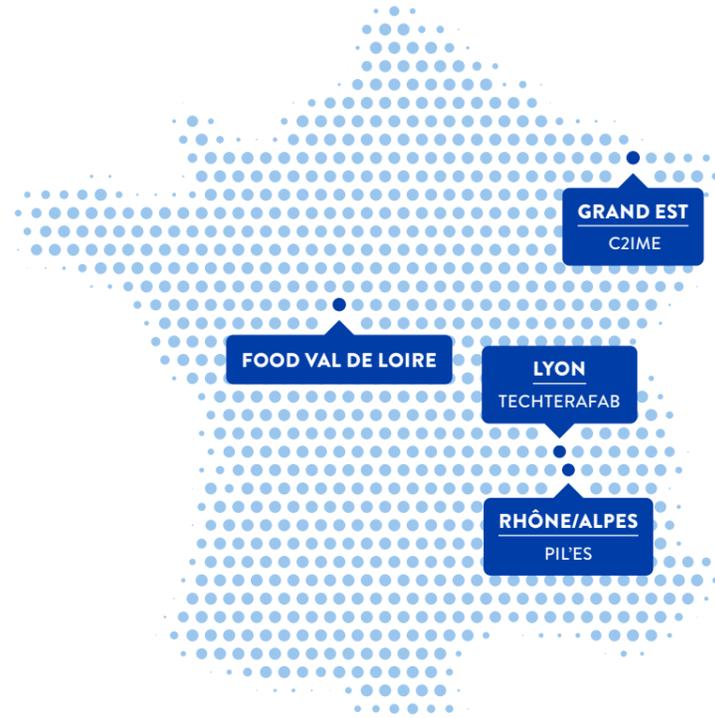
Study tours

Clusters

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THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- The sector report
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This study tour provides an opportunity to become familiar with the definition and specific nature of the cluster approach in France, to learn about the various public policies and funding mechanisms, as well as their recent developments.

Delegations can also understand the role of centres and clusters in the implementation of public policies at national and regional levels, and meet key institutional players involved in cluster policies at all levels. Concrete case study visits allow you to meet French clusters and centres of competitive excellence, to understand their specific characteristics, how they operate and their structuring projects. Finally, the evolution of clusters in France towards broadening their portfolio of services or working in synergy with other players in the ecosystem (accelerators, incubators and places of innovation) is also presented.

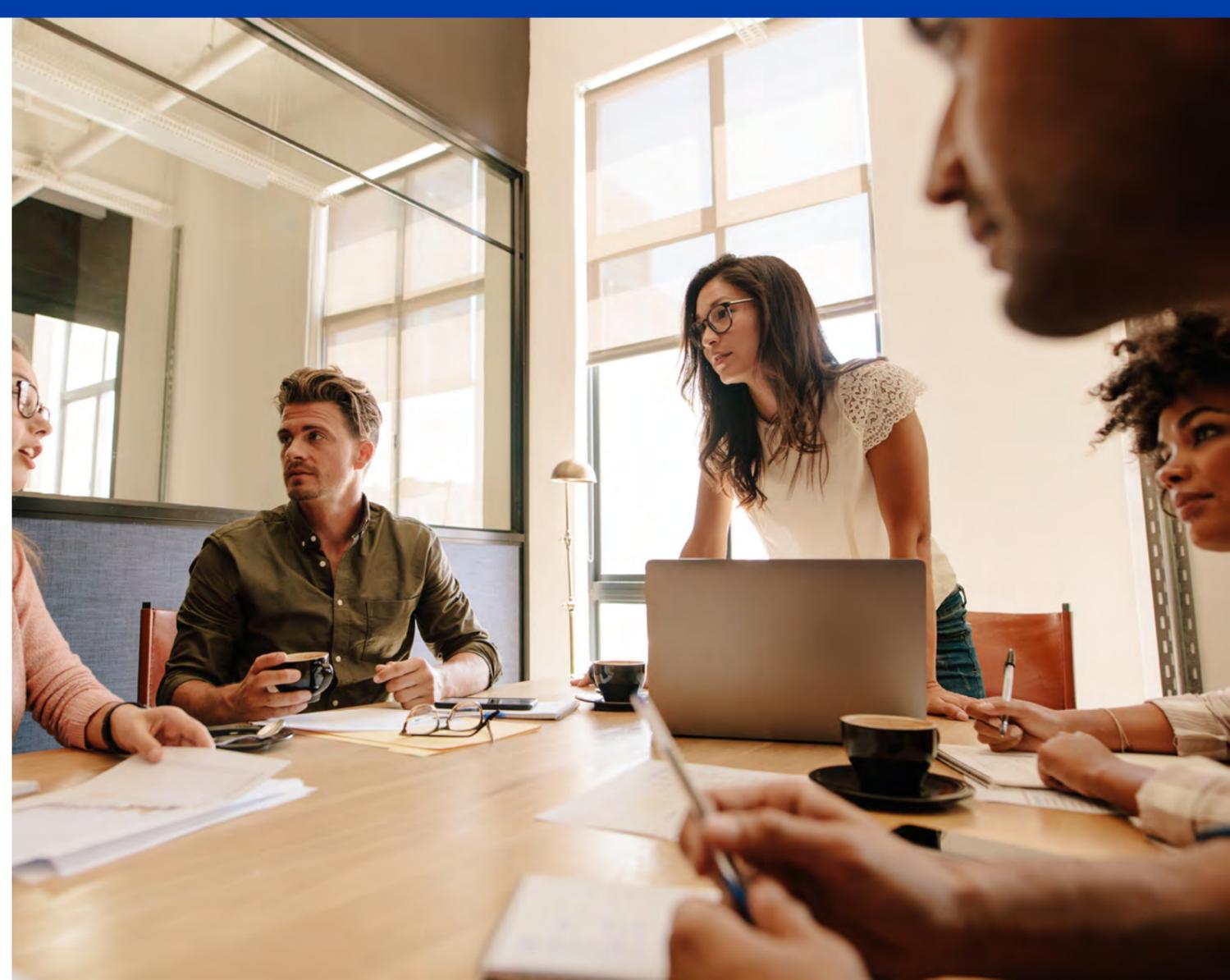
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AREAS OF WORK

- **Concept of 'cluster' and its reality in France, how a cluster works, cluster policies and their evolution**
 - ▲ France Clusters
- **Role of centres and clusters in the implementation of public policies at the national level**
 - ▲ General Commissariat for Territorial Equality
 - ▲ France Cluster
 - ▲ Banque des Territoires of the Groupe Caisse des dépôts
- **Support for clusters by local and regional authorities and the role of clusters in supporting the implementation of regional strategies**
 - ▲ Region, conurbation, metropolitan area
 - ▲ Regional agency for the development, innovation and internationalisation of companies.
- **Evolution of clusters towards broadening their portfolio of services or working in synergy with other players in the ecosystem**
 - ▲ Accelerator, incubators, place of innovation
 - ▲ Cluster or centre of competitive excellence



International development of companies

Key Points

- France is the leading host country for foreign investment to the European Union and ranks 7th in the world among goods exporting countries and 4th among service exporting countries.
- A single agency responsible for the international development of companies, Business France, formed from the merger of the agencies in charge of promoting exports (Ubfirance) and international investments (AFII).
- Business France is the leading European trade promotion agency in terms of staff and resources for action. A founding member of the European Trade Promotion Organisations Association (ETPOA), it is developing numerous peer-to-peer cooperations with its counterparts around the world.

Based on French experience, this study tour explores capacity building of ministerial departments and public agencies in charge of international trade development in their region.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE STRATEGY

International trade is an important component of the economic development strategy of most countries in the world, especially developing and emerging countries. This theme has **two distinct** yet complementary dimensions.

- The establishment of **investment projects by foreign companies** consolidates the country's industries through the injection of capital, the contribution of technology and the creation of jobs;
- The development of the fabric of local small and medium-sized enterprises requires **support for the development of their exports**.

The State plays an important role in **improving the business climate through** various regulatory and fiscal measures and through direct support to foreign and local companies. To successfully carry out these missions, most States rely on **'Trade Promotion Organisations' (TPOs)**, which are effective because of their clear and reasoned strategy, with operational priorities and key performance indicators (KPIs).

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TPOS

- An action plan based on quantified objectives for each KPI, and appropriate means (budget and human resources) to achieve these objectives.
- A range of services for companies corresponding to their expectations and needs.



- The development of strategic partnerships with its local ecosystem (public and private), but also with counterpart services in the main priority countries of its actions (exports or investments).

CURRENT EVENTS

27 and 28 May 2020: WTPO World Conference in Accra, Ghana, organised by ITC.



AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

- In-depth sector report
- Presentation of each participant
- Standard programme



Study tours

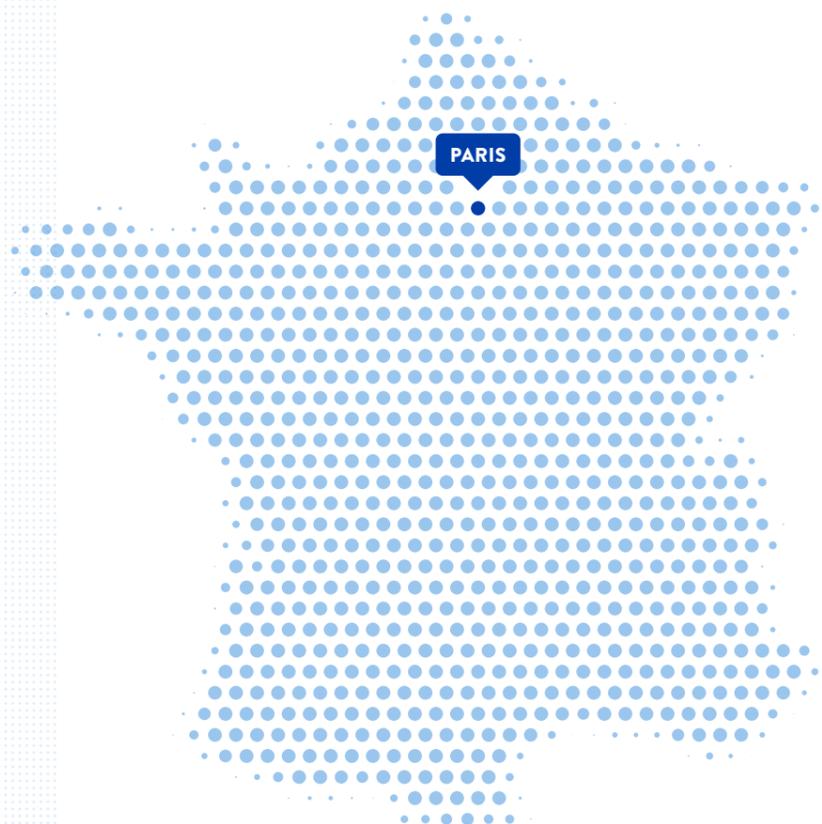
International development of companies

Business France offers 3 to 5-day study tour, built à la carte around modules according to the client's needs.

2-3 days in Paris (Business France headquarters and partners: Ministries, Expertise France, Business France, CCI, etc.) as well as a day in the provinces for regional coordination aspects.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- The sector report
- A presentation of each institution visited
- The complete schedule including addresses and means of transport
- The list of accompanying persons and speakers
- Practical information about places to eat, tourist activities, etc.



In partnership with Expertise France, over the last ten years, Business France has developed expertise in peer-to-peer support for its foreign TPO counterparts to help them strengthen their institutional capacities: corporate strategy, internal organisation, ecosystem interactions, operational programming and the quality of the range of business services. The aim is to help them develop their international influence by attracting capital and increasing their exports. Target audience: government trade promotion agencies or services

MAKE YOUR TOUR REQUEST

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Service

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- The logistics of the stay.
- Technical expertise.
- On-site technical support (optional).
- Interpreting (optional).

AREAS OF WORK

- **The 'promotion agency' model for investments and/or exports**
 - ▲ Internal organisation of the agency
 - ▲ Objectives and means contracts
 - ▲ KPIs
 - ▲ Measurement of results
 - ▲ Relationship and reporting to line ministries
- **Export services for SMEs**
 - ▲ Building and financing the export development strategy
 - ▲ Getting ready for export
 - ▲ Approaching the market
 - ▲ Individual or collective missions, e-commerce approach, etc.
- **Business formation services for foreign companies**
 - ▲ Territorial marketing: apprehension of the investor's expectations, detection of prospects through business intelligence, targeted canvassing
 - ▲ Construction of a tender dossier
 - ▲ Negotiation
 - ▲ Post-decision and post-implementation follow-up, etc.
- **Promotion of the country's economic image**
 - ▲ Strategy and objectives
 - ▲ Branding tools
 - ▲ Use of social networks and influencer networks
 - ▲ Performance measurement
 - ▲ Coordination of national stakeholders, etc.



- **The agency and its ecosystem**
 - ▲ Subsidiarity principles
 - ▲ Coordination with regional development stakeholders
 - ▲ Setting up a network of relays abroad (in its own right, or diplomatic services and partner agencies)
- **The economic model**
 - ▲ Customer billing
 - ▲ Management of public aid
 - ▲ Financing business development (Bpifrance)
- **The complementarity of export and investment promotion missions**
 - ▲ SWOT approach to organisational models (merger, close partnership, independent agencies, etc.)





Key Points

- 🔗 **20 years of experience and innovation in sustainable finance** with a responsible investment market integrating Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria.
- 🔗 **Two public labels, Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) and GreenFin**, offering quality guarantees to investors since 2016.
- 🔗 **Incentive regulation with a focus on transparency obligations:** France knows how to report to its stakeholders about considering environmental and social criteria.
- 🔗 **A strong push for green finance** through ever-increasing commitments by banks, insurance companies and financial institutions to reduce carbon emissions and provide green financing.

This study tour presents France's leading role in the development of green finance based on the combination of incentive-based regulation, a committed financial sector and varied technical expertise.

FRANCE: PIONEER AND DRIVING FORCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

The responsible investment market has developed in France since the 2000s with the first financial products incorporating ESG criteria. It now exceeds €1,500 billion in assets.

France has already begun to roll out certain aspects of the European action plan on sustainable finance, since its two financial regulators, the **Autorité des marchés financiers [Financial Market Authority] (AMF)** and the **Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution [Prudential Supervision and Resolution Authority] (ACPR)**, set up working groups in 2019 on the consideration of climate risk by issuers and investors.

Every year since 2015, the leaders of major banks, insurance companies and financial institutions, such as the Caisse des Dépôts, have been making **ever-greater commitments to reduce the carbon emissions** generated by their portfolios and to provide green financing.

French banks are among the world leaders in the **financing of projects in the fields of infrastructure, transport and energy**. Crédit Agricole, which has a dedicated team, has become one of the world's leading 'arrangers' of green bonds.

French regions issue green bonds to finance projects for the transition to a greener economy (thermal renovation of public buildings, solar or wind farms, etc.) and large French companies (Engie, EDF, etc.) are among the largest issuers of green bonds in the world.

Figures

60 billion

EUROS IN 2019 COMMITMENTS TO REDUCE CARBON EMISSIONS GENERATED BY THE PORTFOLIOS AND GREEN FINANCING OF FRENCH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

8 billion

EUROS OF GREEN BONDS BY FRENCH INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS IN 2018.

300 funds

LABELLED SRI AND GREENFIN (COMBINED).

90 billion

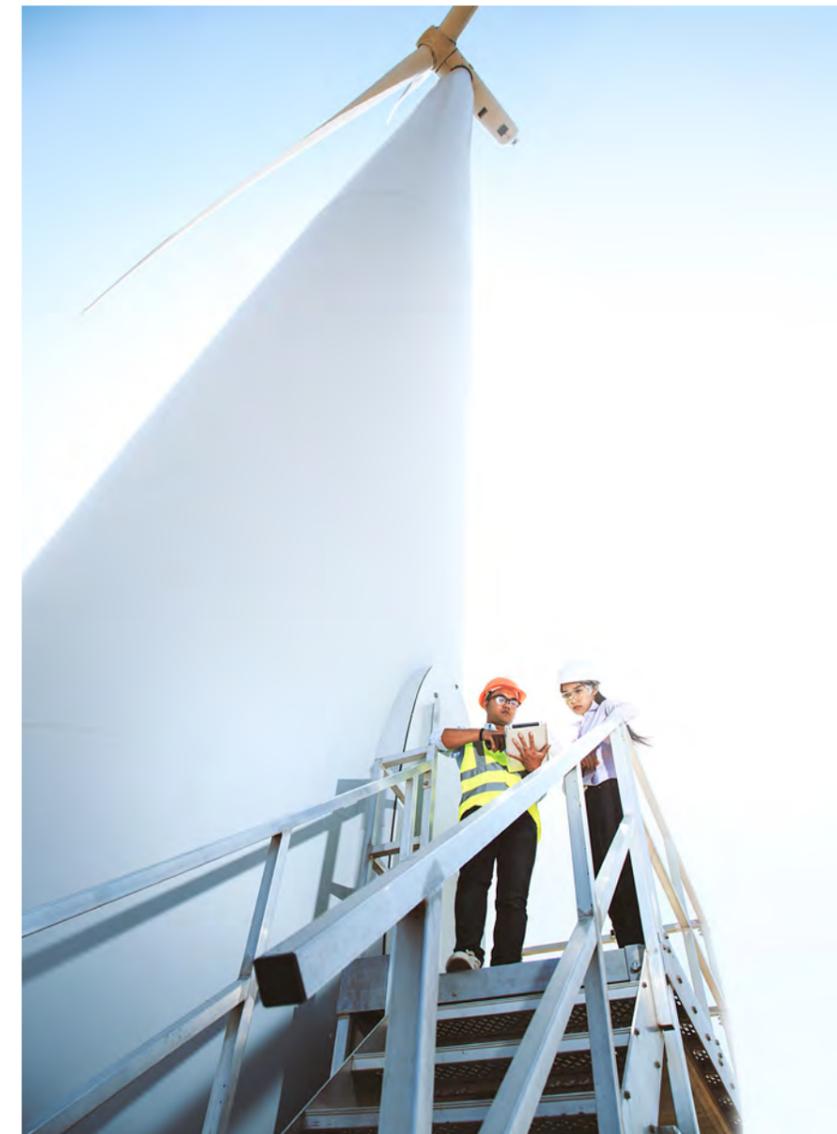
EUROS OF CENTRALISED AMOUNTS OUTSTANDING DEDICATED TO WATER.

LEARN MORE

Green bonds are (non-bank) bonds issued on the financial markets by a company or a public entity (local authority, international agency, etc.) to finance projects contributing to the ecological transition.

CURRENT EVENTS

Climate Finance Day, an annual event organised by Paris Europlace since 2015, has been held for the past 5 years, bringing together the leaders of international finance.



AVAILABLE DOCUMENTS

- 📄 In-depth sector report
- 📄 Presentation of each participant
- 📄 Standard programme



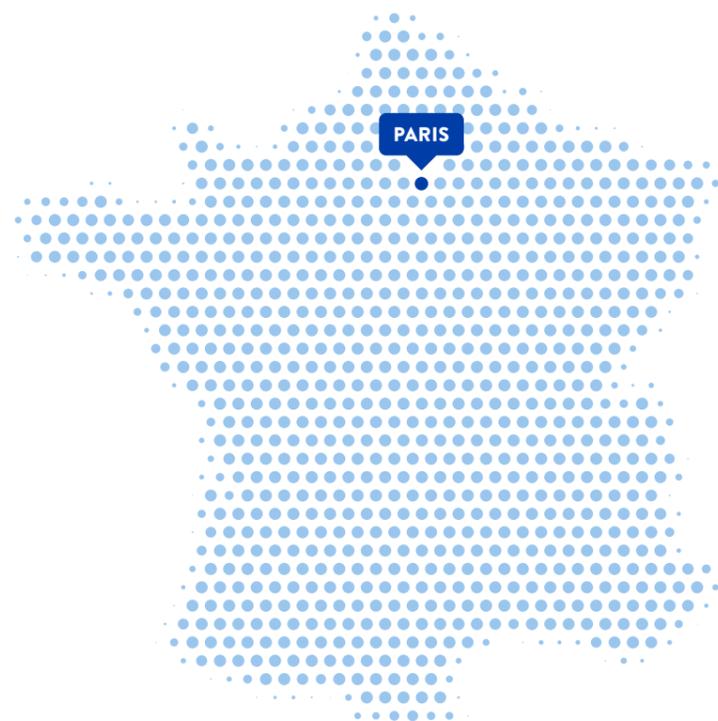
Study tours

Green finance

Based on a joint study programme, the tour is organised according to the objectives and concerns of each delegation. The duration can vary from 3 to 5 days, trips to the provinces to visit a solar or wind farm is possible.

THE DELEGATION WILL RECEIVE

- The sector report
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This study tour highlights French technical expertise. In particular, it presents the auditing of SRI-labelled funds, GreenFin and the challenges of assessing the risks of the brown economy, the opportunities of the green economy (implementation by Natixis bank of an Ecological Weighting Factor for all its investments).

France also has: a very rich ecosystem on climate economics; modelling the impact of climate change on the economy and finance (I4CE firms, Carbone 4, Shift Project); the ACT model for assessing the degree of transition of economic players on a sector-by-sector basis proposed by ADEME and used in shareholder engagement approaches.

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AREAS OF WORK

- **The role of the French public authorities:**
 - ▲ Ministry of Economy and Finance
 - ▲ Ministry of Ecological and Solidarity Transition on the GreenFin label
 - ▲ Sustainable Finance Commission of the Autorité des marchés financiers [Financial Market Authority] (AMF)
- **Climate risk management:**
 - ▲ Commission de l'Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution [Prudential Supervision and Resolution Authority] (ACPR)
 - ▲ Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)
- **The identification of green financing:**
 - ▲ An open source environmental assessment model: Net Environmental Contribution (NEC)
 - ▲ Group of European technical experts who have worked on the taxonomy
 - ▲ Demeter: specialised fund manager
- **The French ecosystem of dynamic green finance:**
 - ▲ Leaders of French institutions with exemplary green finance policies: Ircantec, FRR
 - ▲ Expert in climate risk analysis
 - ▲ Two management companies specialising in innovation in green finance: Mirova on biodiversity in finance and Sycamore for the NEC
 - ▲ Natixis on the 'green supporting factor'.
 - ▲ FrancelInvest on specialist infrastructure funds
 - ▲ I4CE presents an overview of green financing
 - ▲ ADEME on the Act methodology





Sustainable fisheries and the coastal economy

Key Points

- ➊ **An integrated policy** of the sea and coastline.
- ➋ **Varied fishing** in terms of type of vessels, species caught and fishing areas.
- ➌ **Fisheries management measures** based on sound scientific assessments and integrated across Europe.
- ➍ **An industry structured** around professional organisations and specialised public institutions.
- ➎ **A sector committed** to a virtuous approach to the environment.
- ➏ **A French marine and coastal area** supporting multiple uses to be developed for their protection.

The development of maritime areas has been a priority for French public policies for many years. Support for sustainable fisheries is central, and must be part of a process of planning and supporting other uses and sectors of the coastal economy.

SUSTAINABILITY AT THE HEART OF OUR CONCERNS

The issue of balancing the growing demand of the population for seafood products with the implementation of sustainable management principles for marine resources is a major concern within French public policy. A series of tools have been developed to support this sector in its transformation towards more environmentally friendly fishing and to meet the growing expectations of consumers.

The French fishing fleet is now the second largest in Europe and its ability to work in European waters as well as in Arctic, tropical and Antarctic waters is proof of its dynamism.

Figures

5,500 km

OF COASTLINE (METROPOLITAN FRANCE).

6,500

MORE THAN 6,500 FISHING VESSELS.

50,000

TONNES OF PRODUCTION.

37

PORTS WITH A TIDAL HALL.

48%

INCREASE IN BIOMASS OF ASSESSED STOCKS IN EUROPEAN ATLANTIC WATERS BETWEEN 2003 AND 2018.

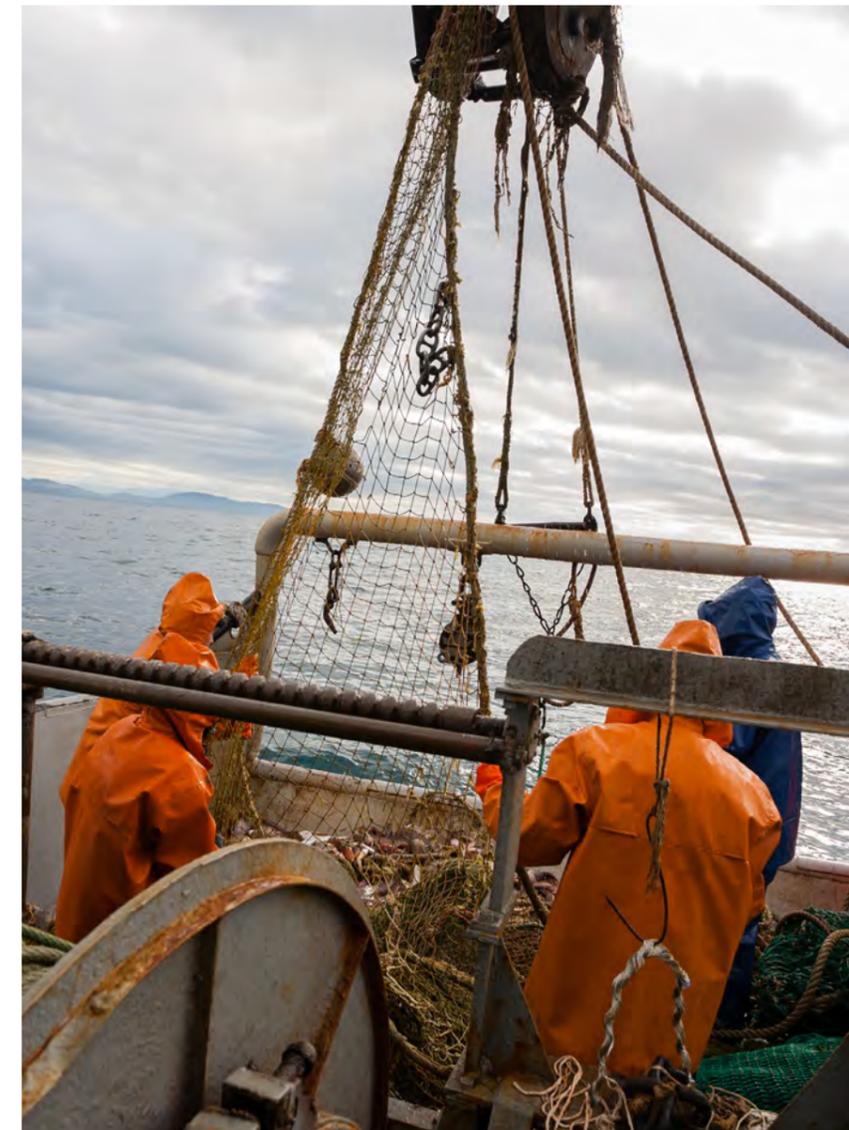
70%

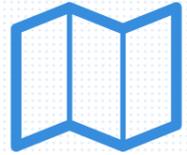
TOTAL QUANTITY OF STOCKS EXPLOITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVE LANDED IN THE BAY OF BISCAY IN 2019.

LEARN MORE

The French “sea products” industry is characterised by:

- **The diversity of practices and channels.** One of the consequences is the great versatility of the vessels, which must be able to change fishing gear, trade and fishing areas regularly.
- **A specialised administrative sphere** in the definition of modalities for management of fisheries, the support of the sectors, the monitoring-control-surveillance of fishing activities at sea based on co-management mechanisms.
- **Very high-level scientific research** is carried out by various institutes, mostly by IFREMER, but also by the IRD, which specialises in tropical tuna fishing, and the MNHN, which specialises in Antarctic fisheries.
- **A unique geographical position** between Northern Europe and the United Kingdom, producers of seafood products, and Southern Europe, which are consumer markets for these products. This position has enabled a port like Boulogne to become a reference centre in Europe for the logistics and processing of aquatic products.





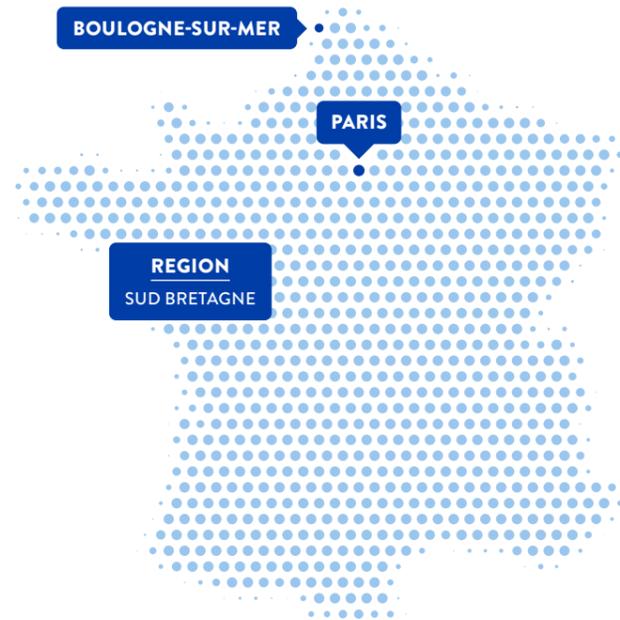
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Sustainable fisheries and the coastal economy

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Discovery of several approaches and tools for better sustainability within the sectors of the coastal economy and in particular the fishing industry through a study tour and discussion with:

- The administration for fisheries and institutions in charge of implementing sea and coastal policies (CROSS, ANSES DREAL, DIRM)
- France AgriMer
- Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer [French Research Institute for Exploitation of the Sea] (IFREMER)
- Departmental Committee for Fisheries and Marine Farming
- Organisations and representatives of the professions (fishermen, fish farmers, fishmongers, processors, mainly marketing)
- Shipyards
- Ports and the entire port community
- Technical and training institutes
- R&D key players and innovative companies

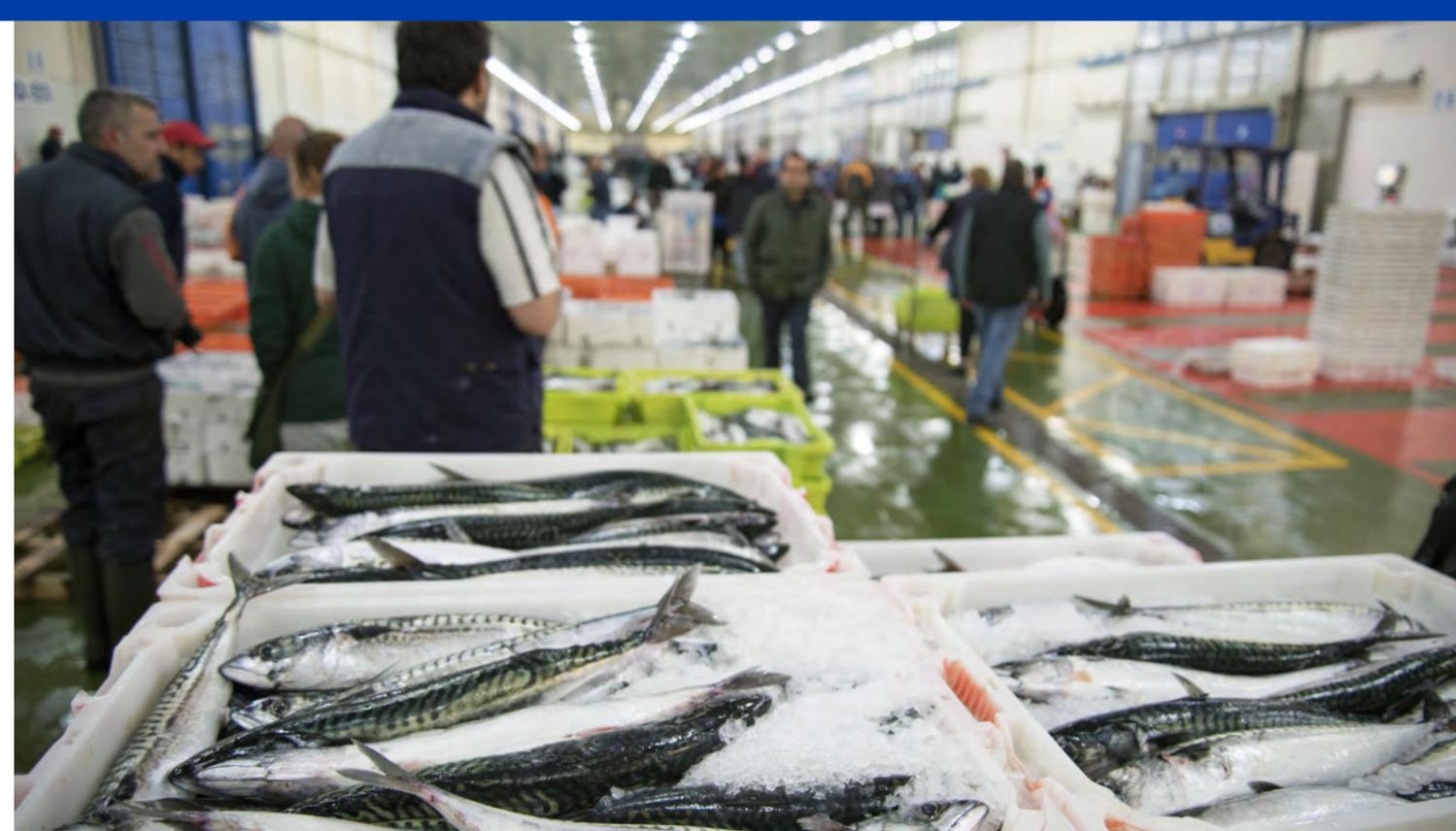
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AREAS OF WORK

- **Definition and implementation of a management policy for sustainable fisheries in France**
 - ▲ Conditions for sustainable exploitation of marine resources
 - ▲ French and European regulatory context
 - ▲ Fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance measures
 - ▲ Benefits of labels and example of the "sustainable fishing" label
- **Scientific work for more sustainable management for fisheries and protection of the marine environment**
 - ▲ Tools and devices for assessment of fisheries in the framework of the ecosystem approach to fisheries
 - ▲ The implementation of a Fisheries Information System (FIS), a key decision-making tool for management of fisheries
 - ▲ Monitoring of coastal water quality and research into the impacts of anthropogenic pollution
 - ▲ Improving the selectivity of fishing gear towards a reduction of CO₂
 - ▲ The organisation and management of campaigns and a public oceanographic research fleet
- **Port management**
 - ▲ Improvement of port organisation and services
 - ▲ Implementation of a collection and recycling scheme for fishing nets
 - ▲ Measures for organising the collection of fish co-products and sensitive waste (hydrocarbons, plastics, etc.), and the treatment of wastewater,
 - ▲ Traceability and quality of fishery products
- **Organisation of producers and representation of the profession**
- **Maritime vocational training and technical and academic training**
- **Processes and techniques for the valorisation of fishery products and co-products**
 - ▲ French regulatory framework for the valorisation of seafood products
 - ▲ The possibilities of recovery offered by cultivated or wild algae
 - ▲ The valorisation of co-products from the fish processing industry

Request for a quote

COUNTRY:

TOPIC:

DATE:

TARGET AUDIENCE: Ministries Institutions Technical

EF/AFD GUIDES:

Number:

Travel and hotel arrangements

CONTEXT AND STAKES OF THE TOUR:

.....
.....
.....
.....

DESCRIPTION OF EF/AFD INVOLVEMENT:

.....
.....
.....
.....

OBJECTIVES OF THE TOUR:

-
-
-
-

SPECIFIC TECHNICAL QUESTIONS:

-
-
-
-

EXPECTATIONS:

- Introduction to the sector
- Peer-to-peer discussions
- Capacity building
- Other/additional items:

FORMAT: 3 days 5 days Other:

TRAVEL: Paris Regions Other:

WRITTEN LANGUAGE: French English Spanish Other:

INTERPRETING SERVICE (FOR APPOINTMENTS):

French English Spanish Other:

LOGISTICS

TRAVEL TO PARIS BY PLANE: 1st class 2nd class

TRAVEL IN FRANCE:

PLANE: 1st class 2nd class

TRAIN: 1st class 2nd class

HOTEL: Palace ☆☆☆☆☆ Luxury ☆☆☆☆☆ Tourist ☆☆☆

RESTAURANTS (PER PERSON): < €25 €25 - 50 50 - €100

VISA PROCEDURES:

- Not necessary
- Documents to be provided:
- Other:
- Time required, please specify:

PER DIEM:

- No per diem via EF/AFD
- Daily amount:

TRAVEL:

Walking acceptable Underground acceptable Bus and/or taxi in town

LEISURE ACTIVITIES:

Supervision of a tourist outing Free time

DIET:

- Vegetarian
- Alcohol
- Other:

COMMENTS:

.....
.....
.....



General terms and conditions

In addition to the remuneration received by Expertise France, fees, charges or expenses may be added, in particular management, travel, accommodation, catering and security costs necessary for conducting the tours. These costs will be reimbursed in real terms.

Any cancellation or postponement of the tour may also lead to the reimbursement of actual management and logistics costs incurred by Expertise France.

Contact

Expertise France study tour team: voyages.etudes@expertisefrance.fr

40 rue de Port-Royal
75005 Paris

+33 (0)1 70 82 70 82 www.expertisefrance.fr

Find us on:

