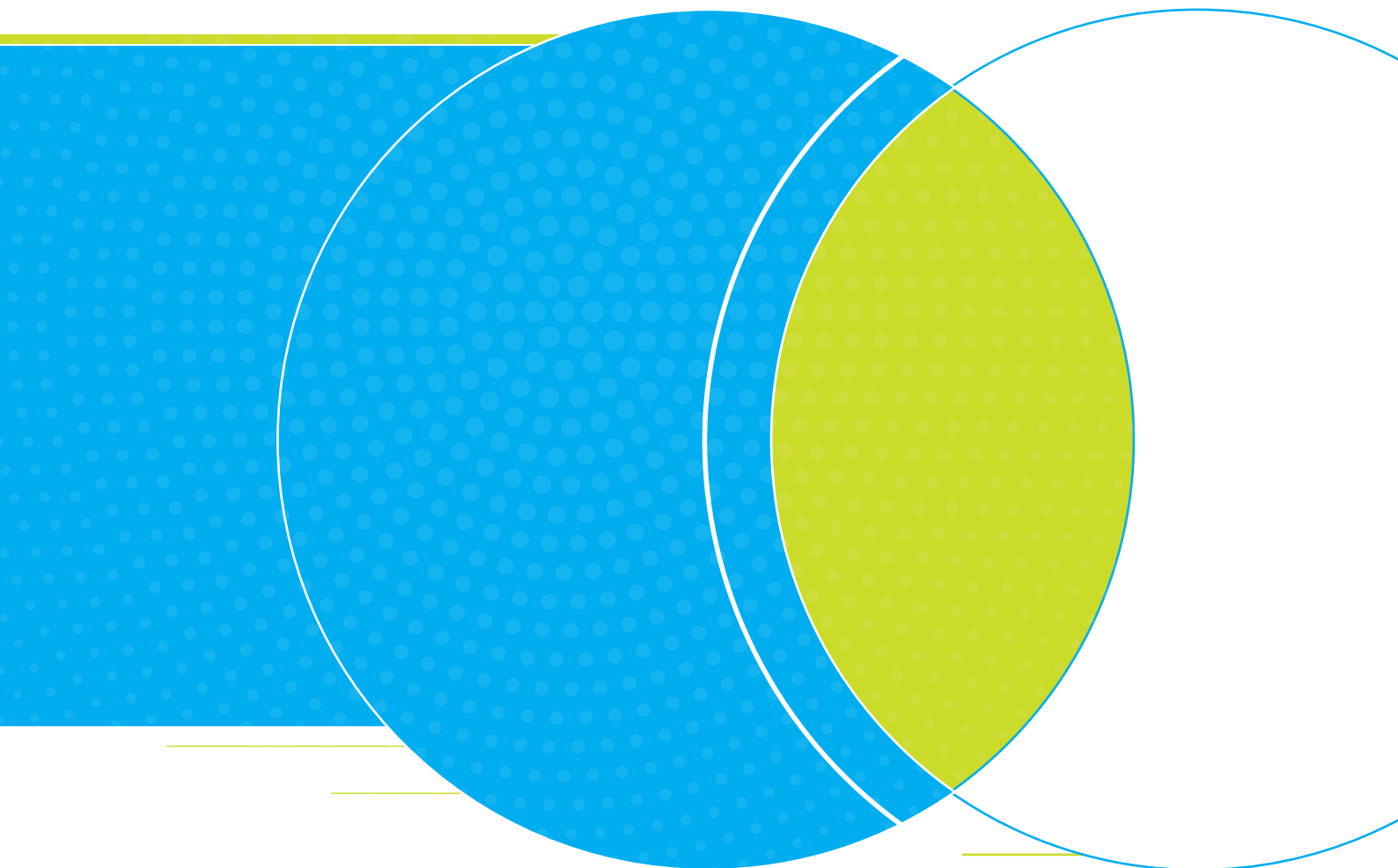




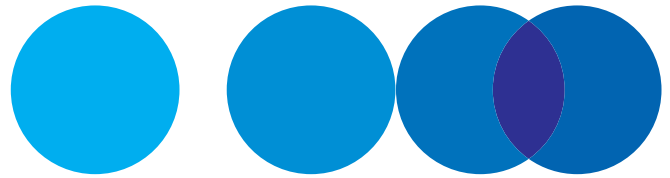
FRANCE STRATÉGIE

ÉVALUER. ANTICIPER. DÉBATTRE. PROPOSER.

WORK PROGRAMME



2019



France Stratégie provides the public authorities and public at large with studies shedding light on medium- and long-term national and European issues that fall within its fields of competence (economics, society and social policies, labour, employment and skills, sustainable development and digital technology). Whenever possible, these studies take account of the territorial aspects of the subjects they cover as well as foreign experience. France Stratégie's role also includes outlining policies designed to address such issues. Its studies and public policy proposals are the subject of an annual programme that is made available to the public.

In addition, France Stratégie:

- | coordinates *ex post* evaluation of certain public policies and drafts opinions on them, including Ordinances reforming Labour Law, with DARES (Directorate for Research, Studies and Statistics); various measures in favour of businesses, such as the CICE (Tax Credit for Employment and Competitiveness), other forms of public aid to businesses in the context of the COSAPE (Monitoring Committee for Public Aid to Enterprises), and innovation policies monitored by the CNEPI (National Commission for the Evaluation of Innovation Policies); strategy for combating poverty; and capital taxation;
- | facilitates a network of bodies that includes the CAE (Council of Economic Analysis), the Pension Advisory Council (COR), the High Councils for the Future of Health Insurance, for the Funding of Social Protection, and for Family, Childhood and Aging (HCAAM, HCFi-PS and HCFEA), and the Centre for Prospective Studies and International Information (CEPII);
- | acts as the Secretariat of the National Productivity Council (CNP), and of the Employment Advisory Council (COE);
- | accommodates the High Council for the Climate (HCC), which is attached to it administratively;
- | acts as Permanent Secretariat to the CSR Platform (PRSE), a national platform for comprehensive action on corporate social responsibility;
- | in collaboration with the administrations concerned, develops methods for socio-economic analysis of public investments, employed in particular for examination of projects by the General Secretariat for Investment (SGPI);
- | in collaboration with DARES, drafts the *Prospective des Métiers et des Qualifications* (PMQ – Outlook for Professions and Qualifications), the next edition of which will be published in 2019 with 2030 as its time horizon;
- | facilitates the Employment and Skills Network (REC), which brings together territorial and sectoral actors responsible for observation of and foresight on jobs and skills.

Finally, the President of the National Assembly sent two proposals for studies to the Prime Minister, who referred them to France Stratégie; they will bear on institutional mediation mechanisms and on the impact of immigration on economic dynamism and the balance of Social Security accounts.

WORK PROGRAMME 2019

A common theme runs through all the studies set to be launched in 2019: providing France with a model for sustainable development in all its aspects – economy, society, public finances, territories and, of course, environment. Ecological transition is an imperative that requires rapid action. As far as France is concerned, if we are to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, we will need to have made considerable changes in our economy and ways of life by 2030, which means that we have to undertake concrete short-term actions, i.e. by the end of this five-year Presidential term, and incorporate them into medium-term programming.

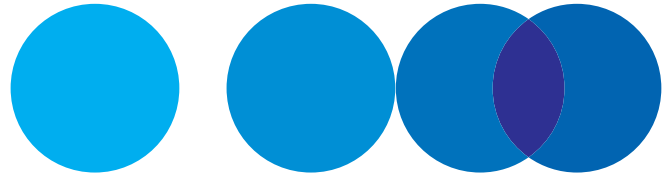
However, environmental sustainability will not be achieved unless the major changes to be made to our productive model go hand-in-hand with a focus on economic, social and territorial sustainability.

This context redefines the role played by the public authorities, which must promote a consistent framework for efforts made by all stakeholders, over the long and very long term, and contribute to immediate “long-haul” implementation of effective incentives to taking action. There must also be a sustainable public finance trajectory if they are to fulfil this new role.

The studies that France Stratégie is set to launch in 2019 fall under six chapter headings:

- 1 | succeeding in ecological transition to a sustainable development model
- 2 | adapting the productive system to the challenges of the 21st century
- 3 | improving the effectiveness and efficiency of public policies
- 4 | decreasing structural unemployment
- 5 | anticipating the future of work and its organisation
- 6 | bringing about harmonious, diversified territorial development





Each chapter begins with one or more brief observations and then goes on to present a list of studies which may be launched in 2019, it being understood that the year will also be seeing completion of projects launched previously.

1

SUCCEEDING IN ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION TO A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT MODEL

OBSERVATIONS

Climate change, loss of biodiversity, overexploitation of natural resources (water, land, metals, fisheries, etc.), and air and water pollutions: realities that require us to change our development model and make environmental issues central to the drafting of all public policies.

Via its Climate and Biodiversity Plans and Roadmap for the Circular Economy in particular, the Government has set itself ambitious goals, including carbon neutrality by 2050, no net loss of biodiversity, zero net artificialisation and halving use of pesticides. The tools to be implemented in order to achieve these goals are still largely undefined and unspecified. France Stratégie aims to put this to rights, at least for some of them.

STUDIES ENVISAGED

- | For the main sectors concerned (transport, agriculture, housing and energy), ways of setting France's economy on the trajectory defined by the national low-carbon strategy; levers to use (standards/regulation, taxes/subsidies, public investments, public and private financing, European regulations, etc.) in order to initiate and accelerate the large-scale changes to be made by the operators concerned, taking account of social impacts and impacts on productivity.
- | Study on agroecological transition: scenarios for possible evolutions in French agriculture, characterisation of the costs and benefits of such transition at farm level, principles for reform of the Common Agricultural Policy with a view to

improving European agriculture's economic, social and environmental performances.

- | Environmental impact of digital technology and avenues of thought on ways of limiting it.
- | Ways of limiting our consumption of resources and promoting recycling in line with the principles of circular economy.
- | Means and time horizon for achieving the zero net land artificialisation goal; more generally, measures to protect nature and biodiversity.
- | Incentives to introduce in order to orientate individual behaviours in favour of ecological transition.
- | Possibility of and opportunities for monitoring and widely publicising the CO₂ content and, more generally, the environmental impacts of goods and services; articulation with possible pricing of imports' carbon content, at French and European level alike.

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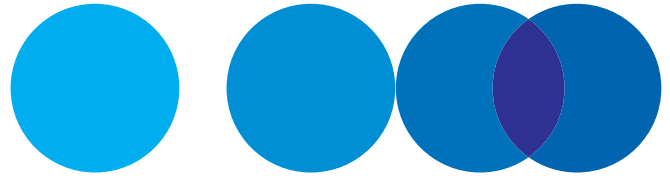
ADAPTING THE PRODUCTIVE SYSTEM TO THE CHALLENGES OF THE 21ST CENTURY

OBSERVATIONS

The national economy's productive base is having to cope with far-reaching changes brought about by technological progress, new business models and competition from emerging countries, China in particular, in a context of major tensions on international trade. If France and Europe as a whole do not want to suffer loss of economic substance, we shall have to adopt a fresh approach. This is an essential question for future growth, and therefore for jobs and living standards, as well as an issue as far as sovereignty and sustainability are concerned.

Rather than falling back on the instruments that characterised France's industrial policy up to the 1990s (public purchases, industrial restructuring in sectors whose main companies





had been nationalised, etc.), it is a matter of developing new instruments to increase the effectiveness of investment in R&D and production in order to improve the French economy's competitiveness, in the face of a fundamentally different competitive environment and pressing environmental constraints.

This theme may lead to work on analysis of specific sectors as well as more crosscutting work. Most of it will have major European content and be connected with environmental questions. A number of analyses will be of interest to the CNP. The aim is to identify approaches enjoying enough support in Europe to be implemented at continental level, with integration into an international and European legal framework that may be revised over time

STUDIES ENVISAGED

- | Growth sectors in 2030 (PMQ).
- | Impact of Research Tax Credit (CIR) on R&D expenditures, companies' performances and the economy.
- | Policies enabling France and Europe to stay in the race for large-scale production of electric vehicles.
- | Economic ownership and European use of industrial, agricultural and business data: governance and protection strategies, in particular vis-à-vis OEMs from third countries (China, the United States, etc.).
- | Strategy for the European space industry in the era of New Space.
- | Performance of corporate law regarding companies in difficulty in France.
- | Skills in companies and productivity: how companies' commitment to initial and continuing training can be a performance lever (study of German and Danish cases).

IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF OUR PUBLIC POLICIES

OBSERVATIONS

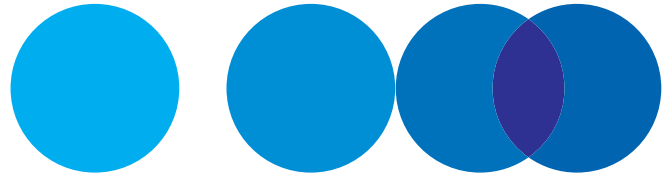
With a level of public expenditure significantly higher than in comparable countries, the results of public policies implemented in France are disappointing in a whole series of fields, given the resources committed to them (employment, social determinism of inequalities, etc.). Moreover, the profound transformation of our productive model, evolution of various social risks and increasing geopolitical risks have given rise to new needs with regard to public policies.

At a time when the Government is committed to reducing the public deficit and the debt burden, along with that of compulsory levies and public expenditures, what levers are available to achieve these goals while improving our country's performance on employment and the fight against inequalities of situation and destiny? How do you ensure successful ecological transition while complying with these public finance trajectories?

STUDIES ENVISAGED

- Trajectories enabling achievement of all public expenditure, compulsory levy, deficit and debt goals in 2022.
- Optimisation of State aid to the economy (public investments, aid to employment, innovation and investment, and tax credits) and extension of evaluation of related public policies.
- International comparison of social policies' "employment content".
- Trajectory for social expenditures up to 2030.
- International comparison of primary income inequalities (as measured before the socio-fiscal system comes into play) and the redistribution system's efficiency.





- | Role played by assets and their taxation in inequalities.
- | Adaptation of school resources to inequalities among pupils.
- | Impact of public deficit reduction policies on inequalities: international comparators.

4

DECREASING STRUCTURAL UNEMPLOYMENT

OBSERVATIONS

Our unemployment rate has long been higher than those recorded by our European counterparts. This should not lead to any acceptance of the situation, and there must be an ongoing search for ways of reducing structural unemployment. The notion of structural unemployment often refers to a narrow reading of the "labour market", focusing on labour supply. But reduction of structural unemployment requires wider thought to be given as to why France's economy does not generate enough jobs to absorb its population dynamics.

In 2019, analysis will focus on labour demand. In addition to the question of labour cost, which requires further study, we need to examine what might contribute to creation of new jobs: access to new markets, size and structure of capital held by companies, human resources management, and skills forecasting.

Some of the projects envisaged will contribute to the work carried out by the COE, whose missions include diagnosis of the causes of unemployment and making proposals designed to remove obstacles of any kind to job creation.

STUDIES ENVISAGED

- | Efficiency of labour cost reduction policies: assessment over a long period and lessons to be learned.
- | Access to new markets, in particular via increased competitiveness on the goods and services market (lifting of barriers to entry).
- | Understanding the lack of growth of French SMEs (in particular in comparison with Germany).
- | Understanding French multinationals' investment strategies and the issues involved for employment and the production base.
- | In line with the PMQ exercise: job opportunities connected with the digital transition and the ecological transition (focus on agriculture).
- | Developments in companies' HR management practices (training, recruitment, HRP, management quality, and combating discrimination).

5

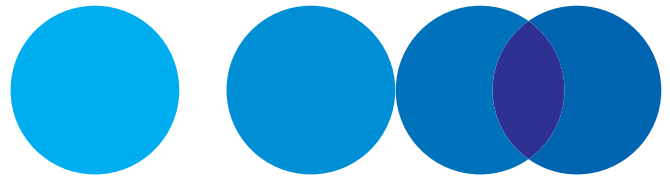
ANTICIPATING THE FUTURE OF WORK AND ITS ORGANISATION

OBSERVATION

Work is changing, evolving in content and form alike. Although it still predominates, the standard model of the employee on a full-time permanent contract is being destabilised by new forms of employment under the impact of various economic, social, technical and legal changes, with an increase in numbers of short-term and part-time contracts, and, more recently, the emergence of intermediated forms of work and work on the borderline between salaried employment and other forms of activity.

Continuing with the work begun in 2015 focusing on the future of work, we must keep on observing ongoing evolutions in all forms of employment, in order to identify the economic, political and social issues involved and their impact on work and the protections relating to it.





STUDIES ENVISAGED

- | Innovative models for lifelong organisation of work, reconciling work flexibility and work-life balance (international comparisons: the Netherlands, Germany, etc.).
- | Reconciliation of work and other activities: overview of job forms on the borderline between salaried employment and volunteering: what related legal questions and social rights.
- | Analysis of the economic and social issues involved in microwork (piecework carried out by service-providers recruited in large numbers on digital platforms).
- | Evolutions in executive status. With higher average levels of qualification, the forecast growth in numbers of executives and the trend towards universalisation of social protection, is there anything left to distinguish executive status?

6

BRINGING ABOUT HARMONIOUS, DIVERSIFIED TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

OBSERVATIONS

France Stratégie has helped raise awareness of findings regarding employment dynamics in metropolises since the early 2000s. The ensuing public debate has focused on the question of territorial inequalities, with very different viewpoints brought into play.

Here, it is a matter of approaching the questions in all their diversity (economic dynamics, demographic, social and environmental aspects, public policies, institutional organisation of public authorities acting at local level, tools for coordinating public actions at local level, equalisation mechanisms, etc.) with the aim of coming up with a synthesis of use to public action and incorporating forward-planning aspects in all such analyses

STUDIES ENVISAGED

- | Comparison of living conditions (material or otherwise: cost of living including housing costs, taxes, and the most common goods and services; transport conditions; access to housing; availability of public services; environmental amenities; mobility) and their sustainability in different French territories; comparison of our territorial inequalities with those existing in other countries.
- | Instruments enabling articulation of metropolises' development with that of surrounding areas.
- | Study of the characteristics of employment areas with long-term high or low unemployment rates, policies implemented in them and their effects, and conclusions that may be drawn at their level and, if applicable, at wider levels.
- | Impact of digital technology (access to very high-speed networks in particular) on territories' economic and social development.
- | Continuation of studies on the territorial aspects of inequalities of destiny.
- | Evolution of spatial segregation in France.
- | Impact of cooperation between territories' public actors and between their public and private actors on economic and social development: conception of evaluation methods and sharing with local actors



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FRANCE STRATÉGIE

France Stratégie is a body under the aegis of the Prime Minister, dedicated to studies and forward planning, assessment of public policies, and proposals. A forum for discussion and consultation, France Stratégie focuses on dialogue with social partners and civil society to improve its analyses and refine its proposals. It gives the work it does a European and international perspective, taking full account of its territorial aspects.