France

Recent policy developments

- A law to promote metropolitan governance was adopted in December 2013, creating new governance structures for the top three metropolitan areas (around Paris, Lyon and Aix-Marseille), as well as for 11 other urban areas of more than 400 000 inhabitants on a voluntary basis. They will be granted greater responsibilities in certain fields, such as economic development, housing, environment, roads and social action.
- Regional government competencies and structures are also being revisited in the framework of the Act III of decentralisation. A draft law devolves additional responsibilities to regions in economic development, subsidies to enterprises, employment and youth policy. Moreover, regions may be granted responsibilities for professional training and apprenticeship. The competencies of the intermediate level, départements, may be modified, and mergers among them and among regions considered.
- The City Policy (Politique de la ville), the Law on City Programming and Urban Cohesion, was adopted in early 2014. This provides for new urban contracts, the abolition of "multi-zoning" approaches to avoid the dispersion of financial resources, the promotion of multi-level governance, of the participation of inhabitants and "territorialisation of public policies".
- A new generation of state-region planning contracts 2014-2020 is under way.

Government structure	Municipal-level governments*	Intermediate-level governments	Regional or state-level governments					
Unitary	36 700	101	27					
Local government f	igures include local authoriti	es from Corsica and the five ov	verseas departments and regions.					
Regional development	policy							
Lead ministry(ies) or committees	Inter-Ministerial Delegation for Spatial Planning and Regional Attractiveness (DATAR); currently under the Ministry of Housing and Equal Territorial Rights; Ministry of Administrative Reform, Decentralisation and Civil Service							
Regional development framework	highlights the need to de	The Framework Law on Regional Planning and Sustainable Development (1995, modified 1999) highlights the need to define a better balance between rural and urban areas and to encourage local governments to come together to develop "territorial development projects".						
Urban development pol	icy							
Lead ministry(ies) or committees								
Urban policy framework or strategy	y framework City Policy (<i>Politique de la ville</i>)							

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Inter-Ministerial Delegation for Spatial Planning and Regional Attractiveness (DATAR); Ministry of

Agriculture and Fisheries (MAP); Ministry of Administrative Reform, Decentralisation and Civil Service
The National Plan for Rural Development and the Rural Revitalisation Act (2005) focus on reinforcing the

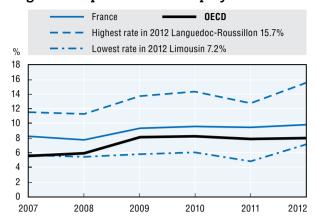
appeal of rural areas through economic development, employment, housing and public services. A 2006 decree set new criteria to define "rural regeneration zones" and provides new social and fiscal support.

Rural development policy

Rural policy framework or strategy

Lead ministry(ies) or committees

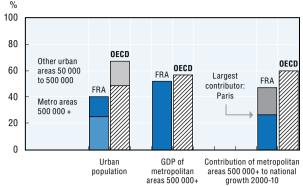
Regional disparities in unemployment trends



In 2012, the unemployment rate varied from 7.2% in the Limousin region to 15.7% in Languedoc-Roussillon, where the youth unemployment rate reached 38%, or 16 percentage points higher than the OECD average.

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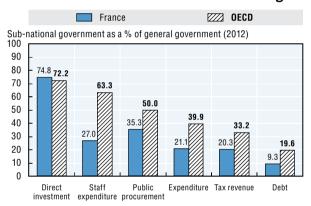
The importance of urban areas



In France, 65% of the population lives in cities of different sizes. The share of the population in metropolitan areas (urban areas with more than 500 000 inhabitants) is 40%, compared to 49% in the OECD area.

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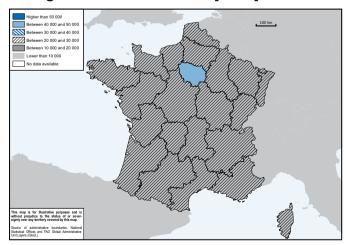
The role of sub-national governments in public finance



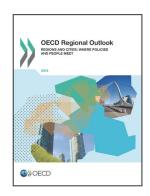
Social protection and general services expenses are the two largest spending items for SNGs in France: they represent 35% of sub-national expenditure, compared to 26% for the OECD.

StatLink http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933107788

Regional differences in GDP per capita levels



France had the 10th largest regional disparities in GDP per capita in OECD countries in 2010. In the previous decade, regional growth varied from +3.1% per year in Corsica to -0.7% in Champagne-Ardenne.



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