FONDAPOL
OUR WORK

Year
2016

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THINK TANK
LIBÉRAL,
PROGRESSISTE
ET
EUROPEEN
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PUBLICATIONS

Events

Internet and Partnerships
Reforming public service broadcasting
By Olivier Babeau – September 2016

Nowadays, what justifies continued State provision of public service broadcasting? Would it not be possible to achieve at least the same results at a lower cost to society if free market conditions were applied? Olivier Babeau gives us his vision for public service broadcasting.

The three standard justifications for public service broadcasting – namely entertainment, information and culture, are closely examined through the prism of subsidiarity. The author takes the view that public intervention in audiovisual media can only be justified on the last two grounds, namely information (for reasons of pluralism) and dissemination of culture, an area in which he believes public television has clearly failed. Olivier Babeau suggests profoundly redefining the scope and operating conditions of public service broadcasting.

This paper is written by Olivier Babeau, professor of strategy at the University of Bordeaux.

Governing to reform: methodological aspects
By Erwan Le Noan and Matthieu Montjoit – May 2016

France has lacked impetus for the past forty years. Everyone is aware of the symptoms: record unemployment, weak growth, stagnant productivity, skyrocketing debt and rising inequality from school age. The solutions are also no mystery – France is in need of structural reform to check its decline. There is unanimous agreement on this point from expert reports, economic publications and the examples provided by our OECD neighbours. So why is it so difficult for our country to reform? One likely response lies in methodology.

Reform has failed due to a lack of any real methodology to direct it. France has put sufficient thought into the 'what'. It must now consider the 'how' (and it will only achieve this if it outlines the 'why').

There is nothing magical about reform. It requires technical and strategic work in the run-up to elections. Only political leaders who have gained a clear mandate through education and expert analysis are capable of successfully implementing reform. Only those who have done the necessary work and considered how it will be implemented in practice succeed in their mandates.

This paper is written by Erwan Le Noan, aged 32, a strategic consultant and member of the Fondation pour l’innovation politique scientific and evaluation board and Matthieu Montjoit, aged 21, a student at HEC Paris and Sciences Po.
Law serving innovation and growth

By Sophie Vermeille, Mathieu Kohmann and Mathieu Luinaud – February 2016

After a long period of economic catch-up starting post-World War Two, many areas of the French economy are now at the technological frontier. Why does the French economy appear to lag behind in the various rankings of the world’s most innovative economies? Why does it struggle so much to convert the results of its basic research, of which it is a net exporter, into industrial applications that generate growth?

There is now a major risk that outdated ‘institutions’ (as defined by Douglass North) specific to the French economy are no longer in tune with the needs of a modern economy that is dependent on its ability to innovate. In order to return to constant growth in future, France must acquire the means of crossing the technological frontier reached by its economic operators.

Unfortunately, French law and economic policy are too often in the hands of aimless political leaders. The consequence is legal insecurity and a lack of adaptation, limiting the law’s potential to help facilitate an innovative economy. Institutional reform is also one of the greatest challenges facing France. Unfortunately, there is still too little awareness of how important this issue is.

In this paper, the authors use six observations to structure their arguments and present possible guidelines. In France, the law must once again become a tool serving an innovative economy capable of meeting future technological challenges.

This paper is written by Sophie Vermeille, Mathieu Kohmann and Mathieu Luinaud. Sophie Vermeille is the president of the Rules for Growth/Droit & Croissance think tank, a practising lawyer, a researcher at the law and economics laboratory of Panthéon-Assas University and a lecturer at HEC Paris. Mathieu Kohmann is a member of Rules for Growth/Droit & Croissance, a Sciences Po Paris graduate (French-German Campus; Princeton University) and a masters student of business law (Sciences Po; Stanford Law). Mathieu Luinaud is a member of Rules for Growth/Droit & Croissance, a graduate of Sciences Po Paris and École Polytechnique (MX2013) and a law graduate (Panthéon-Assas University and University of Pennsylvania).
Digital technology

**Competition faced with the challenge of digital technology**
By Charles-Antoine Schwerer - July 2016

In a digitized world, traditional economic representations are gradually being challenged to make way for a new competitive model. In each digital market, a single operator serves the vast majority of users, thus establishing a dominant position. Facebook is the dominant force for social media, Google for online searching, BlaBlaCar for car pooling, Netflix for films and YouTube for videos. The leader appears to be faced with little competition, thereby challenging the conventional market model.

The rise of the sharing economy and the phenomenon of ‘uberization’ has created competition among individuals, self-employed workers and companies. Individuals supply transport, accommodation and catering services that are substitutable for those offered by professionals. This skews competition due to differences in taxes, standards and expenses based on producer type.

The emergence of a competitive model appropriate for digital technology is reliant both on the market and public policy. The speed of innovation and free user choice creates 'natural' competitive pressure on the dominant companies. It is likely that common rules for all actors will be established as a result of people using innovative payment methods and new rights being granted to self-employed workers.

The digital economic model is gradually emerging. However, business models and valuations are still uncertain as they are dependent on political decisions regarding data, taxation, self-employed work and the sharing economy.

This paper is written by **Charles-Antoine Schwerer**, an economist at the consultancy firm Asterès.

**Blockchain technology or distributed trust**
By Yves Caseau and Serge Soudoplatoff – June 2016

Major innovations occur when new technological capabilities meet with a favourable sociological climate allowing these technologies to enter our everyday habits. Blockchain technology developed in this way, when asymmetric cryptography and distributed systems met with a fertile sociological environment. The latter was the result of a crisis of trust among citizens toward institutions, leading them to seek out new forms of governance.

The advent of the Internet showed just how effective a global communication system could be without telecommunications operators. Nowadays, it is possible to connect to any Wi-Fi network in the world in just a few seconds. Blockchain technology has enabled the same revolution for transactions. It allows individuals to perform transactions with one other, especially those of a financial nature, and these are guaranteed without any interaction with a trusted third party. Accordingly, exchanges are faster and less expensive.
As a result, blockchain technology has fundamentally challenged the role of institutions, banks and notaries' offices and has profoundly changed the apparatus of state. Initial trials that go way beyond the bitcoin to include such things as autonomous decentralised organisations, demonstrate just how radically disruptive blockchain technology is.

This paper, which is also available in English, is written by Yves Caseau, a member of the National Academy of Technologies of France and Serge Soudoplatoff, Internet expert and co-founder of Sooyoos and Scanderia.
**Values**

*Measurements of poverty, measures against poverty*

By Julien Damon - December 2016

Every year, debates prompted by the announcement of figures on poverty fail to address an essential aspect regarding its development – namely that since the mid-80s, poverty has changed demographically more than it has increased statistically. Government decision-makers tend to consider the phenomenon from a perspective excessively focused on accounting and therefore struggle to grasp deeper changes.

Efforts to tackle poverty, in which government involvement has been increasingly intense, would benefit from more generic instruments of public action addressing key factors of the phenomenon such as work, family and immigration. In parallel, streamlining of specific tools allocated to this purpose would certainly improve its efficiency at a time when the concept of a ‘universal income’ has never featured so strongly in public debate. Through a series of recommendations, the author sets out his proposal for reform aimed at improving this system that has run out of steam.

This paper is written by Julien Damon, associate professor at Sciences Po, member of the Foundation Scientific Board and a regular contributor to our work.

*Populist Austria*

By Patrick Moreau – November 2016

The Freedom Party of Austria (FPÖ) is one manifestation of a European phenomenon referred to as ‘national populism’, which includes numerous political parties such as the Parties of Freedom, Northern League, Finns Party, Vlaams Belang and French Front National. However, the FPÖ has been implanted in Austrian political life since 1949.

In the second round of the presidential election of 22 May 2016, the FPÖ candidate Norbert Hofer won 49.65% of the vote. Following an appeal lodged by the populist party, the Constitutional Court took the unprecedented step of annulling the election due to a series of negligent acts and irregularities when the votes were counted. The new second round set for 4 December 2016 will provide an opportunity to gauge the strength of the extraordinary populist surge seen in Austria since 2013.

The FPÖ can attribute its success to changes in the political system since 1990 as well as to profound economic, social and cultural transformations prompted by the collapse of communism, globalisation, the financial crises and current challenges regarding migration. Having run their course, the grand coalitions created electoral ‘misalignment’, with hostility towards mainstream parties benefiting the FPÖ. Adding to these factors is increased demand for enhanced presidential powers, while the president's role had previously been largely symbolic. A combination of these dynamics fuelled by real resentment towards the European institutions has created a powerful national-populist right-wing electoral faction.
This paper is written by Patrick Moreau, who holds a PhD in history and a State doctorate in political science (Sciences Po). He is a researcher for the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS) with the Dynamiques Européennes unit at the University of Strasbourg.

The Front National campaign for the countryside. Farmers and the FN vote.

By Eddy Fouguier and Jérôme Fourquet – October 2016

The farmers’ vote in the 2017 presidential election will be worth close examination since the ideas set out by the Front National have gained significantly in popularity among the farming community since the early 2000s. A spectacular breakthrough for Marine Le Pen in this area is therefore possible in 2017. Although they now only account for a small proportion of the working population, and an even smaller percentage of the total French population, the farmers’ vote still counts. Moreover it is leaning to the right and increasingly often the far right.

However, up to the early 2000s, farmers were one of the groups that was least sympathetic to Front National rhetoric. The situation changed on 21 April 2002 when significant numbers of farmers supported Jean-Marie Le Pen. In 2012, Marine Le Pen also received a high number of votes from the farming community. This phenomenon appears attributable to various factors. – farmers’ disappointment with politicians, their view that they are the victims of economic change linked to globalisation, a sense of descending the social hierarchy, a perception of rising insecurity, mounting Euroscepticism and the profound identity crisis that the profession is undergoing.

This paper is written by Eddy Fouguier, a political analyst and research fellow at the Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques (Iris) and Jérôme Fourquet, head of opinion and corporate strategy at Ifop.
The individual versus State control. Modern French free-market thought (19th and 20th centuries)

By Jérôme Perrier – September 2016

France is not merely the land of absolute monarchy and Jacobin centralization. It is also one of the main sources of the free-market philosophy and boasts many authors who toiled to conceive conditions for freedom. Although regrettably often forgotten or unknown, their works are highly relevant today. It is essential for us to revisit our free-market traditions in order to reform relations between the State, civil society and individuals for the globalized age.

This study is written by Jérôme Perrier, a history graduate from the École Normale Supérieure and doctor of history at Sciences Po in Paris. He lectures on the history of economic liberalism at Sciences Po Paris and the University of Versailles-Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines.

Perspectives on Muslims in Europe: unity in diversity

By Vincent Tournier– June 2016

This paper examines the characteristics and values of Muslims in Europe based on accumulated data from the European Social Survey (ESS). Does the Muslim population share a uniform set of social and political values? Can differences be discerned between Muslims and non-Muslims? The data show that while the Muslim population exhibits special characteristics in relation to the rest of the population, it is relatively diverse from country to country. In terms of religion, numbers of believers and practising Muslims are quite high, which may be explained by a combination of factors relating to supply and demand. The data also confirm Pippa Norris and Ronald Inglehart’s theory on the link between ‘existential security’ and secularisation.

In political terms, Muslims are less politicised and participate less than other groups. They are rarely affiliated with the right, especially in France where the left has a significant presence. Contrary to what one might expect, Muslims have considerable faith in institutions, including the police. In terms of morals, Muslims hold more traditionalist opinions than the rest of the population. In more general terms, it appears that Muslims’ attitudes tend to match the characteristics of the population in their country of residence. This finding suggests that Islam is not immune to change. However, it is difficult to forecast future developments without fully understanding the dynamic of religiousness.

This paper is written by Vincent Tournier, a political science lecturer at the Institut d’études politiques de Grenoble-PACTE/CNRS.
Perspectives on Muslims in France: a pluralist community
By Nadia Henni-Moulaï– June 2016

Islam has regularly been the focus of public debate in France for over twenty years. While the existence of a Muslim community is a widely held notion in public opinion, the reality is more complicated. Is Ummah, or a community of faith, which is a key Islamic concept, reflected in everyday life? This paper seeks to provide an analytical perspective in order to better define the Muslim community. Regularly surrounded by controversy, French Muslims are in fact a diverse population. Islam in France is by no means a uniform and immutable framework either in terms of movements, life experience or even links with countries of origin. On closer examination, it is abundantly clear that the notion of a community belongs to the realm of fantasy, and only encourages people to jump to conclusions. This false perception of Muslims also harks back to the shared history of the Christian West and Muslim East, in which the crusades marked the beginning of a tumultuous relationship. Efforts to understand the situation are essential, since French Muslims reflect a religion in which several schools of thought coexist. In a climate where tensions are reaching boiling point, light must be shed on this issue in order to tackle all obscurantism and promote more harmonious relations within our national community.

This paper is written by journalist and founder of MeltingBook, Nadia Henni-Moulaï.

The radical left: relations, places and struggles (2012-2017)
By Sylvain Boulouque – May 2016

In France, the radical left is in decline, coinciding with the fall of the socialist left. Despite its weakened position, the radical left still attracts a certain degree of media attention. This paper, which analyses the political, social and electoral forces of a radical left fragmented into different movements and stances, describes its habitual fields and areas of action and also seeks to examine the difference between its real presence, influence and audience. Since 2012, the radical left has become increasingly active in political, social and cultural spheres. These are examined in the paper, which also explains the mechanisms allowing the radical left to continue exerting considerable influence.

This paper is written by Sylvain Boulouque, a historian, secondary school teacher and university lecturer.
The ZADists (1): a new form of anti-capitalism
The ZADists (2): the temptation of violence
By Eddy Fougier – May 2016

In recent years, there has been much discussion surrounding the 'zones à défendre' (ZAD), areas occupied by militant French protesters known as ZADists. This is certainly true of the Notre-Dame-des-Landes ZAD where occupiers have been protesting against the Nantes airport construction project for over five years. The ZADists also made the headlines following the death of an environmental activist at the Testet ZAD in the Tarn département in October 2014 during protests against a reservoir.

The author also reviews various controversial issues relating to these groups, including operational methods, violent acts, the role played by the most radical elements and tensions and addiction in these 'territories'.

This study is written by Eddy Fougier, a political analyst and lecturer at Audencia Business School, Sciences Po Aix-en-Provence and Sciences Po Lille, and a research fellow at the Institut de relations internationales et stratégiques (Iris).

Regional elections (1): FN vote and attacks
Regional elections (2): the parties, challenged but not seriously threatened
By Jérôme Fourquet and Sylvain Manternach – March 2016

On 6 and 13 December 2015 the French voted for their regional councillors. This was the last election before France votes for its president in 2017. The ballot took place within the new framework of thirteen metropolitan regions compared to twenty-two in the 2010 elections. Moreover, these elections were preceded by a campaign that was profoundly influenced by the attacks of 13 November 2015.

The authors analyse the results of the regional elections focusing on the following issues:

- A general interpretation of this election: protest vote or endurance of the left?
- The drivers of recent Front National advances in many regions
- The impact of the attacks on the election both at national and local level
- The impact of boundary changes on participation
- The impact of this election on parties with a strong local identity or those contesting the new regional division
- Lessons learned from the second round results
- The effect of boundary changes on the final outcome in merged regions

This study is written by Jérôme Fourquet, head of opinion and corporate strategy at Ifop and Sylvain Manternach, a geographer and cartographer trained at the French Institute of Geopolitics.
**Lobbying: a democratic tool**

By Anthony Escurat – February 2016

In France, mere mention of the word 'lobbying' generally arouses suspicion. In the collective unconscious, it is a blight on any healthy democracy. However, it is common currency and fully accepted in most western countries. In contrast to the caricature of a furtive, virtually illegal activity, the often misunderstood and poorly defined area of lobbying is in fact a process that may be beneficial to political decision-making, provided it is regulated.

Despite the opposition it faces in mainland France, lobbying is neither a recent nor unusual phenomenon. It is ever-present in public life and rapidly expanding. Therefore, the French exception on this issue is ultimately based more on moral rejection than on criticism of a practice that, in actual fact, has become a reality with which France has clearly come to terms. This paper aims to lift the veil on an activity that is an inherent part of the political game, without naively advocating lobbying or viewing it purely with distrust. In other words, it aims to de-demonize and also question 'French hypocrisy' on this issue.

This paper is written by **Anthony Escurat**, a PhD student in political science at the Institut d’Études Politiques in Aix-en-Provence.

**Shiites and Sunnis – is peace impossible?**

By Mathieu Terrier – January 2016

This is the eleventh paper in the series of studies by the Fondation pour l’innovation politique entitled ‘Valeurs d’islam’ [Values of Islam].

Understanding the schism within Islam, its origin and nature has become a matter of urgency. This rift goes back to the origins of Islam when the Prophet’s disputed succession and a series of civil wars gave rise to a majority group, later named Sunnis, and Shia minorities. It is a disagreement that goes beyond mere questions of power and individuals and relates to the very interpretation of the Revelation. Although Sunnis and Shiites share the same book and prophet, their faith in them is profoundly different. Both groups also practice the five great rituals of Islam albeit in different ways and there are differences between their systems of religious law. Moreover, far from being two opposing monolithic blocks, Sunni and Shia Islam are both internally diverse. While schools of Sunni legal thought are similar, the Shia movements are disparate. The majority Shiite faith that worships a line of twelve imams has been the official religion of Iran since the seventeenth century but should not be categorized as an Iranian form of Islam as opposed to Arab Sunni Islam. It has undergone complex change which has seen it transform from an apolitical spiritual religion to an increasingly politicized faith, a development still debated among its members.

Destined to coexist since the beginning of their history, Shiites and Sunnis have traded warlike and peaceful rhetoric until Sunni anti-Shiite extremists recently acquired a large and murderous audience. A “necessary peace” is nevertheless a realistic prospect based on input
from spiritual forms of Islam such as Sufism, which have always been shared by Shiites and Sunnis, and from intelligent political thinking.

This paper is written by Mathieu Terrier, professor of philosophy, doctor of religious science and research fellow at the Laboratoire d’études sur les monothéismes.

**The 'Valeurs d’islam' series in Arabic**

The Fondation pour l’innovation politique has had all the papers in the *Valeurs d’islam* series translated into Arabic. They are available on its website.
Environment

*Europe faced with the challenges of combined oil and solar energy*

By Albert Bressand – November 2016

Europe has responded to climate imbalance with its energy transition. However, two revolutions are remodelling the global energy scene – on one hand, renewable energy and energy conservation and on the other, so-called 'unconventional' hydrocarbons, which European countries have tended to treat with hostility or wilful ignorance. However, outside Europe, the planet is seeing a population boom and unprecedented improvements in living standards paving the way to a new cycle of increased energy consumption. The logical result is increased use of hydrocarbons that renewables will only be capable of slowing.

Technological breakthroughs with regard to oil and gas have been just as remarkable as progress made with solar and wind power. Falling oil prices reflect how these innovations have restored the United States' key role in the energy sector and challenged the models and strategies of OPEC, major companies and oil-producing developing countries. By driving their own production to compensate for lost revenue, Saudi Arabia and Russia have stimulated a new wave of productivity gains in American tight oil plays.

The success of COP21, which was based on giving priority to sovereignty, is to some extent illusory. The time has come for Europe to acknowledge oil sector dynamism by setting up a new, more effective carbon market, capturing hydrocarbon-based emissions and challenging the vision of energy as merely an environmental issue, when a new type of energy geopolitics is emerging that is dependent on a combination of hydrocarbons and solar power.

This paper is written by Albert Bressand, Senior Fellow, Columbia Center for Sustainable International Investment, New York and Professor of International Strategic Management in Energy at the Rijksuniversiteit Groningen.
The new world of motoring
(1): stalemate for the internal combustion engine
(2): the promise of electric vehicles
By Jean-Pierre Corniou – October 2016

Much to its own surprise, the motor industry has grown old. Its ecosystem is transforming. The industry needs to take on board questions raised with regard to its economic model and social function and change to meet four challenges in terms of:

– adapting to an urbanized world;
– addressing oil transition;
– playing an active role in an efficient and economic mobility system;
– playing a part in the modern digital world.

The manufacturers all thought that ‘driving pleasure’ was set in stone and that the association between progress and motoring would motivate young people and the middle classes in emerging countries. In a market built on pleasure but an industry run by engineers, prosperity and a headlong rush for technological development provided the only possible response to these challenges.

The smartphone brought carpooling and car sharing, the diesel crisis prompted distrust towards manufacturers, geopolitical crises led to a rejection of oil, Google introduced the driverless car, and the legislators and COP have sparked a hunt for pollutant and particle emissions and CO2. The impact of these events has undermined certainty in the industry and forced it to take stock.

This is an industry that combines fantasy, innovation and everyday life. It is an anthropological and technological sector reflecting all kinds of ambiguities. The motor industry is set to become more focused, more ‘essential’, even more technologically advanced with the coupling of cars and the general transport system enabled by electronics, and less carbon-intensive due to the abandonment of ‘petroleum cars’ in the long term. As such, it will continue to be one of the key sectors in the 21st century. However, it will no longer be the same industry, due to a shift from products to services.

This study is written by Jean-Pierre Corniou, Deputy CEO of SIA Partners.
**Foundation books**

**Political innovation 2016**

October 2016, PUF, Collection Innovation politique [Political Innovation Collection], 758 pages, €29

This sixth edition of *Innovation politique* is a compilation of the main works of the Fondation pour l’innovation politique (fondapol.org) published between August 2015 and August 2016. Contributions have been written by writers from various backgrounds, both established experts and young people, with a view to shedding light on public debate and helping to identify innovative responses to current challenges.

This publication invites analysis and discussion of such topics as digital progress, growth, entrepreneurship, method of governance, sustainable development, Islam, the radical Left and the latest elections.

**European public opinion in 2016**

September 2016, published by Editions Lignes de Repères, 148 pages, €15

*L’Opinion européenne* is a publication examining civil society in Europe which has been published every year since 2000 under the editorship of Dominique Reynié, political analyst, professor at Sciences Po Paris and executive director of the Fondation pour l’innovation politique.

The contents of the 2016 edition include:

- Brexit Blues The rejection of Europe does not constitute a policy
- The British referendum on the European Union
- Brexit and the partnership between France and Germany
- September 2015 - March 2016: European countries facing the migrant crisis
- Asylum – tighter Swedish border controls
- Terrorism and security in Europe
- What is the future of European defence?
- European Union climate diplomacy in connection with COP21
- What trade policy should Europe adopt towards the emerging countries?
- A German Europe?
- Central and Eastern Europe caught between opposition to economic liberalism and tensions over identity
- The imperfect democratization of Bulgaria
- Elections in 2015 – a new and comprehensive analysis of European political forces.

Contributors to the 17th edition of this publication: Matthieu Chillaud, Laurence Daziano, Corinne Deloy, Jérôme Fourquet, Petia Gueorguieva, Philippe Gustin, Pierre-Adrien Hanania, Anne-Françoise Hivert, Stephan Martens, Dominique Reynié, Jacques Rupnik, Pauline Schnapper, Jean Senié and Odette Tomescu-Hatto
Values of Islam

January 2016, PUF, Collection Innovation politique [Political Innovation Collection], 432 pages, €22

This book Valeurs d’islam includes all work undertaken by the Fondation pour l’innovation politique in the Valeurs d’islam series between January 2015 and January 2016.

It is clear that opponents to Islam in Europe are increasing in number and are indeed already in the majority. However, multiculturalism is now a fact of life, a development for which nothing and no-one was prepared. It has given rise to tensions and problems in terms of secularism, gender equality and freedom of speech, to name but a few issues.

The situation is exacerbated by an overwhelming tide of daily references to Islam by terrorist organisations. Their appalling acts of violence are deliberately shocking and perfectly designed to overwhelm the media with horrific images, leading the public to equate Islam with barbarism.

Our aim with the book Valeurs d’islam is to help improve people’s knowledge of France’s second largest religion. In particular, we aim to show a different reality of Islam, which is no less tangible, although rendered virtually invisible by the giant shadow cast by a loathsome brand of Islam. This other reality is neither truly recognised nor always known, even to Muslims themselves.

This book aims to provide a reminder of the reasons why this brand of Islam should be considered authentic and in keeping with the original message. It is vital that such work is carried out since neither the French Republic nor Europe can afford to abandon the noble values on which they are founded. These values include freedom of conscience which of course also implies a right to believe or not to believe.

The following contributed to this book published under Dominique Reynié’s supervision: Ahmad Al-Raysuni, Ahmed Bouyerdene, Mustapha Cherif, Mohamed Beddy Ebnou, Éric Geoffroy, Bariza Khiari, Saad Khiari, Asma Lamrabet, Philippe Moulinet, Tareq Oubrou and Mathieu Terrier.

Introduction by Dominique Reynié.
The preface is written by Sheikh Khaled Bentounès.
Foundation events

Symposium
Primary of the right and centre – who will the voters be?

Tuesday 15 November 2016
At the Maison des Polytechniciens
Discussion of the book
*France IS the solution*
by Frédéric Salat-Baroux

Wednesday 6 July 2016
Discussion of the book

The transhumanist revolution

By Luc Ferry

Wednesday 29 June 2016
Discussion of the book

*Fossil twilight*

by Geneviève Férone-Creuzet

Tuesday 17 May 2016
Publications

Events

INTERNET AND PARTNERSHIPS
fondapol.org, the Foundation website

The dynamic and functional Fondation pour l’innovation politique website, fondapol.org is a user-friendly and visually attractive showcase for the Foundation's work.
Anyone can access and use all the data gathered for the various surveys via the *data.fondapol* platform and data relating to international surveys are available in several languages.
To keep people up-to-date with its latest work or work in progress, the Fondation pour l’innovation politique publishes the *fondapol.mag*, a fortnightly newsletter which is both simple and visual. On one page it provides links to our latest publications, forthcoming events, media coverage and video content.
The blog: *Anthropotechnics*

New technologies, reproductive cloning, human/machine hybridization, genetic engineering and germline manipulation. In the modern era, the Promethean act is more radical than ever, combining nanotechnology, biology, IT and cognitive sciences. Its ethical, philosophical, economic and political implications are considerable. A form of anthropopolitics is emerging which will either lead to the best of all worlds or the worst of all tyrannies. With this in mind, the Fondation pour l’innovation politique is launching its new blog dedicated to these issues, entitled *Anthropotechnie* [Anthropotechnics].

Élisabeth de Castex, who holds a PhD in political science, wrote a thesis on these issues and is a member of the Fondation pour l’innovation politique scientific and evaluation board, is managing this blog.
The blog: **Too free**

A recognised participant in the debate of ideas, the Fondation pour l’innovation politique launched the blog *Trop libre* to promote its free-market, forward-thinking and European ideas.

Our aim is to make the blog a highly influential site based on two key goals:

- To make the blog the hub for innovative ideas in France and a magnet for reformist practices, intellectual debate and political innovation throughout the world;

- To make *Trop Libre* the platform of reference for debate among the opposition. We aim to make *Trop Libre* the platform used by members of parliament, elected representatives and leaders of the right and centre to push forward the debate of ideas.

Within this framework, we use occasional contributors and enlist regular French and foreign commentators.

*Trop Libre* also keeps a close eye on the effects of the digital revolution on political, economic and social practice in its "Renaissance numérique" [Digital Renaissance] section.
**fondapol.tv, the Foundation's web TV**

This Web TV offers interviews with the authors of our publications as well as reports from well-known figures who make sense of current affairs. There are also Fondation pour l’innovation politique documentaries and spots relating to historical events as well as street polls.
Who in 2017?

For the 2017 presidential election, the Fondation pour l’innovation politique will be providing public access to a vote transfer simulator entitled *Who in 2017?* This will allow users to simulate the results of the next presidential election and also shows past results for each candidate’s political faction since 1965 as well as the final poll for the 2017 presidential election.
Timeline for the primary elections

In the lead-up to the primary elections for the Right and Centre, the Fondation pour l’innovation politique is sharing the various proposals made by the different candidates with the public. The collated information is sourced from their public addresses, official websites and publications.

Internet users can respond to candidates’ ideas and suggest new ones. It is easy to share items on social media and stimulate debate.

The platform is updated by the Foundation team.
Partnerships

Partnership with Le Parisien/Aujourd'hui en France newspaper

The Le Parisien / Aujourd'hui en France newspaper and the Fondation pour l’innovation politique have decided to run a joint feature on the primary elections for the Right and Centre which will entail interviewing all the candidates. Interviews are being conducted jointly by teams from Le Parisien / Aujourd’hui en France and the Fondation pour l’innovation politique.

Interviews are taking place at the head office of Le Parisien / Aujourd’hui en France in Saint-Ouen (Seine Saint-Denis). They are being filmed and given (printed) press coverage of at least one page in the newspaper.

The videos are being streamed on the Le Parisien / Aujourd’hui en France and Fondation pour l’innovation politique websites in subsequent days.
Research seminar: États, religions, laïcités : les nouveaux fondamentalistes. Enjeux nationaux et internationaux [State, religions, secularism: new forms of fundamentalism. National and international issues], organised by the Collège des Bernardins.

The Fondation pour l’innovation politique is a partner of the research seminar: États, religions, laïcités : les nouveaux fondamentalistes. Enjeux nationaux et internationaux [State, religions, secularism: new forms of fundamentalism. National and international issues] organised by the Collège des Bernardins.

Following the tragic events of 2015, the Collège des Bernardins research department of ‘Society, Liberty, Peace’ has decided to devote its fundamental research project to the issue of new forms of fundamentalism in France in partnership with the Fondation pour l’innovation politique, the Pink Fishes, Ichtus and the Catholic University of Paris.

The aim of the seminar is firstly to understand young French people’s routes into religious fundamentalism and secondly to consider fundamentalist pathways linked to other more ideological points of reference. Finally, the seminar will examine the relationship between modernity, meaning and an increasing lack of answers for young people in search of meaning. This vacuum of meaning appears on initial analysis to be one of the main sources of the current fundamentalist fever.

Based on certain studies relating to paths taken by new fundamentalists, the aim of the first year was to understand the impulses and mechanisms of fundamentalism from an anthropological and cross-disciplinary perspective.

The aim of the second year is to identify solutions to the dual crisis of modernity and loss of meaning which cause people to embrace fundamentalism. Work will be carried out on possible routes out of fundamentalism at various stages of training.

**First year (2015-2016): nine sessions**

**Mapping of fundamentalist ideologies**

Introduction to the seminar: Review of the events of January 2015. Have we seen a clash between several types of fundamentalism? What are the challenges for the church?

What makes radicals or zealots adopt a combative stance and even embrace terrorism? Paths to various forms of fundamentalism. Historic, anthropological and psychological aspects.
Conspiracy theories, erosion of conceptual truth, calming structures, a return of propaganda and a formless, unregulated Internet. Having decoded their rhetoric, how do we respond to nihilist and conspiracy theorist authors?

How have religions channelled these types of fundamentalist perspectives in the past? How do they reconcile faith and reason in different eras and contexts? History of religions' relationship with images and caricatures. Media sensationalism: how can we take an objective view?

Islamic fundamentalists Current forms of jihadism Daesh theology Apocalypticism

Secularity and secularism Fragmented society and loss of meaning: Sources of ultra-modern fundamentalism (with Dominique Reynié).

Situation regarding free-thinking and atheism in France and analysis of the Charlie Hebdo phenomenon.

How has the Republic itself evolved in terms of its relationship with the values that emerged from the French Revolution? How should it evolve to enable a balance between its values of liberty, equality and fraternity?

Crisis of meaning in modern society and routes into fundamentalism in Europe

What types of fundamentalists can be found in Israel?

Second year (2016-2017): seven sessions

**How should we respond to the rise of fundamentalism in France and the world? What are the likely changes in the relationship between State, religions and secularism in France?**

22 September 2016: What State resources are available for channelling violence? What work could be done in prisons?

13 October 2016: Unease between politics and religion. How do we break out of the vicious circle of modernism and fundamentalism? What role should the media play?

24 November 2016: What fieldwork is carried out to counteract recruitment networks? How can trust, tolerance, coexistence, respect, hospitality, etc. be promoted in the suburbs?

15 December 2016: What solutions are available to France in terms of diplomacy? How can foreign policy be used to prevent fundamentalism?

26 January 2017: Is radicalization an evil in itself? How can radicalism be channelled to the common good? How are churches and NGOs taking account of freedom of conscience and critical thinking, while also promoting respect for others and the common good?

23 February 2017: How do we rekindle fraternity alongside liberty and equality? Is there a theological-political route? Or an ecumenical and inter-religious route?

2 March 2017: How can an education and schools policy that is both secular and tolerant of the diverse range of religious beliefs and traditions be used to counter the spiral of fundamentalist violence?

Wednesday 15 March 2017 (2-10 pm): concluding symposium
Symposium THE SURGE

Democracies faced with their enemies
Islamism and the populist resurgence in Europe

Monday 4 April 2016
at the Théâtre Déjazet in Paris
The Fondation pour l’innovation politique was a partner of the 25th Political Book Day which took place between 9.30 am and 5.30 pm on Saturday 12 March 2016 at the Assemblée Nationale. The theme of the day was ‘Que sera la politique demain ?’ [What is the future of politics?]

Dominique Reynié took part in a debate entitled Why ‘write’ politics? moderated by columnist Arlette Chabot and Philippe Méchet, secretary general of the Lire la Société non-profit organization.