Fondation pour l’innovation politique

A French think tank for European integration and free economy

think
suggest
anticipate
discuss
evaluate

fondapol.org
The 10th Global Go To Think Tank Index was published on 26 January 2017. This ranking lists the world’s top think tanks. More than 4,750 experts, academics, political decision-makers, NGO representatives, think tanks, journalists and business leaders from various countries were involved in compiling this annual ranking of 6,846 think tanks throughout the world including 180 French think tanks.

The Fondation pour l’innovation politique was ranked top French political think tank and 19th political think tank in the world.

To fully appreciate the value of our position in this ranking, we should keep in mind that our publications are mainly available in French. It should also be noted that the top two foundations in this ranking, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, have budgets approximately 100 times the size of our own. We are proud of the ranking given to the Fondation pour l’innovation politique. Thanks to everyone who supports us with their donations, our authors' work and our teams' commitment, we have achieved international recognition once again this year for our contribution to public debate, political decision-making and the diversity of ideas.

Long live free-market, forward-thinking and European ideas!

Dominique Reynié
Executive Director of the Fondation pour l’innovation politique

---

1. The Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program (TTCSP) set up in 1989 by the Foreign Policy Research Institute of Philadelphia was placed under the responsibility of the University of Pennsylvania in 2008: http://gotothinktank.com/

2. Ranking among French political think tanks: 1st in 2012, 2nd in 2013, 1st in 2014 and 1st in 2015
The Fondation pour l’innovation politique provides an independent forum for expertise, opinion and exchange aimed at producing and disseminating ideas and proposals. It contributes to pluralism of thought and the renewal of public discussion from a free market, forward-thinking and European perspective. Four main priorities guide the Foundation’s work: economic growth, the environment, values and digital technology.

The website www.fondapol.org provides public access to all the Foundation’s work. Anyone can access and use all the data gathered for the various surveys via the platform “Data.fondapol” and the data relating to international surveys is available in several languages.

In addition, our blog “Trop Libre” (Too Free) casts a critical eye over the news and the world of ideas. “Trop Libre” also provides extensive monitoring of the effects of the digital revolution on political, economic and social practices in its “Renaissance numérique” (Digital Renaissance) section.

Additionally, reflecting the Foundation’s editorial policy, our blog “Anthropotechnie” aims to explore new avenues prompted by human enhancement, reproductive cloning, human/machine hybridization, genetic engineering and germline manipulation. It contributes to thinking and debate on transhumanism. “Anthropotechnie” offers articles tackling ethical, philosophical and political issues associated with the expansion of technological innovations in the fields of enhancement of human bodies and abilities.

The Fondation pour l’innovation politique is a state-recognized organization. It is independent and receives no financial support from any political party. Its funding comes from both public and private sources. Backing from business and individuals is essential for it to develop its work.
Research areas

**Economic Growth**

Solutions to public debt, the competitiveness of businesses, innovation, philanthropy and fiscal policy are just some of the themes that have been addressed by the Fondation pour l’innovation politique. Globalisation, a major challenge for Europeans due to their unfavourable demographic situation and the shift of the centre of economic activity to the Asia-Pacific region, is also a priority of the organisation’s work, as is France’s integration into the new global economy.

**Green Growth**

Nowadays, nobody disputes the significance of environmental issues. Our protection of the environment has become a central theme in French and European politics. But there are two approaches towards ecology: one is backward-looking and accusatory, even desperate; we support a more rational and progressive approach, one that aims to use positive incentives. Our aspiration is for society to convert to a post-carbon economy, relying on scientific innovation and green growth, achieved through redefined public actions and principles.

**Values**

Following the collapse of communism, the European Left has found itself at a doctrinal dead-end. Economic globalisation and the ageing of the population have had a profound impact on the social-democratic model, which is now under threat of extinction. We must embrace an overhaul of the French social model. Yet the troubles of the Left have not benefitted the liberal Right. Instead, we are witnessing a resurgence of anti-free market ideas and new nationalistic tensions, resulting in a crisis of identity for the European Right that calls for a concerted period of intellectual rebuilding.

**Digital issues**

Digital tools offer outstanding potential to transform our social and political lives. They are already making it possible, at a low cost, to streamline administrative work and enable citizens to access data in the public domain, or even to participate in public decision-making. The Fondation pour l’innovation politique is striving to play an active part in research and analysis into the various applications that these new tools have made possible, and to assist in answering the questions raised as a result of their use.
Our publications

Calais: France’s looking glass into the European migrant crisis (2)
Jérôme Fourquet and Sylvain Manternach, March 2017, 72 pages

Calais: France’s looking glass into the European migrant crisis (1)
Jérôme Fourquet et Sylvain Manternach, March 2017, 56 pages

Housing savings assets: Reconciling mobility and homeownership
Pierre-François Gouiffès, February 2017, 48 pages

Reforms: Which discourse is most convincing?
Christophe de Voogd, February 2017, 52 pages

Hospitals: Empowering innovation
Nicolas Bouzou and Christophe Marques, February 2017, 44 pages

From “sickness insurance” to health insurance
Patrick Negaret, February 2017, 48 pages

The National Front and the run-off obstacle
Jérôme Jaffré, February 2017, 48 pages

The entrepreneurial republic
Vincent Lorphelin, January 2017, 52 pages

From “state startups” to the “platform state”
Pierre Pezziardi, Henri Verdier, January 2017, 52 pages

Rethinking our trade policy
Laurence Daziano, January 2017, 48 pages

Measuring poverty, anti-poverty measures
Julien Damon, December 2016, 40 pages

Populist Austria
Patrick Moreau, November 2016, 72 pages

Europe and the challenge of petro-solar energy
Albert Bressand, November 2016, 52 pages

The barnstorming National Front: Farmers and the FN vote
Eddy Fougier et Jérôme Fourquet, October 2016, 52 pages

Political innovation 2016
Fondation pour l’innovation politique, PUF, October 2016, 758 pages

The new world of the automobile (2): The promises of electric mobility
Jean-Pierre Corniou, October 2016, 68 pages

The new world of the automobile (1): A dead end for the combustion engine
Jean-Pierre Corniou, October 2016, 48 pages

European opinion in 2016
Dominique Reynié (dir.), published by Lignes de Repères, September 2016, 224 pages

Individuals vs. statism. A look at liberal thinking in France (20th century)
Jérôme Perrier, September 2016, 52 pages

Individuals vs. statism. A look at liberal thinking in France (19th century)
Jérôme Perrier, September 2016, 52 pages

Overhauling public broadcasting
Olivier Babeau, September 2016, 48 pages

The challenge of competition in the digital age
Charles-Antoine Schwerer, July 2016

Unity in diversity: a portrait of Europe’s Muslims *
Vincent Tournier, June 2016

A diverse community: a portrait of France’s Muslims *
Nadia Henni-Moulaï, June 2016

The blockchain, or distributed trust *
Yves Caseau et Serge Soudoplatoff, June 2016

The radical Left: relations, places and struggles (2012-2017)
Sylvain Boulouque, May 2016, 56 pages

Governing to reform: elements of methodology
Erwan Le Noan and Matthieu Montjotin, May 2016, 64 pages

Occupiers of Zones-to-defend (2): the temptation of violence
Eddy Fougier, April 2016, 44 pages

Occupiers of Zones-to-defend (1): a new anticapitalist phenomenon
Eddy Fougier, April 2016, 44 pages

* Available in English
Our publications

Regional elections (2): political parties are questioned but not challenged
Jérôme Fourquet and Sylvain Manternach, March 2016, 52 pages

Regional elections (1): far-right vote and terrorist attacks
Jérôme Fourquet and Sylvain Manternach, March 2016, 60 pages

Law serving innovation and growth
Sophie Vermeille, Mathieu Kohmann and Mathieu Luinaud, February 2016

Lobbying: a democratic tool, Anthony Escurat, February 2016
Values of Islam, Dominique Reynié, January 2016

Shiites and Sunnis – is peace impossible?
Mathieu Terrier, January 2016

Corporate governance and social requirements*
Daniel Hurstel, December 2015

Mutuality: meeting insurance-sector challenges
Arnaud Chneiweiss and Stéphane Tisserand, November 2015

Noopolitics: the power of knowledge*
Idriss J. Aberkane, November 2015

European public opinion in 2015
Dominique Reynié, November 2015

Political Innovation 2015
Fondation pour l’innovation politique, October 2015

Good COP21, Bad COP21 (2): beyond political correctness
Albert Bressand, October 2015

Good COP21, Bad COP21 (1): Europe’s Kant meets China’s Machiavelli
Albert Bressand, October 2015

SMEs: new financing methods
Mohamed Abdesslam and Benjamin Le Pendeven, October 2015

Long live motoring (2): the case for road use
Mathieu Flonneau and Jean-Pierre Orfeuil, October 2015

Long live motoring (1): conditions for user-friendly mobility
Mathieu Flonneau and Jean-Pierre Orfeuil, October 2015

Crisis of the Arab/Muslim conscience
Malik Bezzouh, September 2015

Département elections of March 2015 (3): second round
Jérôme Fourquet and Sylvain Manternach, August 2015

Département elections of March 2015 (2): first round
Jérôme Fourquet and Sylvain Manternach, August 2015

Département elections of March 2015 (1): background
Jérôme Fourquet and Sylvain Manternach, August 2015

Higher education: the limits of a Master qualification for all
Julien Gonzalez, July 2015

Economic policy: the Franco-German issue
Wolfgang Glomb and Henry d’Arcole, June 2015

Laws of primaries, past and future
François Bazin, June 2015

Economy of Knowledge*
Idriss J. Aberkane, May 2015

Fighting theft and burglary: an economic approach
Emmanuel Combe and Sébastien Daziano, May 2015

Uniting for action: a programme for growth
Alain Madelin, May 2015

A new vision of enterprise and human value
Francis Mer, April 2015

Transport and funding mobility
Yves Crozet, April 2015

* Available in English
Digital technology and mobility: impact and synergies
Jean Coldefy, April 2015

Islam and democracy: facing modernity
Mohamed Beddy Ebnou, March 2015

Islam and democracy: the foundations
Ahmad Al-Raysuni, March 2015

Women and Islam: a reformist vision
Asma Lamrabet, March 2015

Education and Islam
Mustapha Cherif, March 2015

What have parliamentary by-elections since 2012 told us?
Dominique Reynié, February 2015

Islam and the values of the Republic
Saad Khiari, February 2015

Islam and the social contract
Philippe Moulinet, February 2015

Sufism: spirituality and citizenship
Bariza Khiari – February 2015

Humanism and humanity in Islam
Ahmed Bouyerdene, February 2015

Eradicating hepatitis C in France: what public strategies should be adopted?
Nicolas Bouzou and Christophe Marques, January 2015

Keys to understanding the Koran
Tareq Oubrou, January 2015

Religious pluralism in Islam or the awareness of otherness
Éric Geoffroy, January 2015

Future memories*
a survey conducted in partnership with the Fondation pour la Mémoire de la Shoah, Dominique Reynié, January 2015

A disintegrating American middle class
Julien Damon, December 2014

The case for supplemental education insurance: middle class schooling
Erwan Le Noan and Dominique Reynié – November 2014

Anti-Semitism in French public opinion. New perspectives*
Dominique Reynié, November 2014

The competition policy: a plus for industry
Emmanuel Combe, November 2014

2014 European Elections (2): rise of the FN, decline of the UMP and the Breton vote
Jérôme Fourquet, October 2014

2014 European Elections (1): the left in pieces
Jérôme Fourquet, October 2014

Political Innovation 2014
Fondation pour l’innovation politique, October 2014

Energy/climate: the case for an effective policy
Albert Bressand, September 2014

Global urbanisation. An opportunity for France
Laurence Daziano, July 2014

What can we expect from monetary policy?
Pascal Salin, May 2014

Change is constant
Suzanne Baverez and Jean Sénié, May 2014

Too many emigrants? Perspectives on those who leave France
Julien Gonzalez, May 2014

European public opinion in 2014
Dominique Reynié, April 2014

Tax better to earn more
Robin Rivaton, April 2014

The innovative State (2): Diversifying the senior civil service
Kevin Brookes and Benjamin Le Pendeven, March 2014

The innovative State (1): Strengthening the role of think tanks
Kevin Brookes and Benjamin Le Pendeven, March 2014

* Available in English
Our publications

The case for a new tax deal
Gianmarco Monsellato, March 2014

An end to begging with children
Julien Damon, March 2014

Low cost: an economic and democratic revolution
Emmanuel Combe, February 2014

Fair access to cancer therapies
Nicolas Bouzou – February 2014

Reforming teachers’ status
Luc Chatel, January 2014

Social impact bonds: a social finance tool
Yan de Kerorguen, December 2013

Debureaucratisation through trust to promote growth
Pierre Pezziardi, Serge Soudoplatoff and Xavier Quéréat-Hément - November 2013

Values of Ile-de-France residents
Guénaëlle Gault, October 2013

Settling a student strike: case study in Quebec
Jean-Patrick Brady and Stéphane Paquin, October 2013

A single employment contract incorporating severance pay
Charles Beigbeder, September 2013

European Opinion in 2013
Dominique Reynié, September 2014

The new emerging countries: the ‘BENIVM countries’
Laurence Daziano, July 2013

Energy transition in Europe: good intentions and poor calculations
Albert Bressand, July 2013

Minimising travel: a different way of working and living
Julien Damon, June 2013

KAPITAL. Rebuilding Industry
Christian Saint-Étienne and Robin Rivaton, April 2013

A code of ethics for politics and public officials in France
Les Arvernes and the Fondation pour l’innovation politique, April 2013

The middle class in emerging countries
Julien Damon, April 2013

Political Innovation 2013
Fondation pour l’innovation politique, March 2013

Reviving our industry through automation (2): issues
Robin Rivaton, December 2012

Reviving our industry through automation (1): strategies
Robin Rivaton, December 2012

Taxation a key issue for competitiveness
Aldo Cardoso, Michel Didier, Bertrand Jacquillat, Dominique Reynié and Grégoire Sentilhes, December 2012

An alternative monetary policy to resolve the crisis
Nicolas Goetzmann, December 2012

Has the new tax policy made the solidarity tax on wealth unconstitutional?
Aldo Cardoso, November 2012

Taxation: why and how a rich country is a poor country ...
Bertrand Jacquillat, October 2012

Youth and Sustainable Development
Fondapol, Nomadeis, United Nations, June 2012

Philanthropy. Entrepreneurs in solidarity
Francis Charhon, May/June 2012

Poverty statistics: a sense of proportion
Julien Damon, May 2012

Freeing up funding of the economy
Robin Rivaton, April 2012

Savings for social housing
Julie Merle, April 2012

European opinion in 2012
Dominique Reynié, March 2012

* Available in English
Shared values
Dominique Reynié, March 2012

The Right in Europe
Dominique Reynié, February 2012

Political Innovation 2012
Fondation pour l’innovation politique, January 2012

Free schools: initiative, autonomy and responsibility
Charles Feuillerade, January 2012

French energy policy (2): strategies
Rémy Prud’homme, January 2012

French energy policy: issues (1)
Rémy Prud’homme, January 2012

Revolution of values and globalization
Luc Ferry, January 2012

The End of social democracy in Europe?
Sir Stuart Bell, December 2011

Industry regulation: accountability through non-governmental rules
Jean-Pierre Teyssier, December 2011

Hospitality
Emmanuel Hirsch, December 2011

12 ideas for 2012
Fondation pour l’innovation politique, December 2011

The middle class and housing
Julien Damon, December 2011

Three proposals to reform the healthcare system
Nicolas Bouzou, November 2011

The new parliament: the French law of 23 July 2008 revising the Constitution
Jean-Félix de Bujadoux, November 2011

Responsibility
Alain-Gérard Slama, November 2011

The middle class vote
Élisabeth Dupoirier, November 2011

From annuity to competition
Emmanuel Combe et Jean-Louis Mucchielli, October 2011

The middle class and savings
Nicolas Pécourt, October 2011

A profile of the middle class
Laure Bonneval, Jérôme Fourquet and Fabienne Gomant, October 2011

Morals, ethics and ethical conduct
Michel Maffesoli, October 2011

Emerging from communism, changing eras
Stéphane Courtois, October 2011

World youth
Dominique Reynié, September 2011

Increasing purchasing power through competition
Emmanuel Combe, September 2011

Religious freedom
Henri Madelin, September 2011

The ways to a balanced budget
Jean-Marc Daniel, September 2011

Ecology, values and democracy
Corine Pelluchon, August 2011

Developing our historic monuments: new strategies
Wladimir Mitrofanoff and Christiane Schmuckle-Mollard, July 2011

Opposing technosciences: their networks
Eddy Fougier, July 2011

Opposing technosciences: their reasons
Sylvain Boulouque, July 2011

Fraternity
Paul Thibaud, June 2011

Digital transformation
Jean-Pierre Corniou, June 2011

Commitment
Dominique Schnapper, May 2011

* Available in English
Our publications

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity  
André Glucksmann - May 2011

What future for our defence industry  
Guillaume Lagane, May 2011

Corporate social responsibility  
Aurélien Acquier, Jean-Pascal Gond et Jacques Igalens, May 2011

Islamic finance  
Lila Guermas-Sayegh, May 2011

The state of the Right Deutschland  
Patrick Moreau, April 2011

The state of the Right Slovaquia  
Étienne Boissière, April 2011

Who owns the French public debt?  
Guillaume Leroy, April 2011

The precautionary principle in the word  
Nicolas de Sadeleer, March 2011

Understanding the Tea Party  
Henri Hude, March 2011

The state of the Right Netherlands  
Niek Pas, March 2011

Agricultural productivity and water quality  
Gérard Morice, March 2011

Water: from volume to value  
Jean-Louis Chaussade, March 2011

Water: how to treat micro-pollutants?  
Philippe Hartemann, March 2011

Water: global challenges, French perspectives  
Gérard Payen, March 2011

Irrigation for sustainable agriculture  
Jean-Paul Renoux, March 2011

Water management: towards new models  
Antoine Frérot, March 2011

The state of the Right Austria  
Patrick Moreau, February 2011

Employees’ interest sustaining purchasing power and employment  
Jacques Perche and Antoine Pertinax, February 2011

The Franco-German tandem and the euro crisis  
Wolfgang Glomb, February 2011

2011, World Youth*  
Fondation pour l’innovation politique, January 2011

European opinion in 2011  
Dominique Reynié, January 2011

Public service 2.0  
Thierry Weibel, January 2011

The state of the Right: Bulgaria*  
Antony Todorov, December 2010

The return of sortition to politics  
Gil Delannoi, December 2010

The people’s moral ability  
Raymond Boudon, November 2010

Academia in the land of capital  
Bernard Belloc and Pierre-François Mourier, November 2010

Achieving a new Common Agricultural Policy*  
Bernard Bachelier, November 2010

Food Security: a global challenge*  
Bernard Bachelier, November 2010

The unknown virtues of low cost carriers  
Emmanuel Combe, November 2010

Political Innovation 2011  
Fondation pour l’innovation politique, November 2010

Overcoming the Defence budget issue  
Guillaume Lagane, October 2010

The state of the Right: Spain*  
Joan Marcet, October 2010

The virtues of competition  
David Sraer, September 2010

Internet, politics and citizen coproduction  
Robin Berjon, September 2010

The state of the Right: Poland*  
Dominika Tomaszewska-Mortimer, August 2010

The state of the Right: Sweden and Denmark*  
Jacob Christensen, July 2010

* Available in English
What is the police up to?
Mathieu Zagrodzki, July 2010

The state of the Right: Italy*
Sofía Ventura, July 2010

Banking crisis, public debt: a German perspective
Wolfgang Glomb, July 2010

Public debt, public concerns
Jérôme Fourquet, June 2010

Banking regulations for sustainable growth*
Nathalie Janson, June 2010

Four proposals to renew our agricultural model
Pascal Perri, May 2010

2010 regional elections: where have all the voters gone?
Pascal Perrineau, May 2010

European opinion in 2010
Dominique Reynié, May 2010

The Netherlands: the populist temptation*
Christophe de Voogd, May 2010

Four ideas to boost spending power
Pascal Perri, April 2010

The state of the Right: Great Britain*
David Hanley, April 2010

Reinforce the regions’ economic role
Nicolas Bouzou, March 2010

Reforming the constitution to rein in government debt
Jacques Delpla, February 2010

A strategy to reduce France’s public debt
Nicolas Bouzou, February 2010

Catholic Church policy: liberty vs liberalism
Émile Perreau-Saussine, October 2009

2009 European elections*
Corinne Deloy, Dominique Reynié and Pascal Perrineau, September 2009

The Nazi-Soviet alliance, 70 years on
Stéphane Courtois, July 2009

The administrative state and liberalism: a French story
Lucien Jaume, June 2009

European development policy*
Jean-Michel Debrat, June 2009

Academics: defending their status, illustrating a status quo
David Bonneau and Bruno Bensasson, May 2009

Fighting age discrimination in the workplace
Elise Muir, June 2009

Stemming the protectionist tide in Europe*
Nicolas Bouzou, March 2009

Civil service vs civil society
Dominique Reynié, March 2009

European opinion in 2009
Dominique Reynié, March 2009

Working on Sundays: Sunday workers’ perspectives
Dominique Reynié, January 2009

European strategy for green growth
Elvire Fabry and Damien Tressalet (dir.), November 2008, 124 pages

Defense, immigration, energy: A Franco-German perspective on the three priorities of the French presidency of the EU
Elvire Fabry, October 2008, 35 pages

* Available in English
Find our latest news and publications at fondapol.org
VALUES OF ISLAM

VALUES OF ISLAM TRANSLATED INTO ARABIC

WE ARE PROGRESS!
Collections and series

WATER ISSUES

MIDDLE CLASS

THE STATE OF THE RIGHT IN EUROPE

* Available in English
Cette quatrième édition d’Innovation politique regroupe les principaux travaux de la Fondation pour l’innovation politique (www.fondapol.org) publiés entre avril 2013 et mai 2014.

Les contributions ont été écrites par des auteurs de différents horizons, experts confirmés mais aussi issus de la nouvelle génération, qui espèrent éclairer le débat public et contribuer à l’émergence de réponses innovantes aux défis de l’époque.

Cet ouvrage vous invite à la réflexion et à l’échange, notamment à propos de la marche du progrès, de la croissance dans les pays émergents, de la fiscalité, du travail ou encore de la morale en politique.

Think tank libéral, progressiste et européen, la Fondation pour l’innovation politique adresse ce recueil d’idées aux étudiants, chercheurs, décideurs politiques, ainsi qu’à tous les citoyens désireux de comprendre les enjeux du monde actuel et de prendre une part active à la vie des idées et au débat démocratique.
**Future memories: A survey**

Presented by Dominique Reynié

The Fondation pour l’innovation politque and the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah designed an international study aimed at young people. We questioned 31,172 young people aged 16 to 29 in 31 countries and 24 languages. We asked them how they perceived the events of the 20th century, the two world wars, the genocides, the Nazi, Communist and democratic systems; how they acquired their knowledge of these major historical events, the role of school, documentaries, fiction, internet, information passed down through families, museums or exhibitions, historical sites, etc. Moreover, we asked them why history should be passed on and how they in turn envisaged passing it on, as well as asking them to identify which were, in their opinion, the most important events since 1989.

*The complete results are available in 24 languages on data.fondapol.org*

---

**Scenario 2012: Youth and sustainable development**

ScenaRio2012, the first global survey on youth and sustainable development, is an initiative led by both the Fondation pour l’innovation politque and Nomadeis to bring an innovative contribution to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro between 20 and 22 June 2012. TNS Opinion polling agency interviewed 30,000 young people, aged 16 to 29, from 30 countries over 5 continents. This unprecedented survey portrays a generation of young people worldwide and their relationship.

*The complete results are available in 24 languages on data.fondapol.org*

---

**“2011, World Youth”**

“2011, World Youth” is a worldwide survey directed by the Fondation pour l’innovation politque. This huge survey, conducted by the TNS Opinion group, was conducted with 32,700 individuals in 25 countries. It focuses on lifestyles, opinions and prospects of youths from the five continents. Take a look at the results of our survey in this paper edited by Dominique Reynié.
The French people and the primary — October, November 2016 and January 2017

“The center-right primary, a new reality on the French political scene that — though unmentioned by the Constitution — will determine the outcome of the presidential elections, has yet to find its place in the electoral process. In the run-up to the first round of the primary, the Fondation pour l’innovation politique looked into public opinion about this new election and who would be voting in it. A sample of more than 7,000 people made up this survey conducted by Ifop.”

- Survey The French people and the socialist party primary (October 2016 and January 2017)
- Survey The French People and the center-right primary (October 2016 and November 2016)

Notions of civic engagement and republican identity — March 2015

Following the attacks of 7, 8 and 9 January 2015, the French president asked the president of the National Assembly to perform “a review of all forms of engagement and on strengthening republican identity”. The National Assembly decided to involve the Fondation Jean-Jaurès and Fondation pour l’innovation politique in this work.

As part of this republican mission, the Fondation pour l’innovation politique, the Fondation Jean-Jaurès and the National Assembly conducted a survey with Harris Interactive that provides an up-to-date picture of what civic engagement symbolises and represents in French society. This survey was conducted online between 6 and 11 March 2015 with a representative sample of 2,000 French people aged 15 and above.

Anti-semitic attitudes in France: New insights

For more than 10 years, the Jews of France have been living in a state of anxiety. They no longer recognize France, the Republic they love, the country of human rights and of universalism. They see the resurgence of a dark side of the French experience that they had thought was eradicated forever.

This report, presenting the findings of the surveys, helps us to gauge the level of anti-Semitism in the country and pinpoints those sectors of society that are most prone to espousing it.

The complete results are available in 24 languages on data.fondapol.org

The middle class and education — October 2014

Working with Ifop, the Fondation pour l’innovation politique, conducted an important new opinion poll on “The middle class and education” with a representative sample of 2,003 French people aged 18 and above. Quota sampling (respondents’ gender, age and occupation) was used to ensure the sample was representative, following stratification by region and conurbation category. The interviews were conducted by online self-completed questionnaire between 7 and 10 October 2014. This survey is an extension of our previous survey on the middle class conducted in 2010.

This survey supported and provided data for the paper Pour une complémentaire éducation : l’école des classes moyennes [The case for supplemental education insurance: middle class schooling], co-written by Erwan Le Noan and Dominique Reynié.

The complete results are available in 24 languages on data.fondapol.org

fondapol.org
Values of Ile-de-France residents (October 2013)

This paper written by Guénaelle Gault, head of the “opinion strategies” department, TNS Sofres, offers the main results of the survey “the values of the Ile-de-France residents” conducted by the Fondation pour l’innovation politique et la Fondation Jean Jaurès. This survey was carried out in parallel of a seminar: “Ile-de-France: a unique region?” organized on 7 October 2013.

Présidoscopie (2012)

With the next presidential elections in perspective, the Fondation pour l’innovation politique has launched a vast opinion survey programme. The main results of these surveys are published on our website. The studies were carried out by the Ipsos institute on the basis of an initial panel composed of 6,000 electors aged 18 and over. This cycle of studies is based on the recurrent measurement of the voting intentions in order to spot the changes during the campaign and understand the reasons.

European sentiment among the French (May 2011)

This survey was conducted by TNS Sofres for the seminar “Do you like Europe?” organized on 9 May 2011 by the Fondation pour l’innovation politique and the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. Although the French expressed reluctance with regard to governance and the daily effects of the euro, the vast majority supports the idea that a unified Europe is stronger in the face of the challenges posed by globalization. In this way, they link the European Union to peace and solidarity.

The complete results are available in 24 languages on data.fondapol.org
“The French Middle Class” (November 2010)

The middle class is often portrayed as being overlooked by government policies – a paradoxical finding, considering that two-thirds of the French people claim to belong to this category. To shed more light on this issue, the Fondation pour l’innovation politique decided to conduct a particularly ambitious survey based on a sample of 2,000 people. The results of this survey, carried out jointly with Ifop, were presented on 18 November 2010 during the symposium “What are the aspirations of today’s middle class?” This endeavour significantly contributed to a more comprehensive understanding and insightful analysis of this social category.

The complete results are available in 24 languages on data.fondapol.org

The French and the movement against pension reform (An assessment as of 2-4 November 2010)

A few days after the French Parliament adopted the pension reform bill, the Fondation pour l’innovation politique published an exclusive survey on how the French relate to this reform and to the social unrest which it produced. This survey turned out to be particularly enlightening: despite the demonstrations, the French were still in favour of the government’s plan to postpone the legal retirement age from 60 to 62. Conversely, the opposition movement had lost the support of the working class. The Socialist Party, on the other hand, seemed to be viewed by the public as an anti-establishment stakeholder.

The French and pension reform (June 2010)

This survey shows the attitudes of the French towards the pension reform put forward by the government of Nicolas Sarkozy. Deeply divided about the proposed increase in the legal retirement age, the French are split along classic left-right lines and are having trouble achieving a national consensus.

The complete results are available in 24 languages on data.fondapol.org
The image of the self-employed people [June 2010]

To accompany the symposium on the self-employed revolution, the Fondation organized a survey with TNS Sofres on the perception of the self-employed scheme in France. The survey revealed that the French have become very familiar with this new status and have a largely positive opinion of it. This can be explained by the values of independence and autonomy linked with the status, but also by the response it provides to the issues of unemployment and consumer power.

Greek crisis: Budget austerity gauged by its political acceptability (May 2010)

Though Europe has so far withstood the financial crisis, a lack of budget rigour is apparent in too many EU countries, causing the rise of debt and deficit. Despite disagreements and procrastination, European leaders and the IMF have taken measures considered appropriate to deal with this situation. The implementation of programmes designed to restore government finances are a key part of this concerted response. By their nature, such programmes will only bear fruit over time, and their success will depend on the levels of tolerance the populations concerned will show. The consequences of such policies will inevitably be negative if people are not behind them.

The complete results are available in 24 languages on data.fondapol.org

Europe, the Greek crisis and us (March 2010)

In March 2010, Fondapol conducted a pan-European public opinion survey on the Greek crisis, and, more broadly, government finances within the EU. The survey gathered and analyzed the views of representative groups of the French, German, British, Italian and Spanish populations.

The French and public debt - [January 2010]

This survey revealed that the issue of public finances and more specifically debt, was now one of the main concerns of the French, with a large majority stating they are concerned about the growth of the government deficit, in a moral rather than financial context.

The complete results are available in 24 languages on data.fondapol.org

The French between the presidential election and parliamentary elections

This survey conducted by IFOP on behalf of the Fondation pour l’innovation politique was conducted with a sample of 3,002 individuals representative of the French population aged 18 and above. 2,802 registered voters were questioned.

The interviews were conducted by an online self-administered questionnaire between 29 and 31 May 2017.
The French and their perceptions of the presidential campaign

How do French people view the presidential election campaign? What is their opinion of the media’s role and the number of candidates in this campaign? To what extent does this affect their choices in the presidential election?

Harris Interactive was commissioned to conduct this survey. The questionnaire was administered online between 11 and 12 April 2017 with a sample of 1,913 individuals representative of French people aged 18 and above selected by quota sampling based on interviewees’ gender, age, socio-economic category and region.

How many candidates for a debate?

How did the French react to a debate among 5 candidates for the 2017 presidential election prior to the first round of voting?

Harris Interactive was commissioned to conduct this survey. The questionnaire was administered online between 17 and 18 March 2017 with a sample of 1,122 individuals representative of French people aged 18 and above selected by quota sampling based on interviewees’ gender, age, socio-economic category and region.

What Next for Democracy?

A survey conducted by Ipsos in 26 countries with representative samples of the population aged 18 and above in each country. A total of 22,041 individuals were surveyed.

The survey took place between 15 February and 9 March 2017 based on the following quotas:

- Austria (1,004), Belgium (1,004), Bulgaria (600), Croatia (503), the Czech Republic (1,003), Denmark (600), Estonia (500), Finland (603), France (1,001), Germany (1,004), Greece (1,000), Hungary (1,000), Italy (1,001), Latvia (501), Lithuania (500), the Netherlands (1,002), Norway (602), Poland (1,002), Portugal (1,000), Romania (1,001), Slovakia (601), Spain (1,000), Sweden (1,002), Switzerland (1,002), the United Kingdom (1,003) and the United States (1,002).

Participation and voting drivers in the French Socialist Party primaries – Wave 2

This survey conducted by IFOP on behalf of the Fondation pour l’innovation politique was conducted with a sample of 6,951 individuals representative of the French population aged 18 and above. Two voter profiles were isolated within this sample:

- Uncertain voters (9%) who stated they might vote in the primary organised by the Parti Socialiste,
- Voters who stated they would definitely vote (6%).

Quota sampling (respondents’ gender, age, occupation and educational level) was used to ensure the sample was representative, following stratification by region and conurbation category.

The interviews were conducted using a self-administered online questionnaire between 12 and 16 January 2017.
July 2016
Discussion of the book:
*France IS the solution*, by Frédéric Salat-Baroux
With Dominique Reynié

June 2016
Discussion of the book:
*The transhumanist revolution*, by Luc Ferry
With Elisabeth de Castex and Dominique Reynié

May 2016
Discussion of the book:
*Fossil twilight*, by Geneviève Férone-Creuzet
With Dominique Reynié

April 2015
Discussion of the book:
*The saboteurs*, by Éric Le Boucher
With Erwan Le Noan, Laurence Parisot and Dominique Reynié

Mars 2015
Discussion of two books:
*Marine: A navy blue trap*, by Laurence Parisot and Rose Lapresle
*Marine Le Pen in her own words*, by Cécile Aldug and Stéphane Wahnich
With Erwan Le Noan and Dominique Reynié
Discussions (on fondapol.org)

January 2015
Discussion of the book: *Eradicating hepatitis C in France: what public strategies should be adopted?*, by Nicolas Bouzou and Christophe Marques. With Anne Degraix, Daniel Dhumeaux and Dominique Reynié

November 2014

October 2014
Discussion of two books: *GMOs, the political issue*, by Marcel Kuntz; *They have lost their minds*, by Jean de Kervasdoué. With Yvette Dattée, Marc Fellous and Dominique Reynié

December 2014

July 2014
Discussion of two books: *Eradicating hepatitis C in France: what public strategies should be adopted?*, by Nicolas Bouzou and Christophe Marques. With Anne Degraix, Daniel Dhumeaux and Dominique Reynié
June 2014
Discussion of the book: *The democratic spirit of laws*, by Dominique Schnapper
With Gérard Grunberg, Jean-Philippe Moinet and Dominique Reynié

March 2014
Discussion of the book: *The law and the prophets*, by Gérard Grunberg
With Jean-Philippe Moinet and Dominique Reynié

January 2014
Discussion of the book: *Has Europe been removed from history?*,
by Jean-Pierre Chevènement
With Dominique Reynié

July 2013
Debate: *The type of politics we need. Should we democratize or improve the ethics of political life?*,
With Anaïs Allemand, Dominique Reynié and a team of interns

June 2013
Debate: *Screen culture: have our lives changed?*,
With Jean-Sébastien Ferjou, Dominique Reynié and Benoit Thieulin
December 2012
Discussion of the book: 
The merging of the Right, by Florence Haegel
With Alain Auffray and Dominique Reynié

January 2013
Debate on the theme: 
Competitiveness: What should we avoid doing to help our businesses?,
With Anaïs Allemand, Aldo Cardoso, Natalie de Chalus, Nicolas Goetzmann, Dominique Reynié and Robin Rivaton

February 2013
Discussion of the book:
1.2 billion cars, 7 billion humans: Is coexistence possible?,
by Jean-Pierre Corniou and Marine Corniou
With Anne-Marie Idrac and Dominique Reynié

May 2013
Discussion of the book:
Should we be afraid of China? Chinese communism and the West, by Thi Minh-Hoang Ngo
With Anaïs Allemand, Dominique Reynié and Christophe de Voogd

fondapol.org
November 2012
Discussion of the book: *Philanthropic hope*, by Sandrine L’Herminier
With Virginie Seghers, Dominique Reynié and Francis Charhon, author of *Philanthropy: entrepreneurs in solidarity*

October 2012
Discussion of the book: *The French denial*, by Sophie Pedder
With Geoffroy Clavel and Dominique Reynié

April 2012
Discussion of the book: *Marianne’s choice*, by Pascal Perrineau
With Jean-Sébastien Ferjou and Dominique Reynié

March 2012
Discussion of two books by Gilles Kepel: *Suburbs of the Republic* and *Ninety-three*, (Éditions Gallimard)
Discussants: Huê Trinh Nguyên, Dominique Reynié and Anasthasie Tudieshe

January 2012
Discussion of the book: *The passage to Europe*, by Luuk Van Middelaar
With Jean-Louis Bourlanges, Marcel Gauchet, Dominique Reynié and Christophe de Voogd
Symposiums

The center-right primary: who will vote? – 15 November 2016

A few days before the first round of the center-right primary, the Fondation pour l’innovation politique organized an evening to present the results of the second phase of its exclusive survey at the Maison des Polytechniciens in Paris’ 7th arrondissement.

Symposium on Values of Islam, republic and citizenship 14 June 2015

In January 2015, The Fondation pour l’innovation politique started publishing a series of texts entitled “Values of Islam”. To expand the discussion, the Fondation organized a day of debates on 14 June 2015 on the theme Values of Islam, republic and citizenship. The authors of the series were present, along with many participants.

Symposium on Memories in years to come — 21 January 2015

On Thursday the 21st of January 2015, The Fondation pour l’innovation politique and the Foundation for the Memory of the Shoah presented Mémoires à venir, the exclusive study on the events of the 20th century.

We are progress! — 16 November 2013

The Fondation pour l’innovation politique organized a one-off event in November 2013. For 24 hours non-stop, more than 170 people spoke on stage. Through their stories, they showed what is possible when we decide to trust one another and tap this immense potential for innovation, the source for social and human progress.
Symposium with the Fondation Jean-Jaurès - Ile-de-France: a unique region? A portrait of Ile-de-France residents in their region — Monday 7 October 2013

Backed by the regional council for Ile-de-France and in partnership with Le Parisien, the Fondation pour l’innovation politique and the Fondation Jean-Jaurès organized a symposium on the values of people from the Ile-de-France region. What territorial divides exist in Ile-de-France? Is the Ile-de-France a special case?

This symposium which took place on 7 October 2013 in the Hémicycle building of the Ile-de-France regional council focused on an exclusive poll entitled “Valeurs des Franciliens” [Values of Ile-de-France Residents] conducted by TNS Sofres.

Where is my mind? Alzheimer’s disease, dependency and vulnerability — 20 September 2011

This symposium brought together highly competent specialists to discuss possible remedies and solutions to the situations of dependency and vulnerability requiring different expressions of our solidarity.

Web conference Small 2.0 is beautiful — 23 June 2011

The aim of this web conference was to determine whether companies could transform to consolidate their growth in the 2.0 era.

Community life
17 May 2011

In this event, the Fondation sought to remind people that social cohesion is also dependent on mutual and consensual obligations. It is important to help future generations become autonomous, to help the elderly and to work in a cooperative context to create more social cohesion.
In God we trust
23 May 2011

Organized in May 2011 at the Collège des Bernardins, this conference addressed the influence of religion on businesses and on financial rules. It featured the release of two notes, one on the Christian origins of corporate social responsibility, the second on Islamic finance.

Do you like Europe?
9 May 2011

On 9 May, on Europe Day, Fondapol hosted a conference attended by the Minister for European Affairs. It featured the release of a major survey on the relationship between the French and Europe.

Caution on principle?
12 April 2011

Organized jointly with Fondation Jean Jaurès on 12 April 2011, this conference aimed to show the two foundations’ perspectives on this issue and has been accompanied by the release of two notes, one published jointly with Fondation Jean Jaurès.

Symposium on "Water Policy"
2 March 2011

This symposium was part of an ongoing series of papers published on the subject of water. A day-long debate included four round tables to allow the authors of these papers to discuss water policy. Speakers have reviewed France’s role in hydraulic production, water management, the quality vs. quantity dilemma as well as the issues of water rights and socially oriented pricing.
Le statut de la liberté
La révolution auto-entrepreneur
le 22 juin 2010
Pavillon Cambon-Capucines
46, rue Cambon
75001 Paris

Inscription obligatoire par retour du coupon réponse ou aux coordonnées « Contact inscriptions » ci-dessous.

Pour des raisons de sécurité, la confirmation qui vous sera envoyée à la suite de votre inscription vous sera demandée à l’entrée.

Contact inscriptions
Fondation pour l’innovation politique
11, rue de Grenelle - 75007 Paris
Inscription en ligne : www.fondapol.org
E-mail : inscription@fondapol.org
Tél. : 01 47 53 67 00

Lieu du colloque :
Pavillon Cambon-Capucines
46, rue Cambon - 75001 Paris
M° : Madeleine, Opéra
Bus : 24, 42, 52, 84, 94
Parkings publics : Parking Vendôme, Parking Madeleine-Tronchet


Meritocracy against discrimination
31 March 2010

This colloquium-debate was organised with students of the Saint-Denis IUT, in partnership with the Movement for an Active Citizenship, the Fondation pour l’innovation politique and “Génériques”, and with the support of the ACSÉ (Agence pour la cohésion sociale et l’égalité des chances).

Remembering communism: A new era
4, 5 and 6 November 2009

After the euphoria of the fall of the Berlin Wall, many thought that democracy and the market economy would eventually win the day by attracting the support of those who had been deprived of them. The world has changed since then: Germany has reunified; the former ‘People’s Republics’ and the Baltic states have joined the European Union and benefitted from a sometimes halting return to the rule of law. However, we are far from acknowledging and officially condemning the criminal nature of communist regimes. What role and place does this ideology have in our collective, national, and European memories, our political systems, and our intellectual debates? This symposium, organized in association with the Fondation Robert Schuman, brings together historians, major witnesses such as Robert Hue, and international relations experts who, like former Foreign Relations minister Hubert Védrine, have enriched the discourse around the memory of communism and what remains of it.

Fostering green growth
22 October 2009

What policies should be implemented to ensure that France enjoys the full benefits of new growth? What is at stake industrially with green growth in France? Where do citizen-consumers stand in this respect? We looked at these questions during our conference entitled “Greening economic growth.”
Videos on women’s right to vote (1944-2014)

To mark the 70th anniversary of women gaining the right to vote, we presented a major commemorative research project. In the summer of 2009, Fondation members travelled all over France to get the accounts of 18 women who were among the first female voters in 1945. The memories of these citizens clearly demonstrate how big a change this historic moment was, not only for women but for democracy in our country. The gradual institution of universal suffrage is a vital part of our history and its path is marked by progressive advances.

Remembering communism (November 2009)

They come from Poland, Latvia, Bulgaria or Slovenia. They are 40, 60 years-old or more; some left before 1989, others moved abroad just after the Wall fell. In twelve filmed interviews, they share their personal memories of life under communism with us. This series of videos ends with a testimony on West Berlin, from the time when the city was stuck between two walls.
"Anthropotechnie"

Additionally, reflecting the Foundation’s editorial policy, our blog Anthropotechnie aims to explore new avenues prompted by human enhancement, reproductive cloning, human/machine hybridization, genetic engineering and germline manipulation. It contributes to thinking and debate on transhumanism. Anthropotechnie offers articles tackling ethical, philosophical and political issues associated with the expansion of technological innovations in the fields of enhancement of human bodies and abilities.

"Trop libre" [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 (formerly "Politique 2.0" [Politics 2.0]).

Our Data

data.fondapol

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.
Freedom has ideas – 4 February, 2017

The first installment of “Freedom has ideas”, a travelling series of interactive conferences in cities throughout France, was held in Reims on Saturday, 4 February from 9:30 – 5:00. The project brings together up to 16 think tanks and non-profits that seek to develop and spread ideas of freedom and encourage real entrepreneurship in all areas.

The importance of healthcare
21 February 2017

Despite healthcare and social protection issues ranking high on public concerns for the French people, these topics do not come up, or only very rarely, during the presidential debates. The French federation of health insurance companies, Mutualité Française, in partnership with the Fondation pour l’innovation politique, the Fondation Jean-Jaurès and Terra Nova, are launching PlacedelaSanté.fr to bring them back to the forefront.

The purpose of this collaborative website is to explore what is at stake, to gain insight into healthcare and social protection proposals promoted by the different candidates and challenge them. This open website will allow all visitors to contribute by posting their comments or their own columns or by addressing their concerns to presidential candidates.

Research seminar: State, religion, secularism: new forms of fundamentalism.

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.

The surge: Democracies face their enemies. Islamism and populist recovery
4 April 2016

The AJC Europe, Fondation pour l’innovation politique, Fondation Jean Jaurès, the Wilfried Martens Center, Association Française des Victimes du Terrorisme and Lab’AFEV (Association de la Fondation Etudiante pour la Ville) organized an event entitled “The Surge” on Monday 4 April 2016.
Les restos du cœur
30 years after Coluche’s “little idea”, more commitment
26 September 2015

On 26 September 1985 Coluche launched his “small idea” with an appeal for public generosity and solidarity. Thirty years later, the Restos du Coeur food aid charity is still here: almost 70 000 volunteers commit daily to the service of those in need. Its operations have steadily expanded so that now the organization caters for over one million people per year. The association provides them with food aid as well as all the means to reintegrate into society. The Fondation Jean Jaurès and the Fondation pour l’innovation politique joined forces, with the Restaurants du Coeur, to organize a seminar on 26 September 2015 in Paris to reflect on the past thirty years during which the face of solidarity has changed and to look to the future.

Along with the Fondation Jean-Jaurès, the Fondation pour l’innovation politique sponsors certain events dealing with “the life of ideas?”:

- Partner of Political Book Day, with the National Assembly
- Partner of Geopolitics book Day, with the Ministry of Defence
- Partner of Economic Book Day, with the Ministry of Finance
- Partner of the Award for best financial article 2013, with the Bank of France

Partner and co-organizer of the Forum of think tanks and political foundations

French think tanks met on three occasions, spurred by the Fondation pour l’innovation politique. Various organizations took part in these original debate sessions on the issues that France, Europe and the world are facing today. The financial crisis, public deficit, European integration, food safety and climate change are some of the issues that have been discussed over those sessions.
Laws of primaries past and future
By François Bazin – June 2015

In France, the left invented primaries and the Socialist Party’s model of 2011 which led smoothly to the nomination of a future president still stands as the most complete system. The UMP party has not sought to update the rules. Beyond any political divisions, should we therefore conclude that, faced with the same barriers and issues, the mainstream parties are limited to the same choices? Or should we even take the view that these same choices have the same impact on the participants in this competition? The exercise that allowed François Hollande to be nominated as the Socialist Party candidate was an experiment. Through it, we nevertheless note a deep rift between what had been planned and what actually occurred, both in terms of the internal campaign and the resulting system of governance. Dream primary, real primary? Initial primary, permanent primary? This method of selection is based on rather simple laws, the most fundamental of which is numbers. It is not possible to have a successful primary without the most extensive mobilisation. However, this mass effect disrupts the way parties are organised, the staging of rival ambitions and, in a way, the resulting balance of power within the executive. As such, primaries are helping define the new face of the 5th Republic. They celebrate the final intrusion of cultural liberalism in a system based on the promotion of authority.

This paper is written by François Bazin, a freelance journalist who runs blog lirelasuite-francoisbazin.fr.

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.
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 entailed interviewing all seven candidates. Interviews have been conducted jointly by teams from Le Parisien / Aujourd’hui en France and the Fondation pour l’innovation politique.

Each candidate has been given the opportunity to outline their vision for our country, list their goals and explain how they intend to achieve them.

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

In subsequent days, the videos were streamed on the Le Parisien / Aujourd’hui en France and Fondation pour l’innovation politique websites.
**Qui en 2017?** is a simulator designed by the Fondation pour l’innovation politique enabling users to give each candidate in the first round of the presidential election a score either predicted by themselves or taken from a poll. This gives them the two remaining candidates in the second round. Users can then pick a winner by predicting how people who voted for candidates eliminated in the first round will behave and how their votes will be distributed. The simulator results can then be shared on social media or by e-mail.
PROMOTING EMPLOYMENT – SUBROGATING TAX CREDITS FOR PERSONAL SERVICES
By Bruno Despujol, Dominique Reynié, Olivier Peraldi – August 2017

The mechanism presented in this paper is aimed at reinvigorating personal services by allowing greater access to registered services. This would be achieved by eliminating the tax credit delay imposed on households by the current system. This delay in cash flow is preventing people from using such services, thus hampering the development of this sector, which could have a potentially considerable impact on jobs and growth. Through the assignment of receivables or contractual subrogation, techniques recommended in this paper, the mechanism would allow immediate funding from the banking sector without requiring any financial input from the government. A receivable would be generated each time personal services are used, which would be immediately claimable from a financial institution.

From a government perspective, the generation of receivables equalling the 50% tax credit would not change the current system of accounting for tax expenditure. Therefore, there is no impact on debt as defined in the Maastricht Treaty. From consumers’ perspective, the fact that the receivable is covered enables them to obtain immediate reimbursement. Consequently, this mechanism encourages greater demand for services from aid and personal services organisations, or from employees providing personal services through an intermediary. It is expected that 200,000 new jobs will be created in the first year of implementation.

Beyond its initial focus on the personal services sector, this paper promotes a method for reform. Its aim is to help foster a new political culture in which social society stakeholders and, in particular, businesses are closely involved in public decision-making. This method relies on jointly identifying what constitutes the general interest.

This paper is written by Bruno Despujol, Partner in the Travel & Leisure practice of Oliver Wyman, Olivier Peraldi, General Manager of the French Federation of Services to Individuals (FESP), and Dominique Reynié, Executive Director of the Fondation pour l’innovation politique.
EMPLOYMENT MARKET: THE CASE FOR REFORM

By Faïçal Hafied – July 2017

This paper aims to revive and develop arguments submitted for discussion and consultation within the scope of French labour market reform. It looks at two main themes:

– One is focused on increased labour market flexibility with potential solutions to counter the two-tier labour market, for example by implementing a single employment contract with more flexible conditions of dismissal (severance conditions included ex ante in contracts, a cap on severance pay, extended grounds for redundancy, etc.), overtaxation of fixed-term contacts [introducing a system of quotas for fixed term contracts] or introducing a ‘casual employment contract’. The issue of conditions of eligibility for unemployment insurance is also raised and the most appropriate incentives are assessed in view of available research on the topic (a ‘negative tax’ system conditional on accepting low-paid jobs, a cap on income substitute benefits that is lower than working income, greater responsibilities for Job Centre advisers in applying penalties relating to claimants’ job-seeking efforts, reduction of the income replacement ratio). Finally, the paper pleads the case for simplifying systems alleviating social security contributions for workers earning the French minimum wage (SMIC).

– The second theme is focused on securing careers, with an emphasis on transferring a budget provision to subsidised jobs in the commercial sector in which beneficiaries reintegrate most effectively in the workforce. Potential solutions aimed at improving vocational training are also addressed. These entail giving tighter control over training provision to regional authorities and an organisation responsible for programme content and certification. Careers guidance could also be improved by providing clearer information on job opportunities when baccalaureate candidates are submitting their options or when candidates are applying for admission onto an equivalent qualification through the post-baccalaureate platform (APB). This paper also supports the introduction of ‘personal training accounts’ (CPF) to form the basis of vocational training. The system would be supported by increased contributions from companies. It would moreover be nationalised, with URSSAFs [French social security agencies] taking responsibility for collection and the Caisse des Dépôts [Deposits and Consignments Fund] taking charge of payment for training. Furthermore, the paper urges adjustments to the way unemployment insurance is funded and the introduction of a ‘no claims’ account for all companies based on the American ‘experience rating’ model that encourages companies laying off staff to bear the associated costs for the local authority, since unemployment is a negative externality. Further development of the CPA [a ‘personal work account’ created to help people adapt to changes in their careers] is also proposed to make entitlements more universal, portable and fungible.

This paper is written by Faïçal Hafied, an essayist, specialist in growth and innovation financing, author of Super Croissance, La stagnation séculaire n’aura pas lieu (FYP éditions, 2017) and Introduction au capital-risque. Un levier pour le financement de l’innovation (Revue Banque, 2017).
NOTRE-DAME-DES-LANDES: GOVERNMENT, LAW AND DEMOCRACY IMPEDED
By Bruno Hug de Larauze – May 2017

The relocation of Nantes Atlantique Airport to Notre-Dame-des-Landes has become a symbol of the numerous obstacles facing major development projects in France. This particular project is in fact restrained in its scope and was devised based on a long and meticulously prepared decision-making process. No other infrastructure project has been so well researched, analysed and assessed. It was even ultimately approved by a democratic vote. However, although the official opening was scheduled for 2017, construction has still not begun on Grand Ouest Airport. It should have been possible to carry out the project coolly and rationally. However, since the site has been illegally occupied for several years, the government has been unable to implement public decisions that were made following a long period of expert assessment and consultation. How have we reached a situation where an economic development project has been blocked for decades? This will do doubt be one of the first issues the new French president and his government will have to address. A decision to start work on an authorised site would show his determination to mark his presidency with some much-needed economic and political proactivity.

This paper is written by Bruno Hug de Larauze, Chief Executive of the IDEA Groupe and Chairman of the Club des Trente and Ouest Logistique.

MEASURING AND REDUCING GOVERNMENT DEBT
By Jean-Marc Daniel – April 2017

One of the problems facing economists is the need to agree on the definition of the words they use, and once this definition is established, translate it into numbers. If concepts’ definitions are imperceptibly changed, this affects analytical results, thus reorientating our interpretation of reality and changing economic policy requirements. Government debt is no exception to this rule. It is striking to note that due to EU commitments, this debt has become more than just an economic issue and has assumed a political dimension. EU member states have agreed on a definition of debt, the so-called ‘debt as defined by Maastricht’, which is now used everywhere, including in non-EU member states. However, this definition has been criticised for being either too general or too limited and ultimately for concealing the extent of governments’ deteriorating financial circumstances.

This paper aims to review the current situation in France based on the notion of debt as defined by Maastricht. It then goes on to examine how different evaluations and an alternative definition of parameters to those presented in the Treaty of Maastricht may shed new light on the country’s circumstances. The paper concludes that while a detailed analysis of the tool used to measure debt is important, it is outweighed by the economic reality, which reveals the need to balance the national books as quickly as possible.

This paper is written by Jean-Marc Daniel, Professor at ESCP Europe and columnist in the French daily newspaper Les Échos.
IMPROVING CO-DETERMINATION THROUGH FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE
By Julien Damon – April 2017

Nowadays, co-determination is a popular topic in public debate. While some people suggest getting rid of it, others seek to clarify, and where necessary, improve it. Although it affects the majority of people living in France, most have little involvement with it. Admittedly, the subject is far from crystal clear. The term ‘co-determination’ covers policy areas with very different sets of challenges (social security, supplementary social protection, vocational training, housing policy, etc.). Although it would be impossible and unlawful to suddenly eliminate everything that co-determination embodies and implies, it is important to improve a set of mechanisms so that French people can democratically regain control of their social protection.

Co-determination is a source of intrigue, interest and concern. It is intriguing due to its<formally>complex procedures and processes. It is interesting (or should be interesting) as it is central to the French social model. Finally it is cause for concern because its relative lack of clarity and legitimacy suggest a need for reform, at least in terms of its financial aspects.

This paper provides a reminder of certain fundamental principles and urges trade unions, employee representative bodies and employers’ bodies to become involved in a better delineated form of co-determination that is less dependent on public finances. A brand of co-determination drip-fed with taxes, social security contributions and subsidies corrupts both the ideal and everyday reality of social democracy. In contrast, its efficiency and splendour is bestowed by a version of co-determination based on commitment, conviction and an adjusted scope. Co-determination, which emerged from the 20th century economy and compromises, must now reinvent itself for the 21st century [especially in terms of its relationship with government] and review its funding methods [especially with respect to public finances]. This paper advocates absolute transparency, total independence and optimised governance. Its aim is to substantially reform co-determination rather than merely proposing cosmetic changes or, wrongfully, opposing it.

This paper is written by Julien Damon, Associate Professor at Sciences Po and member of the Fondapol Scientific and Evaluation Board.
TRAINING MORE PEOPLE MORE EFFECTIVELY – THE CHALLENGE OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING

By Olivier Faron – April 2017

Vocational training presents a formidable social and economic challenge. It constitutes an individual challenge for thousands of employees whose careers will increasingly undergo changes and a key collective challenge for the HR policies of companies for whom it is an essential driver of growth. However, circumstances vary widely among countries depending on company types, training courses, etc. Much depends on appropriate management of the triangle formed by workers, companies and training organisations. Digitisation processes have had a significant impact on how skills are transferred. The French Vocational Training, Employment and Social Democracy Act of 2014 marked a turning point introducing various obligations, a new distribution of roles, and greater involvement from the regions and Europe. The law notably created new tools including professional development advice, for guidance, and a personal training account, for tracking training hours. These two instruments have become pivotal to the new system, giving workers a central role in demand. In future, vocational training will need to meet quality requirements imposed both by opinion leaders and learners. At stake is the key issue of providing vocational training that limits employment inequality rather than giving insiders an even greater advantage.

This paper is written by Olivier Faron, General Administrator of the Conservatoire national des arts et métiers.

THE HOUSING SAVINGS ASSET SCHEME – RECONCILING MOBILITY AND OWNERSHIP

By Pierre-François Gouiffès – February 2017

At a time when the sharing economy revolution appears to be challenging the very concept of ownership and favouring use and experience, it is useful to provide a reminder of how home ownership is organised in France and whether this organisation limits or accentuates the two economic and societal ills of low residential mobility and increasing difficulties in terms of accession to ownership.

Ownership remains a key aspect of housing since it determines investment in a highly capitalistic sector. In France, it is distributed almost exclusively between couples and social and public landlords, who are also the focus of most transfers of ownership. All other forms of ownership or transfers (home reversion, rent-to-own, etc.) although uncommon are a rich source of innovation.

Any reform aimed at changing and modernising the way home ownership is organised must seek to increase residential and asset mobility. One major priority is to draw a clearer distinction between housing as a service and housing as an asset. This may make it easier for housing to be transformed during use by digital technology and new practices, while also enabling multiple use of the store of value that housing represents as an asset.
This note puts forward the idea of a housing savings asset (actif épargne logement or AEL), a legal and tax innovation aimed at providing an appropriate tool for modernisation. AEL would provide all French citizens with a generic right to own all or part of a share in a property and grant them legal and tax attributes for this share that are currently limited to a main residence, namely tax breaks for income from property and capital gains and protective rules on immunity from seizure. This entitlement to AEL will therefore enable gradual accession to ownership and promote residential and asset mobility.

This paper is written by Pierre-François Gouiffès, General Finance Inspector, former lecturer at Sciences Po, and author of Le logement en France [Housing in France] (Economica, 2017).

FROM SICKNESS INSURANCE TO HEALTH INSURANCE
Par Patrick Negaret – February 2017

The slow and inevitable decline of our health system requires strong, structural action addressing the causes of this situation. If we continue on our current path, this will lead to gradual erosion of sickness insurance cover and a regular increase in levies combined with a permanent deficit. Despite the availability of high-level care and a certain degree of routine care quality, the facts speak for themselves with people struggling to access care, often mediocre health outcomes, discontent among care institutions, health professionals and even insured parties, and recurrent waste.

In addition to the reforms required to address these manifold problems, action should be guided by the fact that the largest and most dynamic portion of health spending relates to chronic disease. It is possible to limit this trend, notably by altering individual behaviour. In terms of health, care forms only part of the picture and a proper health policy should not be limited to constant increases in spending on care. The approach taken with regard to sickness insurance should evolve beyond its traditional role of covering medical expenses, providing the individuals it is supposed to protect with the means of managing their health capital.

This was the intention of the Santé Active (Active Health) initiative introduced at the Local Sickness Insurance Fund (CPAM) for the Sarthe département from 1998 and subsequently rolled out at national level by the National Sickness Insurance Fund (CNAM) in 2011. However, this health service has mostly not been continued apart from the online coaching. Isn’t the real goal of the great public service that is sickness insurance to guarantee the health of our fellow citizens and not merely to cover the cost of care – to provide health insurance rather than sickness insurance?

This paper is written by Patrick Négaret, general manager of the Local Sickness Insurance Fund (CPAM) for the Yvelines département and designer of the Santé Active (Active Health) initiative for the National Sickness Fund for Employees (CNAMTS).
HOSPITALS – UNLEASHING INNOVATION
By Christophe Marques, Nicolas Bouzou – February 2017

The health sector has embarked on an age of radical innovation. Nascent medical disciplines such as telemedicine, big data, artificial intelligence, robotics and genomics, in which progress has been lightning fast, will propel the advent of more predictive, preventive, tailored and participative medicine. The system, which in the grip of real inertia, is therefore faced with the challenge of continual adaptation.

Impeded by an inflexible regulatory framework, unresponsive administration, cumbersome structures and limited financial resources, organisational and technological adaptations in the hospital sector are painfully slow. The issue of digital technology is a perfect example of this. While French society has entered the digital age without hesitation, hospitals are no fewer than fifteen years behind in this area.

In an environment of fast and radical technological progress, hospitals must show initiative, flexibility and responsiveness if they are to remain on the cutting edge and provide patients with the best possible care. In this paper, we offer three recommendations to help them achieve this:

– Launch an ambitious programme of simplification tailored to the health sector, notably including rapid and scalable adaptation of regulations, authorisation systems and regulated prices. In particular, lawmakers must be more responsive with regard to telehealth.

– Introduce new tools for funding innovation in hospitals, notably through private fundraising. We recommend trialling health impact bonds to that end.

– Set up incubators for health start-ups in hospitals. The aim here would be to bring promising and innovative new companies closer to their customers to help them develop products that are more appropriate to requirements and limitations in the field.

This paper is written by Christophe Marques, an economist with the consultancy firm Asterès responsible for health-related issues, under the supervision of Nicolas Bouzou, an economist and founder/manager of Asterès.
It is clear that innovation policy suffers from a lack of collective vision. Experts do not have the means of understanding current changes. They are therefore forced to examine the microeconomic mechanisms behind these changes, which do not simply boil down to the digitisation of companies, uberisation or collaborative systems. All these phenomena can be attributed to a single cause – the transformation of the economy itself.

Looking back at the last two hundred years, it is apparent that since Malthus, the economy has been increasingly associated with currency, whereas this conflation did not occur in antiquity. Today, the non-market economy is taking its revenge. After an initial foretaste provided by intangible assets, unpaid work, responsible consumption, and a need for socially and environmentally meaningful work, it has now revealed itself in all its diversity. Uber revealed how, in just a few months, star-rated human interaction could revolutionise the taxi market, which had been stagnant for the past sixty years. BlaBlaCar, AirBnB and Wikipedia show the power of civil society and the cooperative model it embodies. All these previously invisible resources are now measurable thanks to their digital media. We are seeing the emergence of a new economic continent that entrepreneurs are just starting to explore. As in the great Age of Discovery, un stinting support from the State will enable an organised and universally beneficial conquest of this new territory. An entrepreneurs’ republic must now be founded based on a project-based alliance between entrepreneurs and the State.

This paper is written by a collective of entrepreneurs led by Vincent Lorphelin, joint chairman of the Institut de l’iconomie and founder of Venture Patents.

Since 2013, small teams with expertise on digital technology led by determined public officials have breathed fresh life into the values of meaning, autonomy and responsibility, which are too often lacking in large organisations. With exceptionally limited funding, they have set up digital public services which are highly popular among users. Drawing comparisons with startups’ production methods and organisational structures, we have christened them ‘government startups’ despite the fact they are non-profit organisations with no aspiration to stock exchange listing.

A number of lessons can be learned from this experience for government reform as a whole. To ensure it does not remain confined to the realms of anecdote, decisions and organisational measures must be taken to roll it out and prompt genuine and far-reaching digital transformation within government. Such reform would not be expensive since 0.1% of each authority’s budget would suffice to set up a radical innovation incubator like beta.gouv.fr. It may galvanise a generation of civil service intrapreneurs and emancipate a host of contributors who will create thousands of simplified procedures easing the burden on millions of French people and enabling huge efficiency gains.

Whether we choose a digital exodus or endure uberisation, the desert crossing lies ahead. While an exodus of millions of employees deprived of meaningful roles is already under way, it is still possible for us to take a confident new path, which is even within our reach.

This paper is written by Henri Verdier, head of the interministerial directorate for digital technology and the government information and communication system (DINSIC), and Pierre Pezziardi, resident entrepreneur at DINSIC and government startup coordinator.
REVIEWING OUR TRADE POLICY

By Laurence Daziano – January 2017

At a time when protectionism is increasingly the focus of public debate in the United States and Europe, there can be no question that the French economy must open up to the world as this is vital to its growth. The election of Donald Trump as US president marks a return to protectionism in international trade. Indeed, the newly elected president is seeking to institute a trade policy based on the rejection of international agreements. This new American trade policy is likely to have serious repercussions for international trade.

In the European Union, trade policy, over which the EU has exclusive jurisdiction, is also being increasingly contested. This means that global trade is an even more critical factor in France’s influence and standing in the world through major multilateral negotiations. Our country must once again play a key role in this process despite its handicaps including a structurally high trade deficit and industrial decline. In parallel, the structure of global trade has changed significantly, shifting developed countries’ growth areas to emerging countries, in which we must make substantial investments.

These circumstances demand an overhaul of French trade policy with renewed ambition and vision rather than technical measures. This paper aims to set out a coherent and ambitious package of reforms focused on reviewing our trade policy and once again playing a key role in the new global economy.

This paper is written by Laurence Daziano, an economics lecturer at Sciences Po and member of the Fondation pour l’innovation politique Scientific and Evaluation Committee. She is a specialist in emerging countries and author of the book Les Pays émergents, approche géo-économique [Emerging countries: a geoeconomic approach] (Armand Colin, 2014).
Political discourse has never been so closely observed, analysed and checked. While it is true that the Web significantly increases the volume of information we receive every day and attracts data of variable degrees of authenticity, it also makes facts easier to check. New technologies tending towards automated fact-checking and real-time verification are shaping our relationship with information and political discourse.

They have reinvented the task of fact-checking, which is fundamental to the methods applied by journalists. Faced with a surge in fake news and misinformation on social media, the very process of fact-checking is itself seeking legitimacy. Thanks to big data and open data, data processing is now faster, which has revolutionised fact-checking. Data journalism algorithms and collaborative fact-checking software is affecting the production and use of information while also encouraging people to exercise their civic rights. However, critics of fact-checking claim that these tools are defective and biased due to their funding or connections with organisations that allegedly orient their results. Although there is certainly room for improvement, fact-checking is a necessity whose chief benefit may be to re-educate citizens on the media and political discourse in the digital era. And would it be such a bad thing if fact-checking, originally touted as the solution to the crisis of trust and legitimacy affecting politics and the media, merely entailed a return to accurate information enabled by innovation?

This paper is written by Farid Gueham, a public sector consultant and Fondation pour l'innovation politique contributor on digital technology and innovation.
Just how omnipotent will GAFA become in terms of accessing and processing our personal data? The convenience of voluntary servitude comes at a price – the exposure of our habits, purchasing and health.

Since the Wikileaks revelations, the commodity of data has become a resource coveted and envied by governments and companies. A new ecosystem has sprung up in response to the unbridled race for this prized commodity pitting the ‘circles’ of citizen, government and corporate sovereignty against one other. Is anyone capable of imparting a message of individual freedom without hitting a wall of powerful multinationals?

At a time when the European Union is refining its data protection policy, the rules of a fledgling system of governance are being shaped every day by a new balance of power. The issue of personal data protection, a fundamental right guaranteed by Article 8 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, both in and outside of European territory, has refocused attention on the urgent need to define an international framework of sovereignties.

With the European Commission’s recognition of the Privacy Shield on 12 July 2016 and the Safe Harbour framework pledging equivalent protection of data outside the European area, a new system is emerging in a fierce and competitive environment reflecting the sudden yet necessary realisation that the age of the Internet with its innate freedoms has come to an end.

This paper is written by Farid Gueham, a public sector consultant and Fondation pour l’innovation politique contributor on digital technology and innovation.
ANTISEMITIC VIOLENCE IN EUROPE 2005-2015
By Johannes Due Enstad – September 2017

How frequently are violent antisemitic acts taking place in Europe at present and what are the observable trends? To what extent are members of the Jewish community exposed in various countries? Who are the perpetrators of these crimes?

It is clearly essential to answer these questions as accurately as possible in order to effectively tackle antisemitism in general and violent antisemitism in particular.

The work presented in this paper reflects an attempt to draw an initial comparison between levels of antisemitic violence in various countries by combining data regarding incidents based on police reports with the results of a survey on antisemitism conducted in 2012 by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA). While a preliminary analysis was possible based on a sample of seven countries (Denmark, France, Germany, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United Kingdom), comparative research drew largely on data from four countries on the panel (France, Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom). Jews’ exposure to antisemitic violence appears to be highest in France.

The available data show that in western Europe, the perpetrators of violent antisemitic acts are mainly individuals from Muslim backgrounds, while in Russia, far-right activists are chiefly responsible.

The results presented in this study mark an initial contribution to a thorough examination of violent antisemitism in European countries. This work reveals a need for shared indicators. It is essential that we develop a tool to accurately gauge antisemitism if we are to effectively tackle this formidable prejudice that is capable of prompting violent and even murderous behaviour.

This study is written by Johannes Due Enstad from the Department of Literature, Regional Studies and European Languages at the University of Oslo. Centre for Research on Extremism (C-REX), University of Oslo.
It is clear that antisemitism is making a resurgence in France. However, too many people still do not perceive this reality. The return or reaffirmation of hostile prejudice in general and antisemitism in particular is one of the most striking indicators of the crisis affecting our democracies. Although antisemitism is a typically and fundamentally far-right obsession, it is not limited to this political faction. A variety of paths lead to antisemitism. In the 2000s, a ‘new form of antisemitism’ emerged in parts of the immigrant community comprising those with Muslim backgrounds.

It is therefore once again necessary to observe, measure and examine these prejudices. This study seeks to understand how people who describe themselves as Muslim or as having a Muslim background formulate their perceptions of Jews. Based on a series of qualitative interviews conducted by IFOP, we identified a need to study belief systems that lead to or are at least combined with the expression of antisemitic prejudice.

This survey was conducted in partnership with the AJC (American Jewish Committee).

Three authors commented on the verbatims from this survey: Medhi Ghouirgate, a lecturer in eastern and far-eastern studies at the Bordeaux-Montaigne University, Iannis Roder, a history and geography teacher in Saint-Denis (Seine-Saint-Denis) who trains teachers at the Mémorial de la Shoah and Dominique Schnapper, a sociologist, honorary member of the French Constitutional Council and director of the Museum of Jewish Art and History and the Paris Institute for Advanced Study.

It is prefaced by Dominique Reynié, Executive Director of the Fondation pour l’innovation politique, and Simone Rodan-Benzaquen, Director of AJC Paris/Europe.
GLOBAL PROBLEMS, ISLAMISM AND THE POPULIST RESPONSE – DEMOCRATIC EUROPE UNDER THREAT
By Pierre-Adrien Hanania, AJC- Fondapol - March 2017

There is no doubt that European integration is one of the most ambitious projects in modern history. Its sixtieth anniversary provides an opportunity to express just how much we owe it. War and tyranny, which have caused so much suffering for people and ravaged our continent, have not returned to European soil thanks to the Treaty of Rome. So what remains of the initial great ideal of an ever closer union, a collective march towards perpetual material and human progress, and a will to influence the future of the world, humanity and the planet?

Europe is on the ropes – assailed on all sides and held in a stranglehold by those who wish its disintegration or strive to bring about a thinly supported universal Brexit.

This note is written by Pierre-Adrien Hanania, a research executive for Le Sursaut.

PORN ADDICTION – A NEW SOCIAL CHALLENGE
By David Reynié – March 2017

Pornography continues to be a taboo subject. It would appear that a misplaced sense of propriety has excluded it from public debate. This mass phenomenon, which has taken on colossal proportions in the Internet society, is now a major issue, which has numerous ramifications and unexpected effects.

The aim of this study is to reveal the fundamental problem raised by the consumption of pornographic content available via high-speed Internet and offer a solution to check its negative effects on people’s relationships with themselves and others.

A growing body of scientific evidence has established that problems experienced by individuals in their private lives are growing in number and intensity. The documentation furthermore shows a link between these problems and consumption of online pornographic material. Based on this research, this paper condemns ‘porn’ as a cause of disastrous emotional and neurological conditioning that affects most users without them realising it.
Porn is a mass-market product. Given the scale of the phenomenon, it is not appropriate to maintain an embarrassed silence with regard to this type of content. In recent years, there has been increasing concern over the effects of regular exposure to pornographic content. What had once been the prerogative of religious organisations has now become a matter of public interest. Anti-porn movements are beginning to emerge, mainly in the form of online forums, based on the experience and accounts of users who are able to gauge the devastating effects of pornography on their mental well-being and sexuality.

Finally, it is striking that the controversy surrounding porn is already widely discussed and documented across the Atlantic while it is virtually absent from French public debate. This paper seeks to encourage discussion on this topic.

It is written by David Reynié, a film student at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA).
While media coverage of the crisis in the local press revealed the escalation of the crisis as the migrant population grew in Calais, the authors believe that it also helped accentuate and disseminate a certain sense of the authorities losing control of the situation. Now a symbol of the migrant crisis, Calais also appeared to become a playground for extreme factions with frequent tensions between pro-migrant No Border campaigners and identitarian activists to the great displeasure of local residents.

Finally, the authors present and analyse a detailed electoral map which tells us a lot about the National Front vote and how it has increased recently in Calais and neighbouring areas affected by the migrant crisis.

This paper 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.

REFORM – WHAT RHETORIC WILL CONVINCE PEOPLE?
By Christophe de Voogd – February 2017

Of all the various aspects of French exceptionalism, there is certainly one that is scarcely cause for celebration – France is the only major western democracy not to have reformed its welfare state. Like Jabba the Hutt in Star Wars, it has therefore grown ever more bloated to the point of crushing society under the burden of accumulated levies and standards, while sinking into impotence, paralysed by its own weight. However, a diagnosis of the situation and essential measures have been available for a good decade from reports, committees, expert opinions and recommendations. Moreover, they are the subject of broad consensus from the centre-left to the republican right.

So what are the causes of this enduring and paradoxical state of inaction? It can firstly be attributed to methodology, as demonstrated by Erwan Le Noan and Matthieu Montjotin in a previous Fondation pour l’innovation politique paper (Gouverner pour réformer : éléments de méthode [Governing to reform: methodological aspects], 2016), since the dominant political discourse in the media hampers education on reform. Admittedly, the public is currently more favourable to decisive change such as limiting public spending, allowing individuals greater freedom of initiative, and labour market and social protection reform. Opinion polls nevertheless reveal uncertain, changing and sometimes contradictory responses as if the desire for reform were counterbalanced by an equal degree of fear.

Overcoming this fear will be the main challenge in the next presidential election. Therefore, convincing rhetoric on reform must be developed as a matter of urgency before this crucial deadline. The most reliable yet also most widely forgotten lessons on political rhetoric, namely those regarding the art of presenting arguments on affairs of State, could be usefully harnessed to that end. The aim would firstly be to develop robust counter-rhetoric against very powerful conservative forces. A reforming stance could then be taken based on positivity and promise rather than punishment and sacrifice with consensual values of freedom and fairness at its heart. In accordance with free market instincts, interests would also clearly play a key role.

This paper is written by Christophe de Voogd, who holds a PhD in history and is an associate professor at Sciences Po. He is a member of the Fondation pour l’innovation politique Scientific and Evaluation Board.
In the majority voting system that characterises Fifth Republic elections, the nature of the second round has changed recently. With the political landscape now divided into three factions, the right-left contests so dominant between 1962 and 2012 (a period of 50 years!) are no longer a hard and fast rule or even the dominant pattern. In a situation where the far right Front National are winning the first rounds of elections, second round results can no longer be predicted from those of the first, whereas previously, they largely confirmed or even accentuated voters’ initial choices. In run-off elections, the cards are dealt out again.

The département elections of March 2015 were like a mini-rehearsal for a general election in which large numbers of voters for the Left voted for the Right in the second round in contests between the Right and the FN. And surprisingly, despite real hostility towards the socialist government, the majority of voters for the Right opted to vote for a left-wing alliance in second round contests between the Left and the FN. In the regional elections of December 2015, a sort of mini-rehearsal for the presidential election, the significant increase in participation between the first and second rounds was mainly prompted by a desire to vote against the Front National. Left-wing voters voted for political opponents such as Xavier Bertrand or even Christian Estrosi without making any objections. In a way, the amalgam between the UMP and Socialist Party christened ‘UMPS’ still exists, although it is now based mainly on a desire among voters for these two parties to take the most appropriate action to block the election of Front National representatives even if they are the clear winners in the first round. It is as if the famous glass ceiling preventing the party’s ultimate victory is being continually raised as it becomes more successful in elections.

This paper is written by Jérôme Jaffré, head of CECOP (Centre for Studies and Knowledge on Public Opinion) and research fellow at CEVIPOF (Centre for Political Research).
WHAT NEXT FOR DEMOCRACY?  
Edited by Dominique Reynié – October 2017  
Plon, Paris, 2017, 320 pages

The democratic world is showing signs of increasing weakness, a process that has now been taking place for several years. Rising abstention rates, the significant vote share achieved by populist parties, and the crisis affecting mainstream parties are the most striking indicators of this phenomenon. To varying degrees, most democracies share a common distrust of political institutions and stakeholders. This dominates public opinion virtually everywhere, even in countries where the democratic system appeared to have a stronger hold.

Democracies are undergoing the effects of major historic change. Solidarity policies essential to social cohesion are being undermined by population ageing. Globalisation coupled with upheaval caused by demographic and migratory trends is causing uncertainty over governments’ ability to control the situation and even govern. Although the value of voting is still not widely questioned in the democratic world, uncertainties are increasingly expressed as to how effective and worthwhile it is.

The democratic system is embarking on a new chapter in its history. Its future is uncertain. As such, it is important to gain a clearer understanding of the current state of democracy. The survey ‘What next for democracy?’ was designed by the Fondation pour l’innovation politique with precisely this in mind. Ipsos was commissioned to conduct it, which involved administering a questionnaire in 23 languages. Over 22,000 citizens were interviewed in 26 countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The survey addresses a number of issues including the level of support among respondents for the concept of voting, trust in institutions, the rise of authoritarianism, trust in governments and the media, views on the police and armed forces, public opinion on the death penalty, immigration, abortion, refugees and Islam. This survey is a joint effort. In addition to analysis by members of the Fondation pour l’innovation politique and Ipsos teams, it also includes contributions from the following academics: Oriol Bartomeus, Bruno Cautrès, Corinne Deloy, David Hanley, Aminata Kone, Marc Lazar, Anne Muxel, Pascal Perrineau, Dominique Reynié, Johan Rochel, Jacques Rupnik, Corentin Sellin, Christophe de Voogd and Mathieu Zagrodzki. Our aim is to use the data collected and presented in this book to advance thinking on the future of the democratic system in the age of demographic transition and globalisation.
CATALAN INDEPENDENCE REFERENDUM – FOR OR AGAINST?
18 September 2017

Dominique Reynié chaired a discussion on the Catalan independence referendum between Teresa Freixes, Professor of Constitutional Law at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, ad personam Jean Monnet chair and president of Concordia Civica and Marti Anglada, Delegate of the Catalan government in France.
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.
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 anthropolitics 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.
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.
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.
FREEDOM HAS IDEAS
Saturday 4 February 2017 in Reims

Saturday 11 March 2017 in Lyon

A project bringing together some 16 think tanks and organisations seeking to disseminate ideas on freedom and stimulate entrepreneurship in the true sense of the word in all areas.

Experts and creators of alternatives such as professors, heads of think tanks, researchers, specialists, entrepreneurs, startuppers, heads of organisations and project leaders were all present at the event and gave short, inspiring talks.

This gathering, which was held in an environment that generated opportunities for all participants, provided an opportunity to bring ideas, authors and books into the debate, while also paying tribute to radical projects on topics such as education, the sharing economy, health, life choices, trade unionism and taxation. These are all areas that have been disrupted by digital innovation or the revival of spontaneous interaction.

With such a diverse range of topics and involvement from civil society stakeholders with considerable experience in the field, we hope that the event will prompt new civil initiatives providing alternative approaches to politics, here and now. The next instalment will take place in Bordeaux on 8 April.
In partnership with three think tanks (Fondapol, Fondation Jean-Jaurès and Terra Nova), the National Federation of French Mutual Benefit Associations (Mutualité Française) has invited the French presidential candidates to present their proposals on health and social protection in Paris on 21 February 2017.

This event moderated by Audrey Pulvar mainly involved candidates answering French people’s questions posted on the PlacedelaSanté.fr interactive website. The findings of a large-scale survey conducted by Harris Interactive on French people’s expectations of healthcare were also presented.
Although health and social protection are priorities for French people, these topics have been given little or no attention in the presidential debates. In order to put these issues back at the heart of the debate, Mutualité Française has launched PlacedelaSanté.fr in partnership with the Fondation pour l’innovation politique, Fondation Jean-Jaurès and Terra Nova.

The purpose of this interactive site is to explore these issues, decipher health and social protection policies and put questions to the presidential candidates. It is freely accessible and provides users with an opportunity to make their contributions by commenting on content, posting their opinions and addressing the candidates.

The Foundation has also written various articles for PlacedelaSanté.fr:

PLACE DE LA SANTÉ (STATE OF THE HEALTH SECTOR)

PLACE DE LA SANTÉ - VERS UNE SECURISATION DES DONNÉES MÉDICALES À L’HEURE DE L’É-SANTÉ

PLACE DE LA SANTÉ - MÉDECINE PARTICIPATIVE : LES PATIENTS MUTUALISENT LEURS EXPÉRIENCES

PLACE DE LA SANTÉ - UNE CABINE ConnectÉE POUR FAIRE RÉCOLTER LES DÉSERTS MÉDICAUX

PLACE DE LA SANTÉ - LES BIOPANÈRES : METTRE EN BANUE LE VIVANT?
The Fondation pour l’innovation politique is a partner of the research seminar: State, religions and secularism: new fundamentalists 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?
CONCLUDING SYMPOSIUM
Wednesday 15 March 2017

4 panel debates

PROGRAMME

1.45 - 2 pm
Welcome to participants

INTRODUCTION
Jean-Louis Bianco, head of the French Secularism Watchdog

2 - 3.30 pm
REVIEW OF TWO YEARS’ RESEARCH – THE DIAGNOSTIC PHASE
Moderator: Bernard Bourdin, professor of political philosophy and history of ideas, Faculty of Social Science, Institut catholique de Paris
Dominique Desrues, Secretary General of Formiris
Eric de Moulins Beaufort, Auxiliary Bishop of Paris Antoine de Romanet, joint director of the Collège des Bernardins Politics and Religions research department

3.30 - 3.45 pm Break

3.45 - 5.45 pm
WHAT SOLUTIONS TO THE CRISIS OF NEW FORMS OF FUNDAMENTALISM? WHAT ARE THE LIKELY CHANGES IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STATE, RELIGIONS AND SECULARISM IN FRANCE?
Moderator: Antoine Arjakovsky, joint director of the Collège des Bernardins Politics and Religions research department
Bernard Bourdin, professor of political philosophy and history of ideas, Faculty of Social Science, Institut catholique de Paris
Patrice Obert, head of the Poissons Roses movement and joint editor of the Poissons Roses manifesto, A contre-courant [Against the Current], Le Cerf 2016
Guillaume de Prémare, General Delegate of Ichthus
Dominique Reynié, University Professor at Sciences Po and Executive Director of the Fondation pour l’innovation politique.

5.45 - 6 pm Break

6 - 7.30 pm
CIVIL SOCIETY REACTIONS
Moderator: Guillaume de Prémare, General Delegate of Ichthus
Younes Aberkane, PhD in mathematics, former researcher in Artificial Intelligence at the French Atomic Energy Commission
Razika Adnani, writer, philosopher and Islamic scholar
Laurence Parisot, chair of the French Employers’ Federation (Medef) 2005-2013, businesswoman

7.30-8.30 pm drinks reception

8.30 - 9.45 pm
REACTIONS OF RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL LEADERS
Moderator: Antoine de Romanet, joint director of the Collège des Bernardins Politics and Religions research department
Jean-Luc Marion, philosopher, member of the Académie française
Jean Pierre Mignard, lawyer, essayist, joint editor of the weekly publication Témoignage chrétien
Sylvie Goulard, MEP (ALDE: Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe)

9.45 - 10 pm CONCLUSIONS
Moderator: Antoine de Romanet
Patrice Obert and Dominique Reynié
The 26th Political Book Day will take place on Saturday 4 March 2017 at the Assemblée Nationale and address the topic of ‘S’engager : la démocratie à l’épreuve des passions’ [Political engagement – democracy challenged by passion].

Dominique Reynié, Executive Director of the Fondation pour l’innovation politique and professor at Sciences Po Paris, will take part in the debate ‘Démagogie, populisme et nationalisme : comment s’en défendre ?’ [How do we tackle demagoguery, populism and nationalism?] moderated by columnist and essayist Michèle Cotta, alongside:

– Guillaume Bachelay, elected representative for the Seine-Maritime département;
– Florence Berthout, Mayor of the Fifth Arondissement of Paris and Regional Councillor;
– Gaël Brustier, essayist and political analyst.
We are progress!  
24 HOURS NONSTOP!  
130 videos on www.fondapol.org

For 24 hours non-stop, over 170 people spoke on stage in succession, proving that we are the key to progress. They spoke about the Internet, future generations, social capitalism, public transportation, city life, the work environment, growth, health, business, the planet, generosity and many more things, and of course, innovation. They told us what can be achieved when we decide to trust each other and unlock this immense potential of innovation.
# THE STATUS OF FREEDOM

- Alice BAILLEUL
- Serge NICOLE

# GROWTH CAFÉ

- Emmanuel COMBE
- Robin RIVATON
- Youssef HADINE
- Laure LASSAGNE
- Denis PAYRE
- Mohamed DAGDAG
- Florence ADEL-BRECHT
- Evelyne PLATNIC-COHEN

# 100 YEARS OF GOOD HEALTH

- Nicolas BOUZOU
- Laurent ALEXANDRE
- Étienne-Émile BAULIEU
- Séverine SIGRIST
- Arnaud CHNEIWEISS
- Barbara DEMENEIX
- Patrick NEGARET
- Arnold MUNNICH
- Nathalie CHAPUT

# SHARING THE CAKE

- Aldo CARDOSO
- Charles BEIGBEDER

# THESE FRENCH PEOPLE ARE CRAZY

- Alain MINC
- Sophie PEDDER
- Michael STORPER
- Marie-Laure Sauty de CHALON
- Laurence PARISOT

# ORDER WITHOUT AUTHORITY

- Pierre PEZZIARDI
- Xavier QUÉRAC-HÉMENT
- Serge SOUDOPLATOFF
- Dominique REYNIÉ

# IDEAS FOR DECISION-MAKING

- Jean-Marc DANIEL
- Mathieu LAINE
- Alexis BUVAT
- Elisabeth GROSD-HOMME-LULIN
ECOLOGY WITHOUT NEGATIVE GROWTH

Paul BENoit
Florent CANETTI
Emmanuel CAZENEuve
Charles GOURIO
Emmanuel LEGRAND
Olivier SAVIN
Sarah SINGLA

CHANGE HAPPENS ALL THE TIME

Laurence DAZIANO
Suzanne BAVEREZ, Jean SENIE
Balhazar THEOBALD-BROSSEAU

THE WORLD IS OURS

Dominique REYNIÉ

AND ALSO ...

1er Avertissement
Benoit DECRON
Olivier ROLLER
Roberto MANGÚ
UTOPIC COMBO

ORANGE WAY
Victoria SEBASTIAN et Clara QUILICHINI
DGELMIX
Monsieur DD
Virginie FOUCQUE

La compagnie des Aires
Mohammed Farsi
Gigi Fleur de Montmartre
Le Bel indifférent

THE FINAL WORD

Nicolas BAZIRE
Dominique REYNIÉ

PROGRESS FROM POLITICIANS’ PERSPECTIVES

Claude BARTOLONE
François BAYROU
Jean-François COPÉ
Pierre LAURENT

Hervé MORIN
François de RUGY

fondapol.org
Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board appoints the Foundation chair and vice-chair for a period of four years. It approves the Foundation’s annual report and action programme. It ensures that Foundation funds are used appropriately and its accounts are valid. Fifteen members sit on this board.

Nicolas Bazire, Chairman of Fondapol, Managing Director of Groupe Arnault.

Cyrille Bardon, Lawyer.

Valérie Bernis, Vice Chair of the ENGIE Foundation.

Aldo Cardoso, Managing Director of Alcane, former Chairman and CEO of Anderson Worldwide.

Grégoire Chertok, Vice-Chairman of Fondapol, Associate Director of Rostchild & Cie Banque.

Laure Driant-Darcos, Councillor for the département of Essonne.

Geneviève Ferone, Chairwoman of Casabee.

Pierre Giacometti, Chairman of NO COM.

Elisabeth Grosdhomme, Managing Director of consulting firm 'Paradigmes et caetera' and Chair of the Board of Governors of the French National School for Advanced Studies in Design (ENSCI).

Jiang Changjian, Associate Professor, School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University (Shanghai, China).

Olivier Labesse, Partner at DGM Conseil company.

Francis Mer, Former French Minister for Economic Affairs, Finance and Industry.

Jean-Claude Paye, Former Secretary-General of the OECD.

Salima Saa, Deputy Sales Manager of Veolia.
Executive Board
The Executive Board is responsible for administration and operational management of the Foundation.
Two members sit on this board:
Dominique Reynié, Executive Director of Fondapol, professor of political science.
Anne Flambert, Administrative and Financial Manager.

Audit Committee
The Audit Committee assists the Supervisory Board, notably by monitoring the validity of the accounts, ensuring that funds managed by the Foundation are used properly and checking the legal validity of Foundation action.
Three members sit on the committee: The chairman, Jean Raynaud, Honorary General Prosecutor at the French National Audit Office, Jean-Daniel Lévy, chartered accountant and graduate of Sciences Po Paris and Jacques Pradon, doctor of law and Honorary Lawyer to the French Council of State and Supreme Court of Appeal.

Ethics Committee
The Ethics Committee assists the Supervisory Board by giving its opinion on the draft code of ethics put forward by the Supervisory Board, ensuring compliance with this and examining issues regarding ethics and professional conduct.
Three members sit on the committee: The chair, Hélène Gisserot, Honorary General Prosecutor at the French National Audit Office, Yves Cannac, honorary member of the French Council of State, member of the French Economic and Social Council, chair of the associations Cercle de la réforme de l’État and France Qualité Publique and corporate director, and Dominique Latournerie, member of the French Council of State.

Scientific and Evaluation Council
The Scientific and Evaluation Council coordinates the Foundation’s research activities. It helps define the Foundation’s research areas and assesses its scientific work. Projects, papers and studies are submitted for its opinion.
Chaired by Laurence Parisot, the Scientific and Evaluation Council, consists of ten to fifteen figures from academia and civil society: Bernard Bachelier, Bruno Bensasson, Élisabeth de Castex, Stéphane Courtois, Julien Damon, Laurence Daziano, Marc Fornacciari, Emmanuel Goldstein, Erwan Le Noan, Pascal Perrineau, Robin Rivaton, Alain- Gérard Slama and Christophe de Voogd.
To strengthen its independence and carry out its mission of public utility, the Foundation for Political Innovation, institution of civil society, needs the support of businesses and individuals. They are invited to participate each year at the General Convention, which defines its orientation. The Fondapol regularly invites them to meet his team and its advisers, to discuss a preview of its work, to participate in its events.

*Of public utility by decree dated April 14, 2004, the Fondapol may receive gifts and bequests from individuals and businesses.*

Tax reductions are only possible for French tax-payers.

Contact:
Anne Flambert +33 (0)1 47 53 67 09
anne.flambert@fondapol.org
Le débat public a besoin de la Fondation et la Fondation a besoin de vous !

Je soutiens la Fondation pour l’innovation politique
voici ma contribution de :

□ 100 €  □ 500 €  □ 1 000 €  □ 5 000 €
□ 10 000 € □ 50 000 € □ Autre Montant ....................... €

Je choisis de faire un don :
□ À titre personnel
□ Au titre de la société suivante :

Destinataire du reçu fiscal :

N° _____ Rue __________________________________________

Code Postal _______ Ville ________________________________

□ Par chèque, à l’ordre de la Fondation pour l’innovation politique
□ Par virement bancaire daté du : ..........................................................

au profit du compte Fondation pour l’innovation politique à la Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations :
IBAN : FR77 4003 1000 0100 0029 9345 Z16
BIC : CDCGFRPPXXX

Régime fiscal de votre don.

Reconnue d’utilité publique par décret en date du 14 avril 2004, la Fondation pour l’innovation politique peut recevoir des dons et legs des particuliers et des entreprises.

Au titre des versements effectués : 

□ Les contribuables bénéficient d’une réduction d’impôt sur le revenu égale à 66% de leur montant, dans la limite de 20% du revenu imposable [art 200-3 du CGI] et/ou au titre de l’ISF, d’une réduction de 75% de leur montant dans la limite de 50 000 euros.

□ Les entreprises assujetties à l’impôt sur le revenu ou à l’impôt sur les sociétés bénéficient d’une réduction d’impôt de 60% pris dans la limite de 0.5% du chiffre d’affaires HT [art 238bis du CGI], avec report possible sur les cinq années suivantes de la déduction en cas de dépassement du seuil.

Vous trouverez au verso de ce bulletin un tableau récapitulant les réductions fiscales possibles dans le cadre de votre don à la Fondapol.

à renvoyer à :
Fondation pour l’innovation politique
11, rue de Grenelle
75007 Paris

Contact :
Anne Flambert
Responsable administratif et financier
01 47 53 67 09

anne.flambert@fondapol.org
Exemples de soutiens aux actions de la Fondation pour l’innovation politique et calcul de la contribution réelle après déduction fiscale (IS/IR/ISF)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exemples de contribution annuelle</th>
<th>contribution réelle après déduction de 60 % au titre de l’Impôt sur les Sociétés</th>
<th>contribution réelle après déduction de 66 % au titre de l’Impôt sur le Revenu</th>
<th>contribution réelle après déduction de 75 % au titre de l’Impôt sur la Fortune</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 €</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 €</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 000 €</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 000 €</td>
<td>2 000</td>
<td>1 700</td>
<td>1 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 000 €</td>
<td>4 000</td>
<td>3 400</td>
<td>2 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 000 €</td>
<td>20 000</td>
<td>17 000</td>
<td>12 500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Merci de noter ci-dessous vos coordonnées pour nous permettre d’établir votre reçu fiscal :

Organisme ou particulier

Nom
Prénom
Nom de l’organisme
N° Rue
Code Postal Ville
Pays
Téléphone
Email

Date
Signature

À renvoyer à :
Fondation pour l’innovation politique
11, rue de Grenelle, 75007 Paris

Contact :
Anne Flambert
Responsable administratif et financier
01 47 53 67 09
anne.flambert@fondapol.org
Fondation pour l’innovation politique
A French think tank for European integration and free economy