

**France**

**1. EU Competitiveness**

<b>Question 1</b>	To what extent do you consider the European Commission's overall policy stance supportive of competitiveness and growth compared to 12 months ago?	Slightly better
<b>Question 2</b>	In light of the legislative changes introduced and implemented by the European Commission, how would you evaluate the evolution of administrative burden compared to a year ago?	Increased significantly
<b>Question 3</b>	How do you think the EU investment environment is seen by global firms compared to 12 months ago?	Unchanged
<b>Question 4</b>	What does your federation see as the three main challenges threatening the attractiveness of the EU as an investment environment vis-a-vis international competitors?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regulatory Environment</li> <li>2. Tax Regime</li> <li>3. Energy prices</li> </ol>

## **2. National Recovery and Resilience Plans**

<b>Question 8</b>	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the way your country is implementing the national recovery and resilience plan?	Neutral
<b>Question 9</b>	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the involvement of social partners in the implementation so far of your national recovery and resilience plan?	Neutral
<b>Question 10</b>	How effective do you think the European Commission is being in ensuring strong implementation of the reforms in the national recovery and resilience plans across the EU?	Somewhat confident

### 3. Assessment of Country Specific recommendations 2023 in detail

		Q1: The recommendation is:	Q2: implementation on effort is:	Detailed comments
CSR 1	Wind down the emergency energy support measures in force, using the related savings to reduce the government deficit, as soon as possible in 2023 and 2024. Should renewed energy price increases necessitate new or continued support measures, ensure that such support measures are targeted at protecting vulnerable households and firms, are fiscally affordable and preserve incentives for energy savings. Ensure prudent fiscal policy, in particular by limiting the nominal increase in nationally financed net primary expenditure in 2024 to not more than 2,3 %. Preserve nationally financed public investment and ensure the effective absorption of grants under the Facility and of other Union funds, in particular to foster the green and digital transitions. For the period beyond 2024, continue to pursue a medium-term fiscal strategy of gradual and sustainable consolidation, combined with investments and reforms conducive to higher sustainable growth, in order to achieve a prudent medium-term fiscal position. Further improve framework conditions in order to facilitate investment and innovation.	Extremely important	Unsatisfactory	---
CSR 2	Proceed with the steady implementation of its recovery and resilience plan and, following the recent submission of the addendum, including the REPowerEU chapter, rapidly start the implementation of the related measures. Proceed with the swift implementation of cohesion policy programmes, in close complementarity and synergy with the recovery and resilience plan.	Important	Mixed	---

		Q1: The recommendation is:	Q2: implementation on effort is:	Detailed comments
CSR 3	Address the shortage of skills, in particular by providing additional work-based learning options and raising the share of people with basic skills. Adapt resources and methods to the needs of disadvantaged students and schools in order to make the education and training system more equitable and inclusive. Improve the working conditions and initial and continuous training for teachers.	Important	Mixed	---
CSR 4	Reduce overall reliance on fossil fuels. Accelerate the deployment of renewable energies, focusing in particular on wind, solar and geothermal sources and biogas, including through small-scale renewable energy production and the promotion of collective self-consumption, and promote related storage technologies, through increased public investment, by facilitating private investment and addressing permitting bottlenecks. Further upgrade electricity transmission and distribution grids and increase cross-border electricity interconnections. Further improve the policy framework in order to incentivise the deep renovation of buildings and the decarbonisation of heating systems, with a particular focus on low-income households and on building stock with the lowest energy performance. Build a supporting regulatory environment to increase investment in clean-tech manufacturing, including by simplifying and speeding up permitting. Step up policy efforts aimed at the provision and acquisition of skills and competences needed for the green transition.	Helpful (but not a priority)	Mixed	---

#### **4. Reform Progress in your Member State in 2023**

How would you assess reform progress in 2023, for the following broad areas:

<b>Taxation and Public Finances</b>	Unsatisfactory
<b>Business environment (regulation/access to markets)</b>	Unsatisfactory
<b>Labour market</b>	Mixed
<b>Innovation and skills</b>	Mixed
<b>Access to finance and Financial stability</b>	Mixed

Is there any example of an economic reform, specific to your country that BusinessEurope could highlight in its 2024 Reform Barometer?

Pension reform

## 5. Reform priorities for 2024

	I. Policy Area	II. Concrete Recommendations	III. Are the proposed recommendations already in the agenda of your Government?
<b>Priority 1</b>	Business Environment – Regulatory barriers to entrepreneurship	Simplifying	yes
<b>Priority 2</b>	Consolidation of public expenditures	Cut	yes
<b>Priority 3</b>	Tax reforms	Cut “production tax” now	no
<b>Priority 4</b>	Making work-pay : interplay of tax and benefit system	---	---
<b>Priority 5</b>	Public sector efficiency	---	---

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