



MTM i-Map
Migration and Development Layer

FRANCE

Latest update of contents: January 2013

**The profile provides data from official national sources to the extent possible, complemented by data of international organisations and research projects in case national data was not available.
Data may deviate according to source due to differences in data collection methods and in definitions applied.**

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1 France at a Glance

Topic	Indicator	Data	Source
Population	Total (2013)	65,585,857	National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) (EN , FR)
	Growth rate (2013)	0.4%	INSEE (EN , FR)
	Female (2013)	51.56%	
	Birth rate (per 1000) (2012)	12.6	
	Fertility rate (births per woman) (2012)	2.01	
	Mortality rate (per 1000)	8.7	
	Life expectancy at birth (years) (2012)	78.4 (men) 84.8 (women)	
	Under 15 years (2013)	18.6%	
	15-64 years (2013)	63.9%	
	65 years and over (2013)	17.5%	
Economy	GDP (2012) (Billions)	EUR 2,032.3	INSEE (EN , FR)
	GDP per capita	EUR 31,131.57*	
	GDP growth rate (2011)	1.7%	
	Public debt (% of GDP) (2012)	90.2%	
	Inflation rate (April 2012-April 2013)	0.7%	
	Unemployment rate (2011)	9.2%	
	Main import countries	Germany, China, Belgium, Italy, Spain, United States	
Main export countries	Germany, Italy, Spain, Belgium, UK, United States, Netherlands		
Migration	Net migration rate (per 1000) (2012)	0.82	INSEE (EN , FR)
	Emigration rate of tertiary educated	3.4%	World Bank Migration and Remittances Factbook (EN)
	Internal migration rate	n/a	n/a
	Immigrants (% of total population) (2009)	8.4%	INSEE (EN , FR)
Development	Human Development Index (HDI) Rank	0.893 (20 out of 186)	UNDP (EN , FR) HDR 2013 (AR , EN , FR)

	Gender Inequality Index (GII) Rank	20 out of 186	UNDP (EN, FR) HDR 2013 (AR, EN, FR)
	Human Poverty Index (HPI) Rank	n/a	n/a
	GINI Coefficient (Income)		
	Literacy rate		
	Population living below USD 1.25/day		
Aid Activity	Official Development Assistance (ODA) Spent (Total) (Millions) (2012)	EUR 9418.65	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (AR, EN, FR)
	Bilateral Development Assistance (2012) (Millions)	EUR 6230.79	
	ODA contributed to multilateral agencies (2012)	EUR 3187.87	
	ODA (Main recipients in period 2007-2009) (Millions)	Ivory Coast EUR 309, Iraq EUR 260, Cameroon EUR 193, China EUR 167, Morocco EUR 148, Turkey EUR 138	
* Own calculation based on INSEE (EN, FR) data			

2 The Migration Situation

2.1 Immigration Movements

2.1.1 The Extent of Immigration Movements

Stock of Immigrants

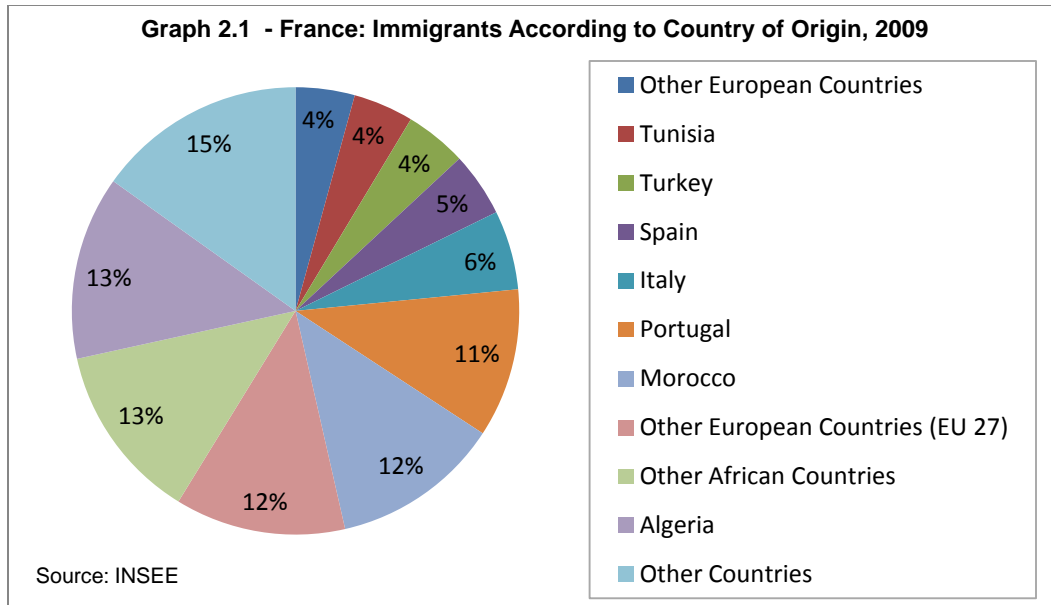
Table 2.1 – France: Number of Immigrants, 2011	
Number of immigrants	5,432,841
Source: National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) (FR)	
N.B: An immigrant is defined as follows ‘Under the terms of the definition adopted by the High Council for Integration, an immigrant is a person who is born a foreigner and abroad, and resides in France. Persons who were born abroad and of French nationality and live in France are therefore not counted. Conversely, certain immigrants may have become French while others remain foreign. The foreign and immigrant populations are therefore not quite the same: an immigrant is not necessarily foreign and certain foreigners were born in France (mainly minors). Immigrant status is permanent: an individual will continue to belong to the immigrant population even if they acquire French nationality. It is the country of birth, and not nationality at birth, that defines the geographical origin of an immigrant’	
Definition is available at the INSEE website (EN , FR)	

Immigration Flows

It seems that immigration flows have been increasing over the years. While in 2008, a total of 216,937 foreigners immigrated to France, this number increased to 251,159 in 2010 and 267,367 in 2011, based on EUROSTAT data ([R1](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#))). No data for 2009 was available.

2.1.2 Main Countries of Origin

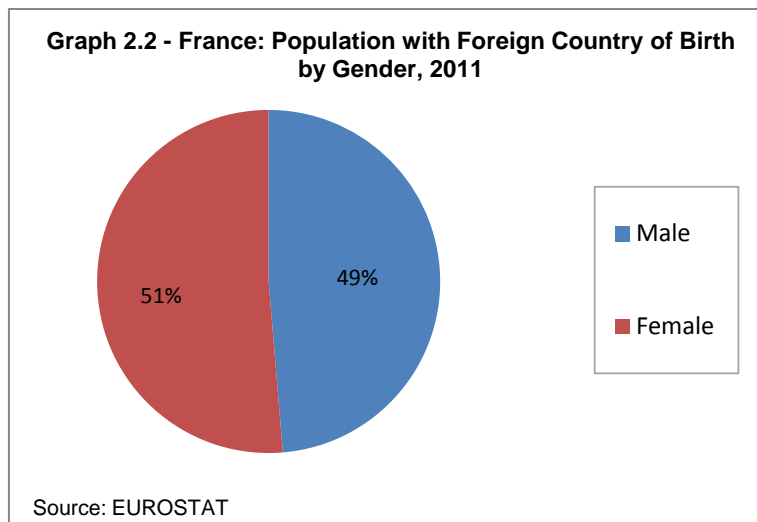
The main countries of origin of immigrants to France are displayed in graph 2.1, based on INSEE data ([R2](#) (FR)). The Southern MTM states included in the dataset are Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia, the former two constituting a significant share of the immigrant population and Tunisia representing a lesser percentage.



2.1.3 Characteristics of Immigrants Population

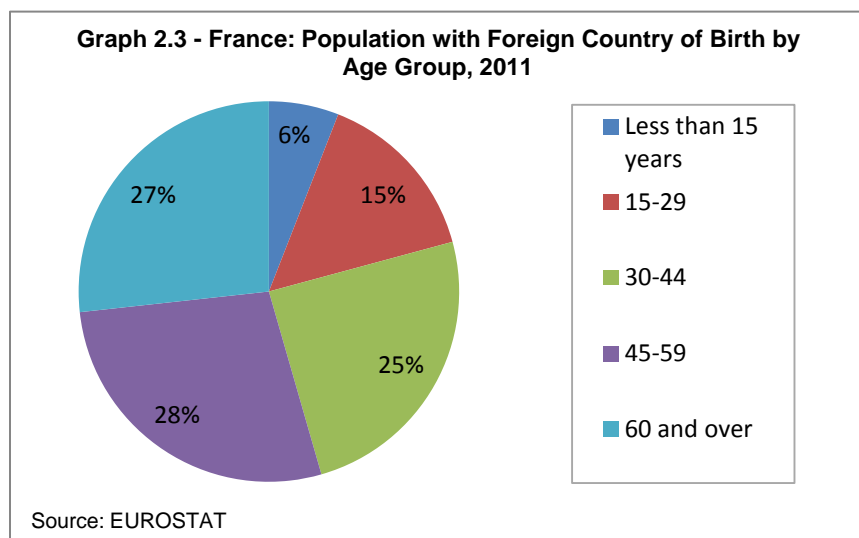
Gender

Data on the foreign-born population by gender is displayed in graph 2.2. No data on the gender distribution of the population with foreign country of birth of Southern MTM states could be collected at this stage.



Age

Graph 2.3 shows that the main age groups of the foreign-born population are 45-59, 60 years and older, and 23-44 years, at almost equal levels.



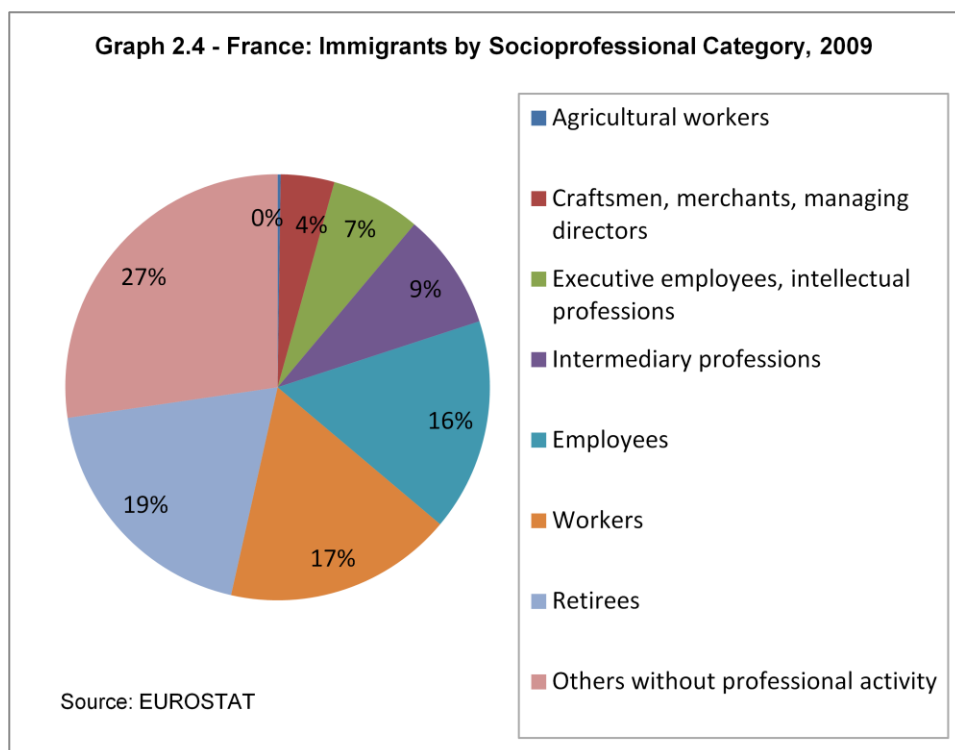
Available information shows that 50% of immigrants from Maghreb countries were between 14 and 28 years old at the time of their arrival in France ([R3 \(EN, FR\)](#)). No data on the age groups of immigrants from other Southern MTM states could be collected at this stage.

Level of education

Data on the level of education of immigrants at their time of arrival in France could not be collected at this stage. However, data on educational attainments of immigrants and their descendants while being in France can be accessed [here](#) (FR) and data on their language studies in France can be accessed [here](#) (FR).

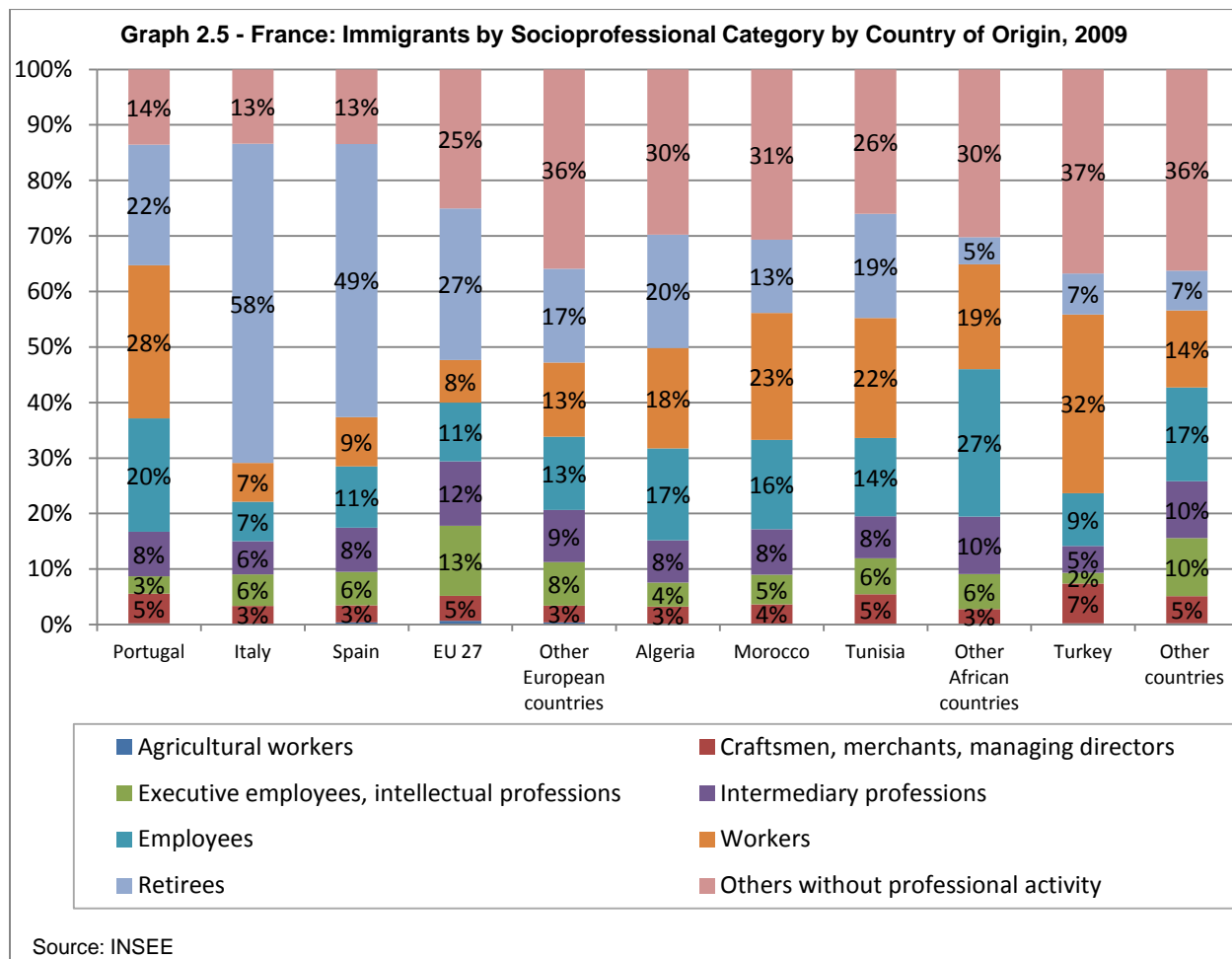
Business Area/Sector of Activity/Professional Position

With regard to socio-professional categories, 19% of immigrants in France are retired, followed



by workers (17%) and employees (16%) ([R2](#) (FR)).

Graph 2.5 presents data on immigrants by socio-professional category, according to the countries of origin provided in the dataset ([R2](#) (FR)). Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia are the only Southern MTM states included.



Further information on the history of immigration, geographic origins of immigrants, age and ageing, acquisition of the French nationality, and nationality of descendants of immigrants, family situation, and geographic distribution of immigrants within France can be accessed in the [Thematic fiche 'Immigrant population' \(2012\)](#) (FR). A list of additional publications is available [here](#) (FR).

3 Transnational Life of Migrants

3.1 National Legislation and Policy Framework on the Transnational Life of Migrants

France has a long-standing tradition of supporting the links of immigrants to their countries of origin. **Dual citizenship is permitted** and in terms of rights, France does not make any distinction between French citizens with double and French citizens with single nationality (R4 ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#))). Children born in France to foreign nationals **are granted French citizenship at the age of 18**.

European citizens residing in France are able to exercise their **right to vote in municipal elections** as of 2001. After the 2012 elections, the new head of government announced that parliamentary work needed to **ensure that the reforms allowing non-European citizens residing in France to vote in municipal elections were implemented at the beginning of 2013**. In early 2011, a petition for foreign residents' right to vote in local elections had been signed by approximately hundred majors of French cities.

Several **French cities installed a council of foreign residents**, consisting of representatives of various associations of foreign residents (Strasbourg in 1993 and later on Paris, Grenoble, Bordeaux, Lille and Toulouse) ([R5](#) (EN)).

Visa Requirements

Information on visa requirements is available [here](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)).

3.2 Involvement of Migrant Organisations in their Countries of Origin

In general, diaspora communities in France are well organised and institutionalised. The [Federation of Franco-African Development Associations](#) (EN), for example, is an umbrella organisation bringing together different migrant organisations engaged in development.

The EC-funded project [European-wide African Diaspora Platform for Development \(EADPD\)](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) will produce a **Comprehensive Database on African Migrant Organisations**, which will provide information on the African migrant organisations in EU MS and Switzerland working in the field of migration and development, as well as on their activities and funding sources.

3.3 Initiatives Related to the Transnational Life of Migrants

The following examples of initiatives related to transnational life of migrants have been introduced by national and international institutions (table 3.1).

Table 3.1 – France: Initiatives by National and International Institutions Related to the Transnational Life of Migrants			
National Actor	Initiative	Cooperation	Aim
See table 4.4	Support Programme for Solidarity Initiatives for Development (PAISD)	See table 4.4	See table 4.4
	Co-development Programme 'Partnership France/Mali'		
<p>N.B: This list is not exhaustive. Initiatives related to the transnational life of migrants in the cultural, health and sanitary field are not covered in this section.</p>			

4 Financial Remittances Transfers and Migrants' Investments

4.1 National Legislation on Economic Incentives for Migrants

No legal framework is in place to facilitate remittances, migrants' investments and entrepreneurship according to national authorities (R6) and no information on bilateral agreements on the avoidance of double taxation could be collected at this stage.

4.2 Financial Remittances Data: Outflows and Characteristics

4.2.1 Financial Remittances Outflows

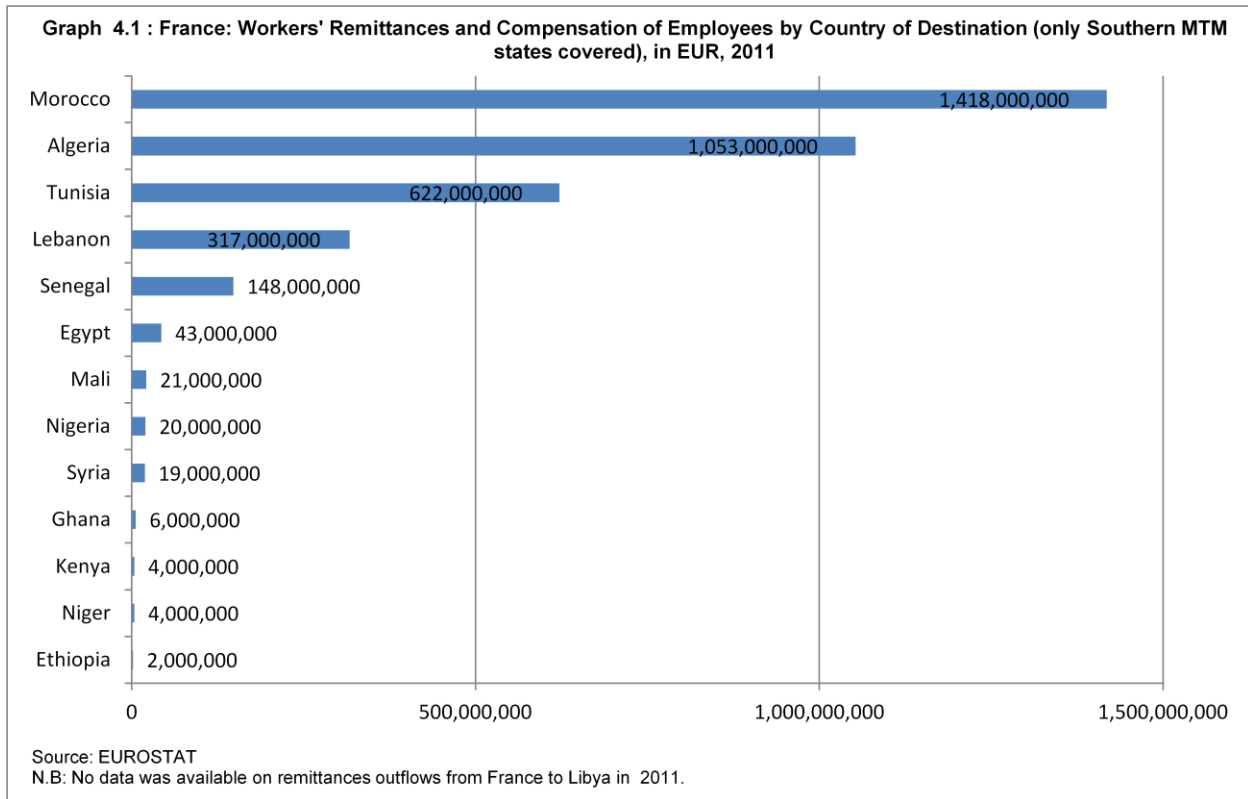
France introduced a change of data collection of outward remittances flows in 2011, based on the World Bank recommendations. The revised total amounts of France's workers' remittances payments stand at EUR 9.1 billion in 2009 and EUR 9.8 billion in 2010, as opposed to EUR 2.8 billion in 2009 and EUR 2.9 billion in 2010, before the revisions. This means that the net balance of the workers' remittances item went from 2.1 billion in 2009 and in 2010 to 8.3 billion in 2009 and 9.1 billion in 2010 (R7 ([EN](#), [FR](#))). For more detailed information on the methodology please refer to page 113 of R7 ([EN](#), [FR](#)).

Amounts and frequency of remittances outflows from France

The average amounts sent per transfer range between EUR 250 and 300 in case of rapid transfers to the Comoros, Mali, Morocco, and Senegal. In case of smaller amounts, migrants often prefer cheaper, more informal modes of money transfer (R8 (FR)). N.B: this survey is based on a sample of 400 persons in the Comoros, Mali, Morocco, and Senegal respectively, and 600 persons in France. Results are only valid for the remittances corridors between these countries; no data could be collected on the characteristics of remittances-senders from France to other countries at this stage.

4.2.2 Main Countries of Destination of Financial Remittances

One major remittances corridor goes from France to the Mediterranean region. In 2004, workers' remittances to non-EU countries amounted to EUR 1,398 million and workers' remittances to developing countries amounted to EUR 1,290 million (R9 (EN)). Graph 4.1 displays EUROSTAT data on Workers' Remittances and Compensation of Employees by Country of Destination.



4.2.3 Characteristics of Financial Remittances Senders

The two most important variables explaining differences in the remittances-sending behaviour of migrants in France are age and socio-professional status ([R8 \(FR\)](#)), as described below:

Age

The amounts transferred by migrants aged between 25 and 40 years are relatively stable. Among the age group of 40+ both the total amounts transferred and the share of transfers dedicated to real estate and to the productive sector increased. This phenomenon is partly due to the fact that the income level increases with age ([R8 \(FR\)](#)). N.B: this survey is based on a sample of 400 persons in the Comoros, Mali, Morocco, and Senegal respectively, and 600 persons in France. Results are only valid for the remittances corridors between these countries; no data could be collected on the characteristics of remittances-senders from France to other countries at this stage.

Socio-professional status

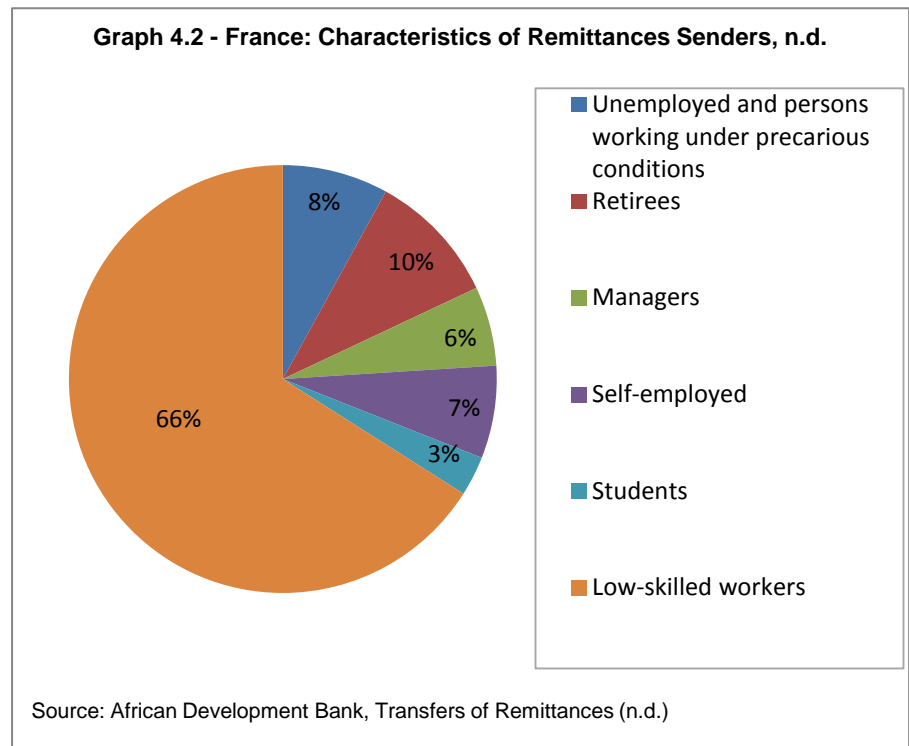
Migrants occupying positions for which a low qualification profile is required transfer 10-15% of their income (i.e. between EUR 100 and EUR 160 per month per migrant), supporting the daily needs of the receiving households. These remittances play a significant role for alimentation and health of the remittances-receivers as 80% of them live below the poverty line of USD 1 per person/per day. Migrants

with higher socio-professional status dedicate a higher share of their transfers to real estate and the productive sector ([R8 \(FR\)](#)).

The biggest share of remittances senders were low-skilled workers (graph 4.2) ([R8 \(FR\)](#)).

The highest annual amounts are remitted by

- Managers (EUR 8,286), followed by
- Retirees (EUR 5,292);
- self-employed (EUR 4,131);
- Low-skilled workers (3,303);
- Unemployed and persons working under precarious conditions (2,020); and
- Students (EUR 700) ([R8 \(FR\)](#)).



71% of the interviewed migrants did not have an ongoing or planned investment project in the country of origin. Among those who had one, 18% had it in the real estate sector, 7% in commerce, 3% in services, and 1% in agriculture ([R8 \(FR\)](#)).

4.3 Migrant Financial Remittances Marketplace: Channels and Costs

4.3.1 Mode of Financial Remittances Transfers from France

Data on the mode of remittances transfers from France is fragmented and limited to country-specific surveys. The main informal remittances channels from France were directed to Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal. Detailed data was available for the Southern MTM states Mali and Senegal (table 4.1) ([R10 \(EN\)](#)).

Country	Informal	Banks	MTOs	Post
Mali	73%	1%	16%	1%
Senegal	46%	10%	36%	8%

Source: World Bank [Remittances Markets in Africa: Remittances Markets in Remittances-Source Countries: France \(2011\)](#) (EN)

Data shows that remittances channels used vary depending on their characteristics. A table on remittances channels used by Senegalese migrants in France according to age, level of education, and area of origin is available on page 281 of [R10](#) (EN).

Based on another survey, the biggest part of remittances from France to Mali, Senegal, and the Comoros were sent through informal channels (70% - 80%), while in the case of Morocco approximately 40% of remittances were sent through informal channels ([R8](#) (FR)).

Furthermore, information on the remittances channels between France and Algeria and France and Tunisia is available in the [Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership \(FEMIP\)](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) [Study on Improving the efficiency of workers' remittance in Mediterranean Countries \(2005\)](#) (EN).

4.3.2 Financial Remittances Marketplace

The formal French remittance industry is led by financial intermediaries registered as bank or financial establishments providing cash-to-cash services for international MTOs, cash-to-account services for African banks registered in France or partnering with French banks, and account-to-account for French banks with African subsidiaries ([R10](#) (EN)).

The outward remittances market in France is dominated by the '*Société Financière de Paiement (SFDP)*', a joint venture of the [Banque Postale](#) (FR) and Western Union. It was established in 2003 and manages a network of 46 agencies in the 46 biggest French cities. It offers special services responding to the needs of migrants and its offices are staffed with persons of various ethnic backgrounds, speaking several languages ([R11](#) (EN)).

Banks

French retail banks with subsidiaries in Africa tend to provide their services only to clients, particularly in case of cash operations. French retail banks without subsidiaries in Africa as well as African retail banks without subsidiaries in France have to revert to partnerships to be able to offer remittances services from France to Africa ([R10](#) (EN)).

Anti-money-laundering (AML) regulations and regulations combating the financing of terrorism may constitute obstacles for occasional clients who want to send remittances in cash (as money-laundering risks are also perceived to be higher with cash transactions), notably when the clients cannot provide identifying papers issued by the French administration. The [Société Générale](#) (FR) is the only bank that offers a low-cost transfer product for small transactions within its own large network, which includes subsidiaries in Africa ([R10 \(EN\)](#)).

The [Banque Postale](#) (FR) offers a new product (launched in March 2007), namely electronic payment orders which are quicker than normal payment orders and less costly than rapid transfers. In general, the active migrant population has access to the same banking products as the rest of the population. However, a demand for special products remains, including:

- Insurances for the repatriation of corpses;
- Insurances that take over sending remittances to the country of origin in case of unemployment or invalidity; and
- Real estate products ([R8 \(FR\)](#)).

The Banque d'Escompte (BdE) links remittances services to financial products, including savings accounts and mortgages loans. These are offered through African banks and regional MTOs with which it cooperates as partners. It also developed a money transfer instrument especially for migrants, called [BdE Cash \(EN, FR\)](#). It introduced automatic cash transfer machines which shall be provided through agents in migrant communities. Migrants can deposit up to EUR 3,000 and designate the money to up to three beneficiaries at these machines, using special identification smart cards. The money is transferred to the beneficiary's account or remitted in cash ([R10 \(EN\)](#)).

MTOs

Money transfer operators have benefitted from an increase in formal transfers in the past ten years.

Among Money Transfer Operators which offer only cash-to-cash instruments, [Western Union \(EN, FR\)](#) has a quasi-monopole. It cooperates with the [Banque Postale](#) (FR) and increased the points of acceptance from EUR 3,000 to 6,000 based on a renewed contract in 2007 ([R8 \(FR\)](#)).

4.3.3 Costs of Money Transfers from France

The costs for transferring an amount of EUR 300 range from EUR 10 to EUR 30, depending on the speed of transfer and on the Money Transfer Operators ([R8 \(FR\)](#)).

For a more detailed overview on money transfer costs from France with different providers, the following Money Transfer Price Comparison Services can be consulted:

Table 4.2 – France: Money Transfer Price Comparison Services

Service	Established by	Receiving Countries Covered (MTM states)	Amounts Covered	Money Transfer Operators (MTOs) Covered for Transfers from France
Envoi d'argent (FR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French Development Agency (FR) • French Ministry of Immigration, Integration, Asylum and Solidarity Development (FR) (now: French Ministry of Interior, Overseas Territories and Territorial Collectivities (FR)) • French Ministry of Economy, Finances and Industry (FR) • French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (EN, FR) 	Algeria, Mali, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia,	EUR 100 EUR 300 EUR 500 EUR 1000	<p>France-Algeria: BNP Paribas, La Banque Postale, LCL, MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, Société Générale, Western Union</p> <p>France-Mali: Banque Accord, Bde (Banque Wormser Frères), BOA-FRANCE, Caisse d'Epargne Alsace, Caisse d'Epargne Normandie, Caisse d'Epargne Provence Alpes Corse, CAISSE D'EPARGNE RHONE ALPES, CELDA, CONSTAR MONEY TRANSFER SAS, Crédit Agricole Du Nord Est, Moneyglobe, MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, Société Générale, Western Union</p> <p>France-Morocco: Attijariwafa bank Europe, Banque Accord, Banque Populaire, BdE (Banque Wormser Frères), BNP Paribas, Caisse d'Epargne Alsace, Caisse d'Epargne Normandie, Caisse d'Epargne Provence Alpes Corse, CAISSE D'EPARGNE RHONE ALPES, CELDA, COINSTAR MONEY TRANSFER SAS, Crédit Agricole du Nord Est, La Banque Postale, LCL, MONEYGLOBE, MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, RationalFX/Xendpay France, Société Générale, Western Union</p> <p>France-Senegal: Banque Accord, BdE (Banque Wormser Frères), BOA-FRANCE, Caisse d'Epargne Alsace, Caisse d'Epargne Normandie, Caisse d'Epargne Provence Alpes Corse, CAISSE D'EPARGNE RHONE ALPES, CBIP, CELDA, COINSTAR MONEY TRANSFER SAS, Crédit Agricole du Nord Est, La Banque Postale, MONEYGLOBE, MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, Société Générale, Western Union</p>

				<p>France-Tunisia: Attijariwafa bank Europe, Banque Accord, BNP Paribas, Caisse d'Epargne Alsace, Caisse d'Epargne Normandie, Caisse d'Epargne Provence Alpes Corse, CAISSE D'EPARGNE RHONE ALPES, CELDA, Crédit Agricole du Nord Est, La Banque Postale, LCL, MONEY-GLOBE, MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, RationalFX/Xendpay France, SOCIETE GENERALE, Western Union</p>
<p>Remittances Prices World-wide (EN)</p>	<p>World Bank (AR, EN, FR)</p>	<p>Algeria, Mali, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia.</p>	<p>USD 200 USD 500</p>	<p>France-Algeria: Western Union, MoneyGram, La Poste via Western Union, Moneybookers, La Poste, Société Générale, Crédit Lyonnais, BNP Paribas, Banque Populaire, Caisse D'Epargne l'Île de France, Credit Agricole</p> <p>France-Mali: Moneybookers, Western Union, Coinstar, LCC, MoneyGram, Ria, La Poste, Western Union, Crédit Lyonnais, La Poste via Western Union, Société Générale, BNP Paribas, Banque Populaire, Caisse D'Epargne l'Île de France, Crédit Agricole</p> <p>France-Morocco: Moneybookers, Attijariwafa Bank, Coinstar, LCC, Ria, Western Union, Banque Chaabi de Maroc, Flouss, MoneyGram, Western Union, La Poste via Western Union, Société Générale, Crédit Lyonnais, La Poste, BNP Paribas, Banque Populaire, Crédit Agricole, Caisse D'Epargne l'Île de France</p> <p>France-Senegal: Moneybookers, Western Union, Flouss, Coinstar, MoneyGram, Ria, Société Générale, La Poste, Crédit Lyonnais, La Poste via Western Union, BNP Paribas, Banque Populaire, Caisse D'Epargne d'Île de France, Crédit Agricole</p> <p>France-Tunisia: Moneybookers, Attijariwafa Bank, Western Union, Flouss, MoneyGram, Ria, La Poste via Western Union, Caisse D'Epargne l'Île de France,</p>

				Société Générale, La Poste, BNP Paribas, Banque Populaire, Credit Agricole, Crédit Lyonnais
Send Money Home (EN)	UK Government Department for International Development (EN)	A list of receiving countries covered for France can be accessed here (EN))	Every amount (in sending country currency)	MTOs covered vary depending on the country combination chosen between France and the respective receiving country and can be queried here (EN)
NB: This list is not exhaustive				

4.4 Collective Financial Remittances and Donations

No information on collective remittances and donations could be collected at this stage.

4.5 Migrant Capital Investments and Entrepreneurship

4.5.1 Enterprises Started/Jobs Created by Immigrants in France

Longitudinal data collected through the Information System on New Entreprises (SINE) provides information on business creation by immigrants in France. It consists of three surveys, the first being conducted at the time the business is created, the second one three years later and the third one five years later. A total of four sets of projects have been conducted (1994, 1998, 2002, and 2006, for the most recent one only the first survey round is available (sample: 56,000 businesses = 40% of businesses created during the first quarter of 2006)). The survey covers business creation in all economic sectors except agriculture ([R12](#) (EN)).

7% of entrepreneurs in France declared to hold a non-European citizenship, and according to estimates based on this figure, 24,000 businesses were created by non-European citizens in France in 2008. More than half of them were concentrated in the sectors 'construction' (37%) and 'retail' (21%) and had a stronger presence on these sectors than French nationals. On average, the businesses created by foreigners employ 1.63 persons (salaried or non-salaried, including the entrepreneur. This figure is lower for businesses run by French nationals ([R12](#) (EN)).

Foreign entrepreneurs have a lower skills level than French entrepreneurs (41% having no formal education), one-third of them were salaried employees before starting their own business. Both among foreign and French entrepreneurs many had prior experience in management and the key objective of the majority was to ensure self-employment. However, a bigger percentage of foreign entrepreneurs

(33%) planned to hire salaried workers in the months after business creation than French entrepreneurs (23%) ([R12](#) (EN)).

For information on the business set-up process please refer to page 185 of the [report](#) (EN).

4.5.2 Investment Volume of Immigrants in France

No data could be collected at this stage.

4.6 Initiatives Related to Financial Remittances Outflows and Migrants' Investments

The following examples of initiatives related to financial remittances and migrants' investments have been introduced by national and international institutions (table 4.3).

Actor	Initiative	Cooperation	Aim
Institut de recherché pour le développement (IRD) (EN, FR)	Programme d'Aide à la Création d'Entreprises Innovantes en Méditerranée (PACEIM) (FR)	Click here (FR) for information on partner agencies	To mobilise the expertise of the diaspora with scientific and technical background for the benefit of countries along the Southern shores of the Mediterranean. This involves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitation of the recognition of diplomas • Bringing an added value to the local economic environment, contributing to the creation of employment and investments, and improving the dynamics of the entrepreneurial environment • Offering young graduates a stepping stone and promoting entrepreneurial activities of the diaspora • Accompanying projects and innovative enterprise creation
French Development Agency (EN, FR)	Facilitating the Creation of Enterprises (FACE) Project Morocco	Co-financed by the European Commission	To support the creation of Small and Medium Enterprises by Moroccans residing in France
French Office for Immigration and Integration (OFII) (EN, FR)	Economic Reintegration Aid (FR)	See section 5.1	See section 5.1
Migrations et Développement	Rural integrated co-development	Funded by France	To improve living conditions in the province of Taroudant through the reinforcement of

(FR) *	in the Moroccan Atlas (<i>'Codéveloppement rural intégré dans l'atlas marocain'</i>) (CORIAM 1&2) [2009 - 2012]		capacities of local actors in partnership with migrants
Forum des Organisations de Solidarité Internationale issues des Migrations (FR) *	Support programme for International Solidarity Organisations of Immigrants (FR) (<i>'Le Programme d'appui aux projets des organisations de solidarité internationale issues de l'immigration'</i>)	Funded by France	To support projects of International Solidarity Organisations of Immigrants in their countries of origin with an annual call for proposals
pS-Eau (EN, FR) **	Support Programme for Solidarity Initiatives for Development (PAISD) [2009 – 2012]	Partner country: Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Senegalese entrepreneurs established in France with their investment projects in Senegal • Mobilising highly-qualified diaspora and young, competent Senegalese of the 2nd or 3rd generation in France for voluntary work in development solidarity initiatives • Helping reduce the digital isolation of remote areas
Ministry of Immigration, Integration, National Identity and Co-development ***	Co-development Programme 'Partnership France/Mali' [2003 – 2005]	Partner country: Mali	Components of the programme include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-financing of local development and enterprises projects initiated by Malians in France • Counselling related to business-set-up • Social and cultural exchanges between Mali and France, aiming at sensitizing 2nd generation Malians to their country of origin • Encouraging expertise and skills transfers in cooperation with the TOKTEN project
Please refer to table 4.4 (section 4.3.3)	Remittances price comparison service: www.voidarge.fr (FR)	n/a	n/a

n/a	Financial support of the fund 'Migration and Development') of the BAfD (annually: EUR 6 million) ****	n/a	Supporting reforms of regulatory frameworks, productive investment and local development through projects developing new financial products in the Maghreb, in West and Central Africa (p.19)
n/a	Survey 'Réduire les coûts de transferts d'argent des migrants et optimiser leur impact sur le développement' ****	n/a	Elaborating concrete recommendations, to be implemented in the Maghreb and the Franc area

N.B: This list is not exhaustive.

Sources: *[Ministry of Interior](#) (FR) [La mobilisation des migrants dans les projets de développement solidaire – l'expérience du programme 301 « développement solidaire et migrations », \(20 janvier 2012\)](#) (presentation)

[Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs](#) (AR, EN, FR) [Development Cooperation: a French Vision, Framework Document \(2011\)](#) (EN, FR) * [ILO Good Practices database – Labour migration policies and programmes](#) (EN)

****Republic of France, [Draft Budget Bill for 2013, Document on Cross-Cutting Issues: French Policies in Favour of Development](#) ('*Projet de loi de finances pour 2013 – Document de politique transversale: politique française en faveur du développement*') (FR)

5 'Return' Migration and Reintegration

5.1 National Programmes Facilitating Voluntary 'Return' and Reintegration of Immigrants

The [French Office for Immigration and Integration \(OFII\)](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) offers [Return aid](#) (FR) to foreigners in irregular situation and to foreigners who want to return to their country of origin and do not have the resources. For certain countries of 'return', it also offers [Economic reintegration aid](#) (FR), i.e. financial support for the set-up of enterprises in the country of origin upon return. Testimonials on the cases of Senegal and Mali are available [here](#) (FR).

5.2 'Return' Migration Movements From France

No data could on 'return' migration movements and characteristics of 'return migrants' could be collected at this stage.

5.4 Initiatives Facilitating Voluntary 'Return' and Reintegration of Immigrants

[Afric Talents](#) (FR) takes place on a yearly basis in Paris and brings enterprises in Africa in contact with young talents who want to return and use their competences to make a contribution in Africa.

6 Migration and Development Actors

6.1 Linkages Between Migration and Development in National Policies

The [Draft Budget Bill for 2013, Document on Cross-Cutting Issues: French Policies in Favour of Development](#) (*Projet de loi de finances pour 2013 – Document de politique transversale: politique française en faveur du développement*) (FR) mentions co-development actions as contributing to cross-cutting policies. Actions related to co-development, which were formerly implemented under the Programme 301: solidarity development and migration, affiliated with the [Ministry of Interior](#) (FR), are now financed under Programme 209 and implemented by the MFA. France is, inter alia, committed to:

- Reducing the costs of remittances transfers from an average of 10% to 5% until 2014 ; and
- Facilitating investments of the diaspora in their countries of origin and improving the access of migrants to financial services.

The section on the programme on immigration and asylum does not make specific reference to development. The importance of policy coherence, also in light of migration, was highlighted. For further information please refer to [pp. 44 ff.](#)

The French Development Agency (AFD) document [Cadre d'Intervention transversal – Migrations internes et internationales 2010 - 2013](#) (FR) acknowledges the impact of migration flows on the development of countries of origin of migrants in various areas, including:

- Migration and population distribution;
- Migration and employment;
- Distribution of remittances inflows;
- Migrants and human capita;
- Migration and health;
- Social stability linked to migration flows; and
- Migration and human rights.

The [National Sustainable Development Strategy 2010 - 2013](#) (EN, FR) lists 'integrating immigrants by **developing links with their country of origin and their host authority**' as a sub-point under the heading 'Our operative levers'.

The [Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs](#) (AR, EN, FR) [Development Cooperation : a French Vision, Framework Document \(2011\)](#) (EN, FR) highlighted « the need for a stronger linkage between migration and development » in the section on « Policy Coherence », stating that:

- Development helps to reduce migration ;

- « *Development and migration policy must be coordinated so as to benefit the countries and regions experiencing out-migration, with the aim of maximising and sharing the positive effects of migratory flows between the country of origin and the host country. [...]»;* and
- Highlighting that France subscribes to the EU Global Approach to migration (2005).

It furthermore stated that « France will strengthen its partnership with sub-Saharan Africa for sustainable, job-creating growth », highlighting the importance of migration as a factor for development. With regard to **French cooperation in the Mediterranean**, it stated that **priorities comprise**, inter alia, ‘support a higher level of human development via university and cultural cooperation and the development of **circular migration**’.

Already before a discourse on the much broader concept of Migration and Development (M&D) has emerged on the international scene, France had engaged in what it called ‘co-développement’ and ‘solidarity development’ (‘whereas co-development only focuses on supporting migrant initiatives themselves, solidarity development concerns all development actions that are susceptible to contributing to controlling migration flows’ ([R13](#) (FR)). Further information on the concepts of ‘co-développement’ and ‘solidarity development’ can be accessed in:

- [Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs \(AR, EN, FR\) Guidance report on co-development policy related to migration flows \(1997\)](#)(FR);
- [Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs \(AR, EN, FR\) Co-development : General presentation \(26 January 2005\)](#) (FR);
- [Ministry of Immigration, Integration, National Identity and Solidarity Development \(FR\) L’essentiel sur le développement solidaire - Favoriser le développement solidaire avec les pays source d’immigration \(2009\)](#) (FR); and
- On the [Website of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) (FR).

Furthermore, information on the reinforcement of partnerships between the state and non-governmental actors in the field of Migration and Development is available [here](#) (FR).

The [Commitment to Development Index \(CDI\)](#) (EN) established by the [Centre for Global Development](#) (EN) describes the impact of other policies on development. The **developmental impact of French migration policy is rated at a score of 4** (a score of 5 being considered average).

At European level, the [Commission Staff Working Paper: Migration and Development \(2011\) accompanying the Global Approach to Migration](#) (EN) examines the European Union approach to M&D.

6.2 Relevant Bilateral Agreements and other Frameworks of Cooperation

Concerted Management Agreements for Migration Flows and Solidarity Development concluded with Southern MTM states (non-exhaustive list)

- Lebanon (26 June 2010);
- Senegal (23 September 2006); and
- Tunisia (28 April 2008).

Migration Partnerships concluded with Southern MTM states (non-exhaustive list)

- Senegal: [Agreement](#) (FR) related to the management of migration flows (signed on 23 September 2006 (FR)) and [Amendment](#) (FR) of 25 February 2008, entered into force on 1 August 2009 (FR); and
- Tunisia entered into force 2009 ([R14](#) (EN)).

A migration pact has been signed with Lebanon and negotiations are ongoing with Algeria, Egypt, and Mali ([R14](#) (EN)).

Bilateral Social Security Agreements concluded with Southern MTM states (non-exhaustive list)

- Algeria entered into force 1 February 1982;
- Mali entered into force 1 June 1983;
- Morocco entered into force 1 June 2011;
- Niger entered into force 1 November 1974;
- Senegal entered into force 1 September 1976; and
- Tunisia entered into force 1 April 2007.

Source: [Centre des Liaisons Européennes et Internationales de Sécurité Sociale](#) (FR)

Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements concluded with Southern MTM states (non-exhaustive list)

- [Senegal](#) (FR); and
- [Tunisia](#) (FR).

Furthermore, an agreement on the exchange of young professionals is in place with [Morocco](#) (FR).

6.3 The Protection of Immigrants' Rights in France

The role of national authorities with regard to protection of migrants' rights

The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ([EN](#), [FR](#)) constitutes the overarching legal framework related to the protection of fundamental rights in the European Union and was brought to the level of primary law with the entering into force of the [Treaty of Lisbon](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)). The Charter guarantees the fundamental rights of all persons, including all immigrants, unless explicitly stated that

the relevant right only applies to citizens or lawful residents (e.g. the right to vote in European Parliamentary elections). Some rights are granted under the conditions ‘*established by national laws and practices*’, such as the freedom to conduct a business. For detailed provisions please refer to the full text of the Charter, which is accessible [here](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)).

The rights granted by the charter have to be reflected in national law. While it is the duty of national authorities to ensure the protection of the rights granted by law, the courts act as a control system that ensures that these duties are fulfilled and rights protected.

Information on the **national court system** is accessible through the [European Justice Portal](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)), including:

- [Ordinary courts](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)); and
- [Specialised courts](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)).

In line with Articles 1 and 2 of the [Protocol No 30 on the Application of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union to Poland and the United Kingdom of the Treaty of Lisbon](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)), the Charter applies to all [European Union \(EU\)](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)) Member States except the United Kingdom and Poland.

The role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) with regard to protection of migrants’ rights
NGOs active with regard to the protection of migrants’ rights include, *inter alia*:

- [Groupe d'information et de soutien aux travailleurs immigrés \(GISTI\)](#) (FR);
- [France Terre d’Asile](#) (FR);
- [Movement Against Racism and for Friendship between Peoples \(MRAP\)](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#));
- [Amnesty International](#) (FR); and
- [Red Cross France](#) (FR).

6.4 Description of Most Relevant National Migration and Development Actors

The following national actors are active in areas related to Migration and Development in France (table 6.1).

Table 6.1 - France: National Actors Active in the Area of Migration and Development	
National actor	Involvement with migration and development
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (AR , EN , FR) - Migration and Development Department	Definition and implementation of policies on Migration and Development. A budget is dedicated for the financing of co-development policies and calls for proposals
French Development Agency (EN , FR) – Sector on Migration and Development	Ensures the implementation of the programmes « Migration and Development » in the beneficiary countries

Furthermore, non-governmental actors include:

- The [Forum des Organisations de Solidarité Internationale issues des Migrations \(FORIM\)](#) (FR);
- The Network of non-governmental organisations '[Coordination Sud](#)' (FR);
- Think tanks such as [Epargne Sans Frontière \(ESF\)](#) (FR); and
- Research centres such as the [Institute on Development Research](#) (EN, FR) and [Migrinter](#) (EN, FR), at the University of Poitiers.

AFD operates in **more than 70 countries worldwide**, including the following Southern MTM states: Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Syria and Tunisia. In June 2009 CICID established a list of priority countries, which includes the following MTM states (Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs [Development Cooperation : a French Vision, Framework Document \(2011\)](#) (EN, FR)):

- Ghana;
- Mali;
- Niger; and
- Senegal.

Thematic priorities of AFD include agriculture, local authorities, water and sanitation, education, business and finance, environment, infrastructure and energy, health and capacity building.

Data on the development assistance granted by France can be downloaded from the [OECD Aid Statistics](#) (EN, FR).

Information on funding opportunities is available through the [AfD and dgMarket website](#) (EN, FR).

Table 6.2 lists joint chambers of commerce covering Southern MTM states:

Table 6.2 - France: Examples of Joint Chambers of Commerce Covering the Southern MTM States

- Franco-Arab Chamber of commerce*
- Tunisian-French Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CTFCI)**
- Ghana-French Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture (GFCCIA)***

N.B: This list is not exhaustive

Sources: *<http://the-saudi.net/business-center/joint-chambers-of-commerce.htm>, accessed on 23 January 2013 ** <http://www.tunisianindustry.nat.tn/en/doc.asp?docid=509&mcat=4&mrub=83>, accessed on 23 January 2013

*** <http://allafrica.com/stories/200105010290.html>, accessed on 23 January 2013

Furthermore, the French Chamber of Commerce is a member of the [Association of the Mediterranean Chambers of Commerce and Industry \(ASCAME\)](#) (EN, FR).

7 Sources

Table 7.1 lists the sources quoted throughout the profile.

Table 7.1 – France: List of References				
Reference	Source	Type of data collection/ methodology*	Frequency	Accessibility
R1	EUROSTAT (EN , FR)	Based on data collected by the national statistical agencies and conveyed to EUROSTAT	Regularly updated	Free
R2	INSEE website (FR)	Based on national data collection (for overview see table 7.2)	Regularly updated	Free
R3	INSEE Thematic Paper on Immigrant Population (2013) (EN , FR)	Based on national data collection (for overview see table 7.2)	Regularly updated	Free
R4	Website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (AR , EN , FR)	n/a	n/a	Free
R5	Delemotte, Bernhard: The voting rights of foreign residents in France in 2012 (EN) in European University Institute (EN) Inclusive Democracy in Europe (2012) (EN)).	n/a	One-time	Free
R6	MTM i-Map questionnaire on Migration and Development	Answer to the questionnaire submitted by national authorities	n/a	n/a
R7	Bank of France (EN , FR) The French Balance of Payments and International Investment Position (2011) (EN , FR)	The balance of payments is a statistical document that compiles and organises all of the economic and financial transactions of the economy of a country or of a monetary area with the rest of the world over a given period. Methodological notes are accessible in appendix II (EN , FR)	Annual	Free

R8	African Development Bank (EN , FR) Les transferts de fonds des migrants (n.d.) (FR)	Sample size: 400 persons in the Comoros, Mali, Morocco, and Senegal respectively, and 600 persons in France. Additional interviews were conducted with representatives of MTOs.	One-time	Free
R9	European Commission Second EU Survey on workers' remittances from the EU to third countries (2006) (EN))	Based on information submitted by Member States	n/a	Free
R10	World Bank Remittances Markets in Africa: Remittances Markets in Remittances-Source Countries: France (EN)	n/a	One-time	Free
R11	Finyear (EN) Western Union étend ses relations avec La Banque Postale (13.02.2007) (EN)	n/a	One-time	Free
R12	OECD Open for Business. Migrant Entrepreneurship in OECD Countries (EN)	n/a	One-time	Free
R13	Ministry of Immigration, Integration, National Identity and Solidarity Development (FR) L'essentiel sur le développement solidaire - Favoriser le développement solidaire avec les pays source d'immigration (2009) (FR)	n/a	One-time	Free
R14	Marion Panizzon, France's Codevelopment Program: Financial and Fiscal Incentives to Promote Diaspora Entrepreneurship and Transfers (EN) published in: <i>Diaspora for Development in Africa</i> (S. Plaza & D. Ratha, eds.), World Bank (2011), pp.183-229	n/a	One-time	Free
* N.B: Information on type of data collection / methodology is only provided for the main country-specific surveys.				

For detailed information on the statistical system of France please refer to:

- The [Country Profiles of Statistical Systems](#) (EN) of the [United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs \(UNDESA\)](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#));
- The [Country Reports](#) (EN) of the [Prominstat project](#) (EN) funded by the [European Commission \(EC\)](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)); and
- The [Guide on the Compilation of Statistics on International Migration in the Euro-Mediterranean Region International Migration in the Euro-Mediterranean Region \(September 2009\)](#) (EN) of the [Euro-Mediterranean Statistical Cooperation \(MEDSTAT\)](#) (EN), funded by the [European Union](#) ([EN](#), [FR](#)).

Furthermore, the [World Bank](#) ([AR](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)) [Statistical Capacity Indicator](#) (EN) provides an overview on the statistical capacity score of France.