



### Overall performance

France's infrastructure procurement processes rank among the best in the world. In combination with strong financial markets and a regulatory framework that supports the creation of new businesses, this promotes competition among providers and helps bring better value for money and higher quality outcomes from investment. However, sluggish GDP growth, poor tax incentives, growing public debt and the economic fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic may hinder France's ability to fund future infrastructure expenditure.

Drivers	Rank (/16)	Rank change (2017-20)	Score (/100)	Emerging	Aspiring	Contender	Top performer	Global leader
Governance	15	-	76					
Regulatory frameworks	23	-	68					
Permits	21	↓ 1	81					
Planning	15	↓ 1	96					
Procurement	3	↑ 7	94					
Activity	64	↓ 3	19					
Funding capacity	16	↑ 1	68					
Financial markets	16	-	59					

### France at a glance

**\$41,761**  
GDP per capita  
(USD, 2019)

**64.8 million**  
Population  
(2019)

**2.6% of GDP**  
Infrastructure investment  
(2019 estimate)

**0% of GDP**  
Infrastructure gap  
(2019 estimate)

**89.7**  
Infrastructure quality  
(0-100, 100 is best, 2019)

**\$2,691 million**  
Private infrastructure investment  
(5-year average, USD, 2019)

### Top performing metrics

**100/100**

#### Transparency in public procurement

France's public procurement notices are made available online and tender documents detail both procurement procedures and shortlisting criteria. Transparency encourages more participation and competition, which drives value for money and improves outcomes.

**98.6/100**

#### Cost to start a business

According to the World Bank, it costs 0.7% of income per capita to start a business in France, well below the 4.7% High Income Countries average, easing the entry of new firms.

**92.5/100**

#### Financial stability

According to the International Monetary Fund, French authorities have improved system stability through the establishment of the High Council for Financial Stability and enhanced monitoring of stability risks. The long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is a concern.

### Opportunities to grow

**8.8/100**

#### Long term GDP growth trend

France's long-term GDP growth trend increased to 1.3%, up slightly from 0.9% in InfraCompass 2017. Long-term growth rates signal a country's capacity to fund infrastructure from future growth. The COVID-19 pandemic may impact GDP growth trends.

**22.2/100**

#### Gross government debt

France's gross government debt rose to 99% of GDP in 2019, well above the High Income Countries' average of 74%. With the COVID-19 pandemic impact on borrowing, servicing debt may hinder the French government's ability to fund infrastructure through public investment.

**32.5/100**

#### Dealing with construction permits

According to the World Bank it takes an average of 213 days to obtain construction permits in France. Expediting this process could significantly impact investment in infrastructure by helping to reduce delays.

For guidance on how to improve these metrics, please see the [France Country Page](#) on the InfraCompass website.



## ECONOMY OVERVIEW

GDP (\$US billion, 2019)	2707.1	Population (million, 2019)	64.8	Unemployment rate (2019)	9.1%
GDP per capita (\$US, 2019)	41,761	Urbanisation ratio (2018)	80.0%	Inflation rate (2019)	1.2%
GDP growth rate (annual, 2019)	1.2%	Gross Government Debt (% of GDP, 2019)	99.0%	Digital Adoption Index (0-1 best, 2016)	0.75
GDP per capita growth rate (annual, 2019)	-2.8%	Sovereign risk rating (2019)	92	Gini coefficient (0-100 worst, 2015)	32.7

## METRIC SCORES

The below metrics are normalised so that they all range from 0 to 100. For original metrics and data sources, please see <https://infracompass.github.org/>

GOVERNANCE		REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS		PERMITS	
Post-completion reviews?	Yes -	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	28.8 ↓	Cost to start a business	98.6 -
Infrastructure or PPP unit/agency?	Yes -	Prevalence of foreign ownership	74.2 ↑	Dealing with construction permits	32.5 ↓
Recovery rate	74.8 ↓	Product market regulation, network sectors	57.9 -	Quality of land administration	80 ↓
Rule of law	78.8 ↑	Regulatory (including competition) quality	73.5 ↑	Registering property	62.5 ↑
Shareholder governance	56.7 -	Strength of insolvency framework	68.8 -	Time required to start a business	91.2 ↓
Political stability and absence of violence	51.8 ↑	Investment promotion agency?	Yes -		
PLANNING		PROCUREMENT		ACTIVITY	
Published project pipeline?	Yes -	Average procurement duration – transaction RFP	81.3 ↑	Infrastructure investment	28 ↑
Published infrastructure plan?	Yes -	Degree of transparency in public procurement	100 ↑	Private infrastructure investment	13 ↓
Preparation of PPPs	76 ↓	Published procurement guidelines?	Yes -	Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals	12.6 ↓
Economic analysis assessment?	Yes -	Procurement of PPPs	89 -	Value of closed infrastructure deals with foreign equity sponsorship	22.1 ↑
Market sounding and/or assessment?	Yes -	PPP contract management	53 -		
Environmental impact analysis?	Yes -				

## FUNDING CAPACITY

## FINANCIAL MARKETS

GDP per capita	53.3 ↑	Domestic credit to private sector	50.4 ↑
Gross government debt	22.2 ↓	Financing through local equity market	65.2 ↑
Long term GDP growth trend	8.8 ↓	Stocks traded	37.2^ -
Summary credit rating	92 ↑	Financial depth	75.2 ↑
		Financial stability	92.5 ↑

**Drawing on data from:** International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, World Economic Forum, IJ Global, CEPIL, Oxford Economics, Trading Economics, and Deloitte.

## Metric key:

↑ Increase from InfraCompass 2017    ↓ Decrease from InfraCompass 2017    - No change from InfraCompass 2017

## Note:

'Top performing metrics' are the metrics with the highest score out of 100.

'Opportunities to grow' are the metrics with the lowest weighted score out of 100. These metrics would have the greatest impact on the overall score.

^Denotes interpolated metric data. See Technical Appendix for further explanation on the interpolation techniques.