



# French Republic

## Capital City

Paris

## Population

65,428,134 (excluding French Guiana) (April 2019 Estimate)

The median age is 41.4

## Ethnicities

In Metropolitan France the population consists of 85% White, 10% North African, 5% Black, 2% Asian.

## Religions

France is a secular country, and freedom of religion is a constitutional right.

- Christianity (51.1%)
- No religion (39.6%)
- Islam (5.6%)
- Judaism (0.8%)
- Other religion (2.5%)
- Undecided (0.4%)

## Languages

French (official), Regional Dialects, Arabic (3.3%), Portuguese (1.5%), Spanish (1.2%) and Italian (1.0%).

## Land Area

547,660 sq km



## Geography

The vast majority of France's territory and population are located on continental Europe, this part of France is named Metropolitan France to make it easier to distinguish it from the country's overseas territories. France is bordered by the North Sea and the English Channel in the North, Atlantic Ocean in the west and The Mediterranean Sea in the south. France is bordered by 8 countries which are listed in the next section.

France has several overseas regions across the world, which are organized as follows:

- **In South America:** French Guiana.
- **In the Atlantic Ocean:** Saint Pierre and Miquelon and, in the Antilles: Guadeloupe, Martinique, Saint Martin and Saint Barthélemy.
- **In the Pacific Ocean:** French Polynesia, the special collectivity of New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna and Clipperton Island.
- **In the Indian Ocean:** Réunion island, Mayotte, Kerguelen Islands, Crozet Islands, St. Paul and Amsterdam islands, and the Scattered Islands in the Indian Ocean
- **In the Antarctic:** Adélie Land

### **Border Countries**

- Germany
- Spain
- Belgium
- Luxembourg
- Switzerland
- Monaco
- Italy
- Andorra

France has land borders with Brazil and Suriname via French Guiana and with the Kingdom of the Netherlands through the French portion of Saint Martin.

### **Major Cities**

1. Paris (11,688,000)
2. Lyon (1,935,000)
3. Marseille (1,732,000)
4. Lille (1,357,000)
5. Toulouse (1,255,000)

### **Sort of Government**

The French Republic is a unitary semi-presidential representative democratic republic with strong democratic traditions.

### **Leaders**

#### **President: Emmanuel Macron**

Born in 21 December 1977, he first served as the minister of Minister of the Economy, Industry and Digital Affairs from 2014 to 2016. He won the election on 7 May 2017 with 66.1% of the vote in the second round. At age 39, Macron became the youngest President of France in history and appointed Édouard Philippe to be Prime Minister.



### **Prime Minister: Édouard Philippe**

Édouard Charles Philippe is a French politician serving as Prime Minister of France since 15 May 2017 under President Emmanuel Macron.



A lawyer by occupation, Philippe is a former member of the Union for a Popular Movement (UMP), which later became The Republicans (LR). He served as a member of the National Assembly representing the 7th constituency of Seine-Maritime from 2012 to 2017, as well as Mayor of Le Havre and President of the Agglomeration community of Le Havre from 2010 to 2017. In 2017 President Macron appointed him Prime Minister; Philippe subsequently named his government on 17 May.

### **Current Economic State**

A member of the Group of Seven (G7) leading industrialized countries, as of 2018, it is ranked as the world's tenth largest and the EU's second largest economy by purchasing power parity. France joined 11 other EU members to launch the euro in 1999, with euro coins and banknotes completely replacing the French franc in 2002.

France has a mixed economy that combines private enterprises with state enterprises and government intervention. The government retains considerable influence over key segments of infrastructure sectors, with majority ownership of railway, electricity, aircraft, nuclear power and telecommunications.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in France was worth 2.58 trillion USD and the GDP per capita was last recorded at 42567.74 USD in 2017

France's economy is the fifth largest within the world and represents around one fifth of the euro area gross domestic product (GDP). In producing, France is one among the worldwide leaders in the automotive, aerospace and railway sectors as well as in cosmetics and luxury merchandise.

France consumes giant amounts of foreign goods, which are less expensive than products "Made in France." Compared to its peers, the French economy endured the economic crisis comparatively well. Protected, in part, by low reliance on external trade and stable personal consumption rates, France's GDP only shrunken in 2009. However, recovery has been rather slow and high unemployment rates, especially among youth, remain a growing concern for policymakers. Policy manufacturers have tried to modernize the economy; but, this has been a troublesome method. the previous Sarkozy government became deeply unpopular , part thanks to its reform agenda. however, with a government deficit that's more than the Euro-area average and low growth forecasts, the present Hollande government faces the challenge of restoring France's public finances whereas encouraging economic process.

### **Military**

France's military spending in 2017 was 56287.40 Million USD which accounted to roughly 2.3% of its GDP. France's military is the 6<sup>th</sup> strongest in the world and is in possession of 4 aircraft carriers and nuclear weapons.

France was the first modern country to introduce a mandatory military service system in the nineteenth century. Mandatory military service continued in various forms for two hundred years until being finally phased out between 1996 and 2001.

**Health**

The French health-care system is usually recognised as providing one in every of the best, services of public health-care in the world. Above all, it's a system that works, provides universal cowl, and may be a system that's powerfully defended by nearly everybody in France. The health-care system in France is created up of a fully-integrated network of public hospitals, personal hospitals, doctors and different medical service suppliers. it's a universal service providing health look after each citizen, irrespective of wealth, age or social status. France encompasses a universal system of health care, known as the Protection Universelle Maladie (PUMA). this method grants an automatic and continuous right to health care for those that legally reside in France in a very “stable and regular” manner. this implies if you’ve lived in France for 3 consecutive months and are a permanent legal resident (i.e. you reside in France at least 183 days per year), you’re eligible to apply for public health care coverage. The entire population must pay compulsory insurance. The insurers are non-profit agencies that annually participate in negotiations with the state regarding the general funding of health-care in France. There are 3 main funds, the biggest of that covers 84 of the population and also the other 2 a further 12-tone music. A premium is deducted from all employees' pay mechanically. Total health expenditures established 12% of GDP (EUR257 billion, or USD310 billion) in 2014, of that seventy 6% was in public supported. water is drinkable nationwide. individuals with low incomes are entitled to free or state-sponsored VHI, free vision care, and free dental care, with the entire number of such beneficiaries calculable at around 10% of the population.<sup>6</sup> Exemptions from insurance apply to people with any of 32 such as chronic illnesses (13% of the population, with exemption restricted to treatment for those conditions); people who have the benefit of either complete state-sponsored medical coverage (3%) or means-tested vouchers for complementary insurance (6%); and people receiving invalidity and work-injury advantages (2%).

**Energy**

Électricité de France (EDF), the main electricity generation and distribution company in France, is one of the world's largest producers of electricity. In 2003, it produced 22% of the European Union's electricity, primarily from nuclear power. As of 2016, 72% of the electricity produced by France is generated by 58 nuclear power plants.

Service	Copayment Euros
Inpatient hospital day	18.00
Doctor visit	1.00
Prescription drug	0.50
Ambulance	2.00
Hospital	18.00

## **Terrorism**

There have been a number of high profile terrorist attacks since 2015 across France. On 13 November 2015 terrorist attacks killed 130 and injured hundreds more at multiple sites across Paris. On 14 July 2016, 84 people were killed when a truck was driven through a crowd of people on the promenade in Nice. Also The yellow vest movement remained steadfast on Saturday as thousands of people took to the streets across France for a 17th consecutive weekend of demonstrations.

## **Contributions to the EU**

There are 74 members of the European Parliament from France.

Total EU spending in France is € 13.505 billion

Total French contribution to the EU budget is € 16.234 billion

French contribution to the EU budget as % of French gross national income (GNI): 0.70%

## **Resources**

<https://international.commonwealthfund.org/countries/france/>

<https://www.focus-economics.com/countries/france>

<https://about-france.com/health-care.htm>

<https://www.lonelyplanet.com/france/health>

<https://internationalliving.com/countries/france/health/>

[https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/countries/member-countries/france\\_en](https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/countries/member-countries/france_en)

<https://www.euronews.com/2017/09/26/fact-check-how-many-refugees-has-each-eu-country-taken-in>

<https://tradingeconomics.com/france/gdp-per-capita>

<https://tradingeconomics.com/france/gdp>