

**WHAT IS THE
TEACHING PROCESS
LIKE IN FRANCE?**



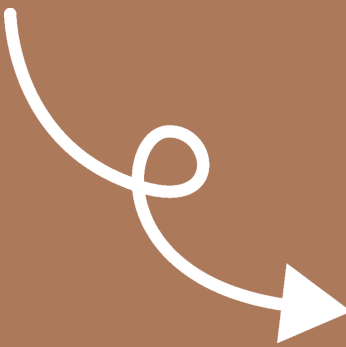
THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN FRANCE IS BASED ON COMPULSORY SCHOOLING FOR CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 3 AND 16. THE FIRST IS KINDERGARTEN (ÉCOLE MATERNELLE). CHILDREN THEN MOVE ON TO PRIMARY SCHOOL (ÉCOLE ÉLÉMENTAIRE), WHICH LASTS 5 YEARS. THE NEXT STAGE IS COLLEGE, WHICH LASTS 4 YEARS AND INCLUDES PUPILS AGED BETWEEN 11 AND 15. THE FINAL STAGE IS HIGH SCHOOL (LYCÉE), WHICH LASTS 3 YEARS AND ENDS WITH THE FINAL EXAMS (BACCALAURÉAT).

AGRICAMPUS LES ARCS



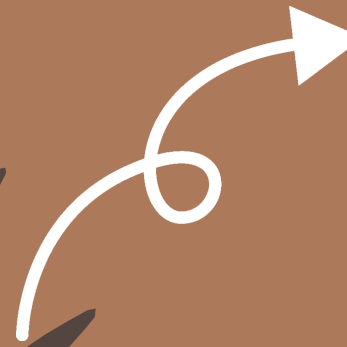
LESSONS LAST 50 MINUTES, WITH 5 MINUTES
BREAKS, AND STUDENTS HAVE OVER AN HOUR
FOR A MEAL AT THE SCHOOL CANTEEN. THE
NUMBER OF HOURS DEPENDS ON THE DAY,
SOMETIMES IT IS 4 AND SOMETIMES 8.

STUDENT ASSESSMENT IN FRANCE DIFFERS
FROM ASSESSMENT IN POLAND. GRADES
ARE ASSIGNED ON A SCALE OF 0 TO 20.
VALUES OF 10 TO 20 INDICATE POSITIVE
GRADES AND VALUES BELOW 10 ARE
CONSIDERED AS FAILING GRADES.




AT THE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION (BACCALAURÉAT), PUPILS WRITE FINISH EXAMS IN JUNE AND MAY FROM VARIOUS SUBJECTS BUT MOSTLY IN FRENCH, HISTORY, MATHEMATICS AND MICROBIOLOGY.

PUPILS CAN BENEFIT FROM OPTIONAL EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES LIKE SPORT ACTIVITIES OR HANDICRAFT WORKSHOPS.



EVERY YEAR, THE SCHOOL ORGANISES TRIPS ABROAD FOR A WEEK OR TWO, E.G. TO SPAIN, LONDON OR ITALY.









ANALYSIS OF THE TEACHING SYSTEM IN FRANCE

S - STRENGTHS:

- HIGH ACADEMIC STANDARDS AND REPUTABLE UNIVERSITIES.
- GOOD FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION.
- RICH CULTURAL OFFER AND OPPORTUNITIES TO LEARN FRENCH.

W - WEAKNESSES:

- HIGH STRESS LEVELS ASSOCIATED WITH EXAMS AND COMPETITION.
- LACK OF FLEXIBILITY IN THE CURRICULUM.
- INEQUALITIES IN ACCESS TO EDUCATION IN DIFFERENT REGIONS.



O - OPPORTUNITIES:

- OPPORTUNITY TO GAIN INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE BY STUDYING IN FRANCE.
- DEVELOPMENT OF LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL SKILLS.
- ACCESS TO A VARIETY OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES.

T - THREATS:

- INCREASE IN THE COST OF EDUCATION.
- SOCIAL INEQUALITIES IN ACCESS TO EDUCATION.
- THE NEED TO ADAPT THE CURRICULUM TO THE CHANGING NEEDS OF THE LABOUR MARKET.

TOURISM AS THE MAIN ENGINE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH OF THE REGION.



THE TOURIST MARKET OF FRANCE OFFERS A VERY
WIDE RANGE OF TOURIST SERVICES, STARTING FROM
A CAREFREE HOLIDAY ON THE WARM SANDS OF THE
CÔTE D'AZUR, THROUGH VISITING COUNTLESS
MONUMENTS, CHURCHES OR MUSEUMS, TO ACTIVE
LEISURE IN THE ALPINE MOUNTAINS. THE TOURIST
POTENTIAL OF FRANCE IS HUGE, FOR MANY YEARS
IT HAS ENJOYED THE FAME OF THE MOST VISITED
COUNTRY IN THE WORLD.

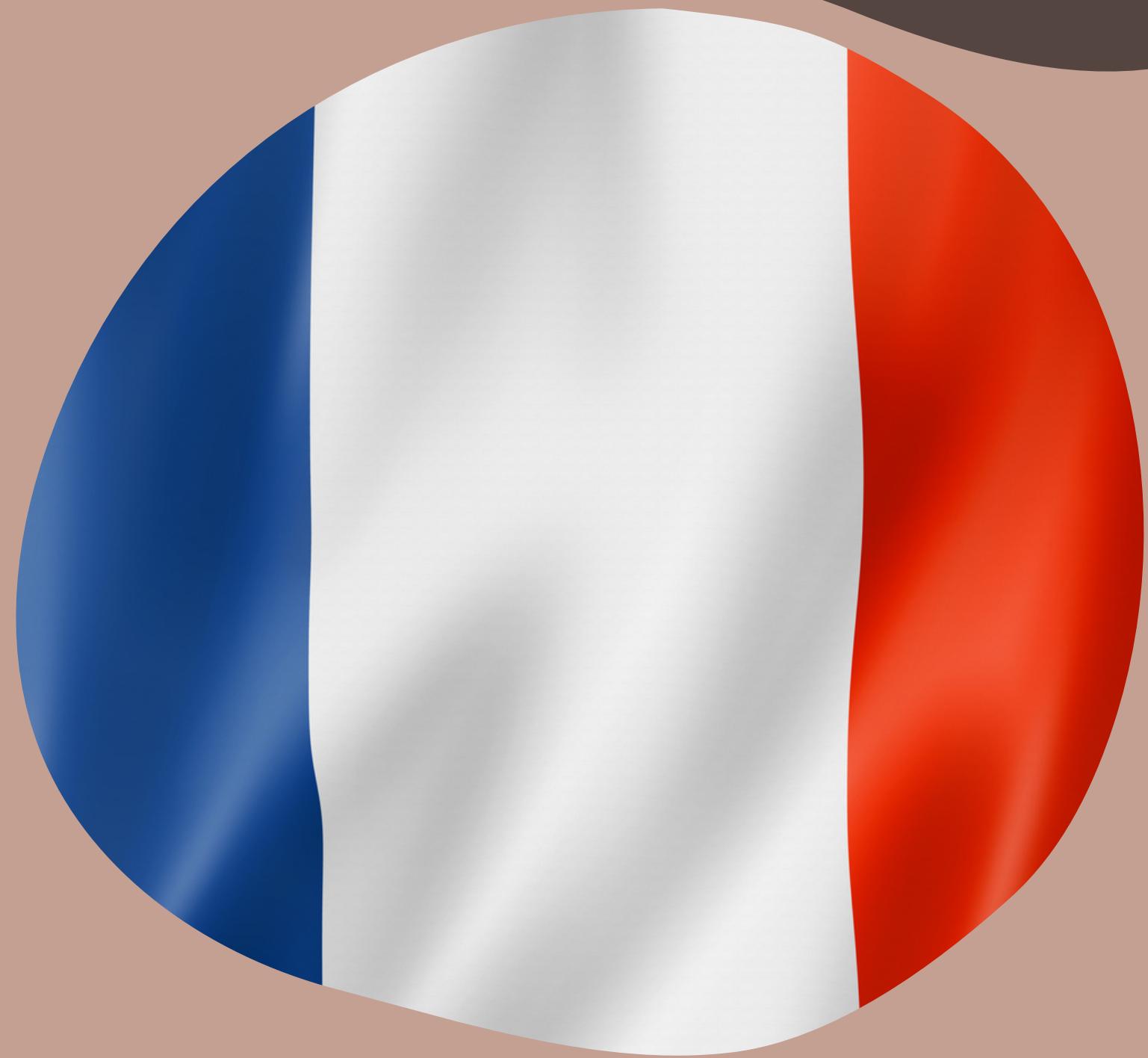


WATERFALL - NICEA

TOURISTS FROM ALL OVER THE
WORLD ARE MAINLY ATTRACTED BY
WORLD-CLASS TOURIST
ATTRACTIONS IN LARGE CITIES
WHERE TOURIST TRAFFIC IS
CONCENTRATED: PARIS, LYON,
MARSEILLE, RENNE, SAINT-TROPEZ
AND OTHERS. FRANCE IS ALSO
POPULAR AS A DESTINATION FOR
WEEKEND OR HOLIDAY TRIPS.

MEDITERRANEAN COAST

THIS REGION STRETCHES ALONG
THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST FROM
THE SPANISH BORDER TO THE
ITALIAN BORDER. CLIMATIC
CONDITIONS ARE MANIFESTED HERE
IN DRY AND HOT SUMMER AND MILD
AND HUMID WINTER; WATER
TEMPERATURE IN SUMMER ABOVE 20
DEGREES, IN WINTER ABOUT 13
DEGREES. THERE ARE 3 TOURIST
SUBREGIONS:



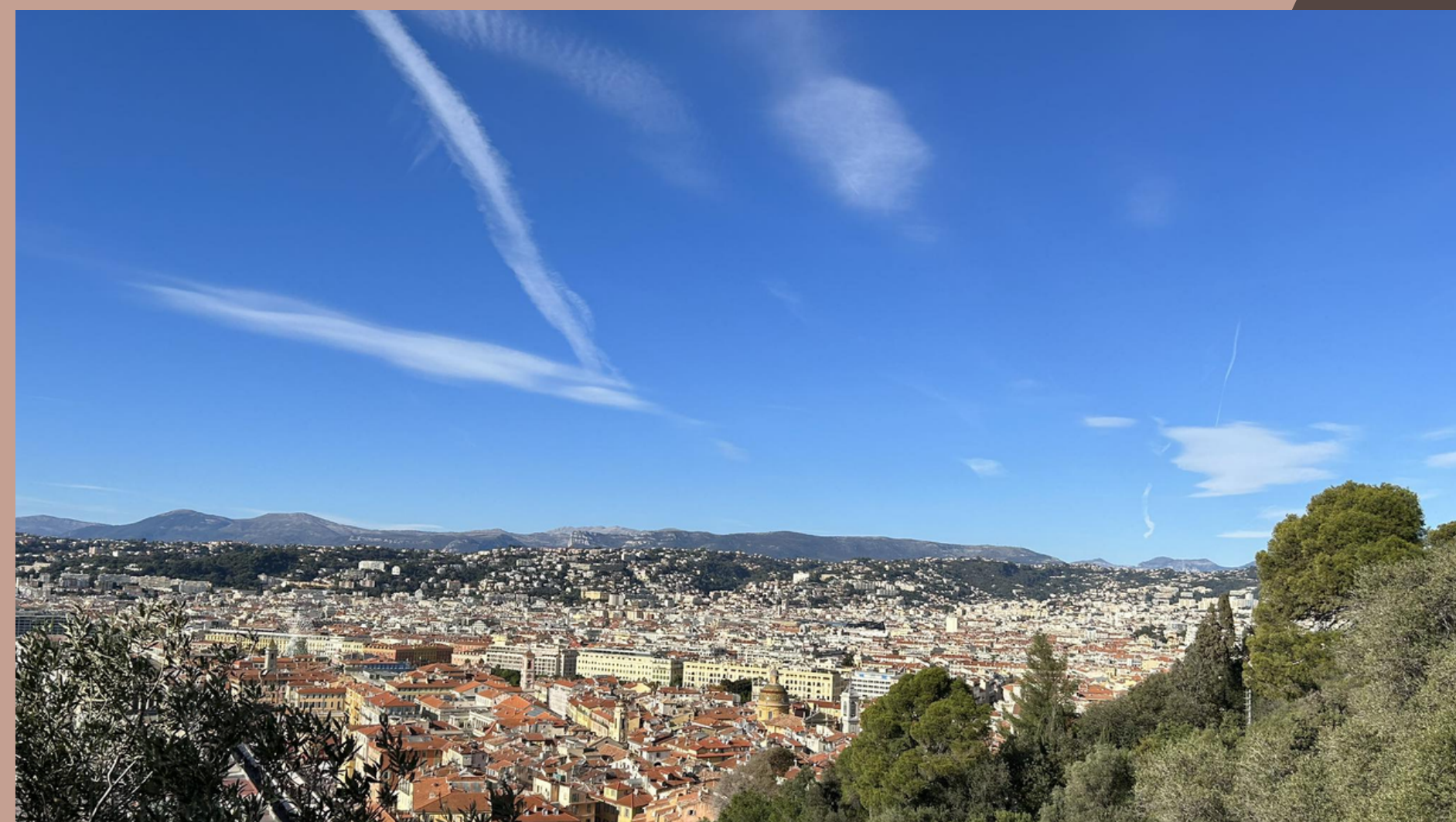


* *MONACO* - OFFICIALLY THE
PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO -
A CITY STATE LOCATED IN
SOUTHERN EUROPE ON THE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA WITHIN
THE FRENCH RIVIERA


* *SAINT-TROPEZ* - A RESORT
TOWN OF THE ARTISTIC WORLD OF
FRANCE. ACCOMMODATION
FACILITIES FOR A RICH CLIENTELE
DOMINATE. THIS HAS MADE A
CERTAIN REGRESSION OF TOURIST
ARRIVALS OBSERVED FOR SEVERAL
YEARS.



* SAINT CLAIR FAMILY ESTATE - WINE HOUSE, THE FLAGSHIP WINE SAINT CLAIR WAIRAU RESERVE SAUVIGNON BLANC MADE FROM FRUITS GROWN IN A SPECIAL PLACE - THE LOWER PART OF THE WAIRAU VALLEY,



* NICEA - A PICTURESQUE COASTAL CITY IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, LESS THAN 15 KM WEST OF THE DUCHY OF MONACO. LOCATED ON THE CÔTE D'AZUR, IT IS THE FIFTH LARGEST CITY IN FRANCE.



ANALYSIS OF THE TOURISM MARKET OF FRANCE

S-STRENGTHS:

- GOOD GEOGRAPHICAL
LOCATION AND VARIED TERRAIN
- VERY WELL DEVELOPED
TOURIST INFRASTRUCTURE
(HOTELS, CAMPSITES, HOSTELS)
- HUGE AND ATTRACTIVE
HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL
HERITAGE (MONUMENTS,
MUSEUMS, ARCHITECTURE)

W-WEAKNESSES:

- HIGH SEASONALITY
(ESPECIALLY AMONG
FRENCH TOURISTS)
- HIGH PRICES OF
ACCOMMODATION
- TOURIST DOMINANCE
OF PARIS

O - OPPORTUNITIES :

- FURTHER INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF OFFERS OF IMPORTANCE OF LOW-COST AIRLINES
- ENTRY OF MORE COUNTRIES INTO THE EUROZONE
- STABILIZED EXCHANGE RATE OF THE EURO AND \$

T - THREATS :

- COMPETITION OF TOURIST MARKETS "EMERGING" FOR EXAMPLE CHINA, COUNTRIES OF SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE.
- RAPIDLY GROWING NUMBER OF "SECOND RESIDENCES" (FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEANS)

TRENDS IN
TOURISM AND
THEIR IMPACT
ON THE LABOR
MARKET





TRENDS IN TOURISM IN FRANCE, SUCH AS
THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECOTOURISM,
INCREASED INTEREST IN LOCAL CULTURE
AND CUISINE, AND THE POPULARITY OF
SUSTAINABLE TOURISM, MAY AFFECT THE
LABOR MARKET THROUGH THE CREATION OF
NEW JOBS. AT THE SAME TIME, THERE MAY
BE CHANGES IN THE DEMAND FOR SPECIFIC
SKILLS, SUCH AS WITH SERVING TOURISTS
INTERESTED IN ECOLOGY.



GREENHOUSES AT
AGRICAMPUS SCHOOL

MARKET IN NICEA



CHATEAU SAINTE ROSALIN

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ANOTHER INTERESTING ASPECT IS
THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW
TECHNOLOGIES IN TOURISM,
WHICH MAY GENERATE NEW
POSITIONS RELATED TO SERVICE,
ONLINE MARKETING OR CREATING
INNOVATIVE TOURISM
EXPERIENCES. ALL OF THIS
COULD CONTRIBUTE TO DYNAMIC
CHANGES IN THE LABOR MARKET
IN FRANCE, ADAPTING TO THE
EXPECTATIONS OF MODERN
TOURISTS



H A R B O U R F R É J U S



W I N E R Y



N I C E A



D R A G U I G N A N

ANALYSIS OF THE TOURISM TRENDS OF FRANCE

S - STRENGTHS:

- CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RICHNESS ATTRACTS TOURISTS.
- TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPED TO A HIGH LEVEL.
- TRANSPORTATION ACCESSIBILITY FACILITATES TRAVEL.

W - WEAKNESSES:

- DEPENDENCE ON SEASONALITY IN SOME REGIONS.
- POSSIBLE OVERLOADING OF SOME TOURIST ATTRACTIONS.
- NEED TO MAINTAIN HIGH STANDARDS OF SERVICE.

O - OPPORTUNITIES:

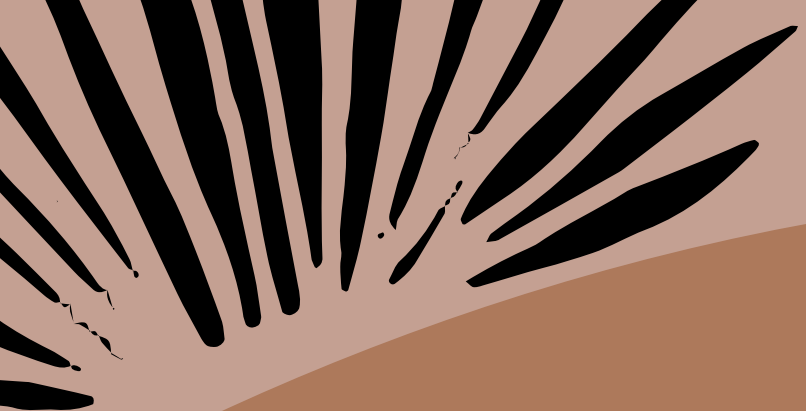
- DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM AND ECOTOURISM.
- USE OF TECHNOLOGY TO PERSONALIZE TOURISM EXPERIENCES.
- INTRODUCTION OF NEW ATTRACTIONS AND PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMS.

T - THREATS:


- POTENTIAL HEALTH CRISES, SUCH AS A PANDEMIC, AFFECTING TOURISM.
- COMPETITION FROM OTHER TOURIST DESTINATIONS.
- RISING PRICES AND COST OF LIVING COULD AFFECT FRANCE'S ATTRACTIVENESS AS A DESTINATION.
- A SWOT ANALYSIS CAN HELP YOU BETTER UNDERSTAND THE MARKET SITUATION SO YOU CAN MAKE EFFECTIVE DECISIONS FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN FRANCE.



WHY IS FRANCE
ATTRACTIVE AS
A TOURIST
DESTINATION?



THE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS AND THE MEDITERRANEAN VEGETATION TOGETHER WITH THE BEAUTIFUL BEACHES WERE ALREADY ATTRACTIVE TO TRAVELLERS AND VISITORS DURING THE 18TH CENTURY. THE MOST IMPORTANT TOURIST DESTINATIONS ARE: SAINT-TROPEZ, CANNES AND NICE. THEY ARE EQUIPPED WITH A WELL-DEVELOPED TOURIST INFRASTRUCTURE.



DRAGUIGNAN

WHAT FACTORS INFLUENCE A REGION'S TOURIST ATTRACTIVENESS?



MONACO

THE MOST IMPORTANT COMPONENTS DETERMINING THE TOURIST ATTRACTIVENESS OF AN AREA ARE:
NATURAL AND CULTURAL ASSETS, THE STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT ON THE TOURIST ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE FRENCH REGION.

S - STRENGTHS:

- BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPES, SUCH AS THE ALPS, PROVENCE AND THE LOIRE, WHICH ATTRACT TOURISTS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.
- NATURAL WEALTH, INCLUDING NATIONAL PARKS, NATURE RESERVES AND SCENIC COASTLINES.

W - WEAKNESSES:


- THE POSSIBILITY OF NATURAL DISASTERS, SUCH AS FLOODS AND FIRES, WHICH CAN AFFECT THE ACCESSIBILITY AND SAFETY OF TOURISTS.



O - OPPORTUNITIES:

- THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECOTOURISM AND SUSTAINABLE TOURISM, WHICH ATTRACT TOURISTS WHO SEEK AUTHENTIC EXPERIENCES AND CARE ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT.

T - THREATS:

- CLIMATE CHANGE, WHICH COULD AFFECT ECOSYSTEMS AND LANDSCAPES, AND THUS THE REGION'S TOURISM ATTRACTIVENESS.
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**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION!**