Four. France's e-government - Obzor jyusya Chatillon
Management framework and jurisdiction
Overview of institutional and administrative framework
This is France, with single, centralized state, national policy decisions, led by Prime Minister, the government operated for centuries at the beginning of the call should be. Organizational set-up, and management level, on the floor in a distributed service called 'central' government, through the Minister to the top of the leader in the approximate vertical command structure, the. Immediately transferred to the local authorities the power to affect the general public in the area from 1982 to secure the land, but these officials nonetheless are prepared by the government of the Republic of the laws and regulations apply. prefects, the country's representative at the local level all within the jurisdiction of local governments are responsible for compliance in

Decentralization and local government reform of France's autonomy
Since the 1980s, decentralization began. Law of 2 March 1982 the organization of the local French administration is conducted. This law incorporates the laws of the local government and the power of jurisdiction specific budget control, replace the management of the national control is suppressed. Municipalities, departments and regions: territorial authorities, despite the great diversity, one can find three categories. The agency also limited by the actual financial zone has legal autonomy. The number of municipalities in France for more than a giant than 36,000 of its own shares, but his less than 2,000 inhabitants, at least, very little is -32. Market to spend the budget of the local government area status. The municipality of urbanization construction, education, social work and is related to. In general, the Commission departments can manage ninety-six. They are education, health, social services and roads is related to. Twenty-two local self-government in 1982, after the law is.

Overview of administrative jurisdiction
Must comply with state law. However, since 1958, the French government, the Prime Minister's party rules 'Assemblee National' and the majority are mainly in the hands of the government. Most of the government and the Senate the same political color, the situation is excellent government. After Chirac won the last election of directors has been. At the national level, effective self-management and autonomy should be easy to reform. This is not so. There are a lot of conflicts of many contradictions. France because a single system, local or territorial authorities are not autonomous. We are investigating this situation and the control of local authorities will be able to see that the budget is calculated. However, local governments have a new project, of course, you can experiment in the field of the organization. Many local governments to use information and communication technologies in terms of the development of e-government to reorganize their services. If they are representative of the country in Paris prefet or should be negotiated with the priest.

Administrative services related to the dependence of the different levels of government?
In general, other than what is related to dependence on the government level. Agencies to comply with the law, but they also contribute to their creation. Such departments of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers will vary depending on service. Most projects have been in the civil society. Local authorities to redesign public services need money. Most of the money in your country or state ruled by the banks comes from the public. Let's go, we, for example, the electronic management and digital services sectors. Since 1997, the Information Society Commission and the National Interagency Interagency Committee for the reform of the decision made by both government agencies and local governments is a guide for action. However, for the implementation of e-government is one of the important principles of realism, is an experiment. Mayor of the city when you want something on the issue of electronic government, he observed what other people dependent and inter-governmental level political negotiations between the two is a matter of administration prefet, private companies, banks, etc. to refer to.

France's e-government
Describes the current state of the IT infrastructure. Successful attempt to implement e-government in the various levels of government can not be limited, the report, as well as other, as well as the level of the relevant players and their interaction provides a view.

IT infrastructure for e-services in France
Expression 'the level of the relevant IT infrastructure' has multiple meanings in French society. French is still the same way as those of other European countries, is not used to the attention. Therefore, they have to write an email to officials are not familiar with, ADSL is only the beginning of the development. The reason that the price is too high to medium-sized cities. Officials have the right to use the rules and know-how, the Internet is not voluntary. However, the relationship between the civil service on the network has some central administrative ADER (for network management) and this is a heavy load. Since 1999, ADER purpose of the central government and the state administration focused on the quality of the civil service and the security of the communication has to offer. 55 December 2001 administration PC is connected. ADER uses the TCP-IP. Haengjeongwa citizens use the Internet to communicate, but, ADER network may not be ADER local authorities who wish to access and use, and the central administration for the network connection status can be negotiated

National strategy for the implementation of e-government
August 1997, the Prime Minister of the top priorities of his government in the information society, one in France when you create items, both its purpose and how clearly. Purpose 'digital divide' to prevent the expansion of the Internet in terms of catching up with other countries to help the French as "the construction of information society for all 'was to Way by the Prime Minister in January 1998 began the Information Society (PAGSI) action plan for the government to provide support for the parties to call for the government. The official part of the French interest in the removal of obstacles that hinder the development has contributed greatly to the. Way, priority setting and close to $ 1.4 billion over the past four years the program budget, the government has begun to produce results for the selected. Since then, in 1997, found when considering the major obstacle has been removed, PAGSI well as the contribution of the 'new economy' in terms of Chapter castle, is especially evident in schools and government agencies. Access to the Internet every day and change the law. PAGSI, including six major goals: the first step was to establish a framework. Then, for the implementation of e-government, it is to train officers to solve the rule, to open a public web site had to be developed and the experimental network. Without the law, the government, the first two steps are leading. Some members of Congress have written the report. In general, the period from 1997 to 2000 shows the actions of the government. There is some consultation with the public over the Internet was, however, general or national executive of the debate can not approve a plan to arrange. It is the law for the implementation of the European Directive urgently to vote, if it is necessary to go before Congress. However, European guidelines on national autonomy, leaving little space for both the government and the political parties were tied
Online Government Services

May 2001 Gartner Group (Gartner Group), French, Internet '62% and pain is already in use
33% in Germany and the United Kingdom, "55% of the e-governmeiit services. So make France or in Europe for administrative prepahng occurs first electronic procedures. In November 2001, Nelson Taylor (small press) study showed
The percentage of French Internet surfers use the Internet more for themselves how to manage the civil service and state reform FBR .2000 years, Mr. Minister Michel Sapin, 26, displays the ITC, we further integrate the reaction process, ITC can be public services for all of his documents that the user's information can be organized
And act he must perform. State services and the cooperation of local government services much easier. ITC allows the integration of value-added services. The ITC provides better personalized relationships
Services with efficient transport of information between the user and with the social partners and national. The ITC provides a new approach to the rokhae, easier more flexible ... Finally, ITG prefers a better interaction between management and users of public services, E-generalization for all INFOR - means quick and easy access mation, personalized tips on how to manage the past, access to the approaches and all results free secure storage, and the right to access and change information UO's online events stored or exchanged between administrations 8Y 2005, each public service users, individuals, organizations, businesses and local

[www.service-public.fr/etranger/english.html](http://www.service-public.fr/etranger/english.html)