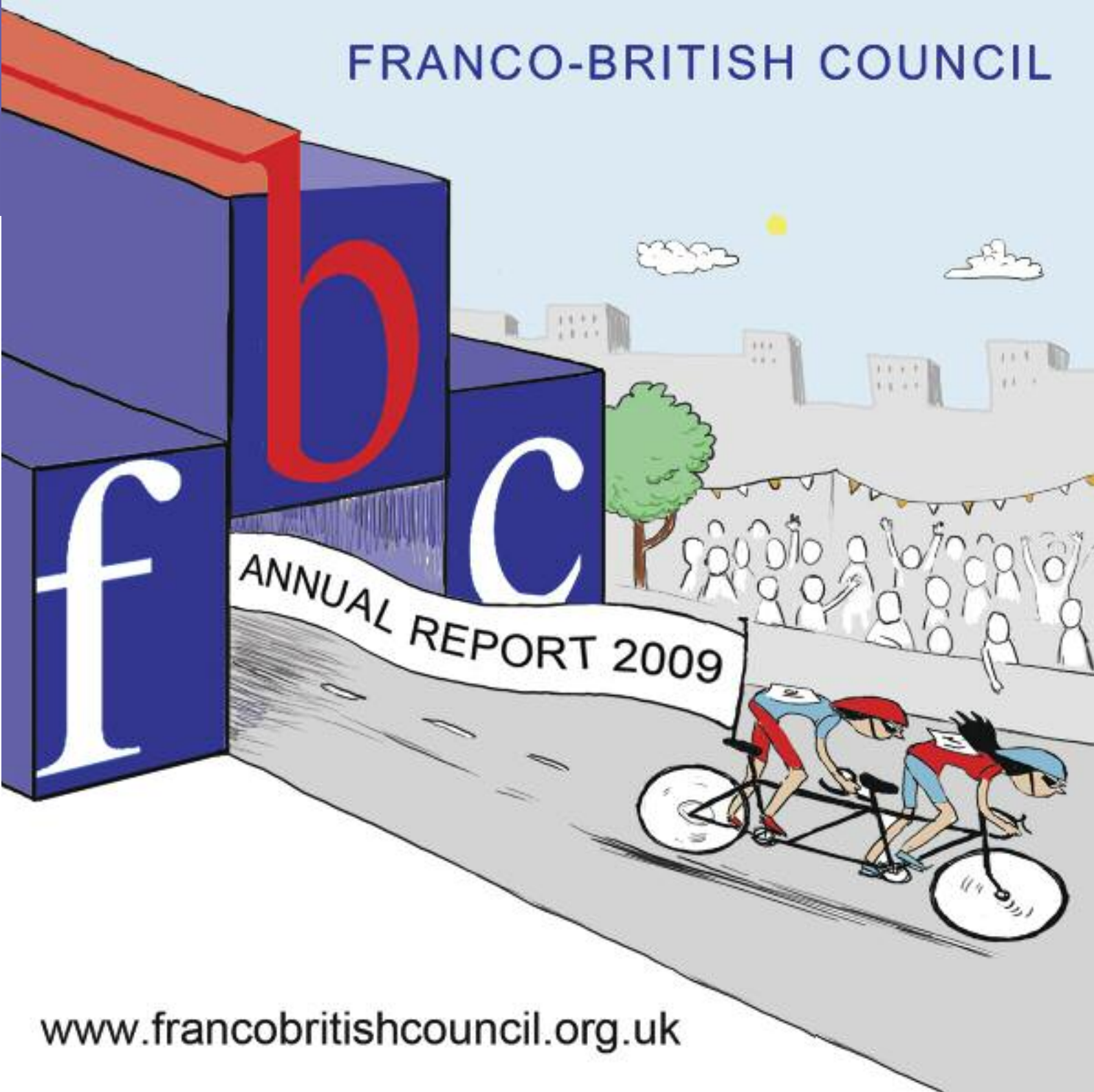


FRANCO-BRITISH COUNCIL



www.francobritishcouncil.org.uk



Clockwise from top left: Ambassador Maurice Gourdault-Montagne talking to James Hughes-Onslow; Jean-Pierre Jouyet with guests; Graham Corbett with Gillian Tindall; Sir Howard Davies with students; Claire Chick and Laurent Feniou; Kelvin Hopkins MP, Professor Iain Begg and Lord Lea.

In the middle: the audience at the FBC Biennial lecture in the FCO Locarno Suite



FRANCO ♦ BRITISH COUNCIL

British Section

ANNUAL REPORT

2009

Review of the Year

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Quin of Gateshead**
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The past 12 months have been eventful – even momentous – economically and politically. The French EU Presidency in the second half of last year had to co-ordinate Europe's response first to the Georgian crisis and then, crucially, to an economic and financial turbulence unprecedented in recent history. It also fell to France to broker a credible EU approach to climate change, in readiness for the Copenhagen summit later this year. France's Presidency was judged a notable success, and Britain gave strong support to President Sarkozy's energetic leadership. The bilateral relationship – memorably dubbed the '*entente formidable*' by Prime Minister Gordon Brown – has gained extra strength from the reinvigorated transatlantic relations under President Obama, and from France's re-entry to NATO's integrated military command.

In the next few months Iran, Afghanistan and North Korea may, in particular, test our joint resolve. The annual Franco-British summit held in Evian on 6th July demonstrated our firmness of purpose, with solid work programmes agreed for defence and security, nuclear energy, climate change and development. The Franco-British Council for its part will insert itself productively into that endeavour: we will focus on those areas – global and domestic – where we can genuinely add value by pulling together ideas and expertise from government, business, academia, media and the arts as well as NGOs and the voluntary sector.

As can be seen from the Annual Report this has been a busy and fruitful year for the Franco-British Council. We have redesigned and re-launched our website, making it more user-friendly and easier to

read our reports. On the back of the newly designed website, we are now able to keep over two thousand friends of the FBC informed of our activities through our regular quarterly e-newsletter. We have organised events which were relevant to many of the most important challenges facing our countries and, in doing so, forged successful links and partnerships with a number of different organisations. We have been delighted by the recognition we have received for our work, both from government – with the award of an OBE for the British Section's Secretary-General, Ann Kenrick – and of the Legion d'honneur for our Vice-Chair, Maurice Fraser, as well as from our constituency of stakeholders, as the 73,000 downloads of our detailed policy reports over the last five years testify. We intend to build further on this interest in our work, particularly among young people and in this context are delighted that Eurostar will be renewing its support for our very successful short story competition, both for sixth-formers and undergraduates, for the next three years.

Economically these are challenging times, as we all know. Both British and French sections of the FBC are working hard to widen their sources of financial support. We are looking at new ways to raise our profile, scale up our activities, and reach out to new audiences. We are looking forward to setting out a wider range of events and initiatives in the very near future. The more friends, supporters, sponsors and participants we attract, the closer we will get to creating a virtuous circle - and the more likely we are to translate shared values into effective strategies and productive networking for the future.

Baroness Quin, Chair
July 2009

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The Franco-British Council Biennial Lecture - June 2009 'Back to the drawing board? The regulation of financial markets'

On June 18 at the Locarno Suite in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Franco-British Council held its Plenary Meeting and Biennial Lecture. In front of an audience of 200 people, Jean-Pierre Jouyet, chair of the Autorités des Marchés Financières, and Sir Howard Davies, director of the LSE and former chair of the FSA, discussed the future of financial regulation in the UK and France.

Jean-Pierre Jouyet highlighted the danger of returning to *'business as usual'* as the crisis has spawned a series of new risks which could threaten the long-term security of savings and investments which are the essential underpinning for long term growth and stability. Jouyet nevertheless debunked the cliché of the over-regulating French by affirming that France would be an ardent defender of the market: *'we want freedom, but freedom with transparency.'*

Sir Howard challenged a series of preconceptions and myths, including the alleged fundamental differences between the French and the British (of which there aren't many); the EU's supposed attempts to *'destroy'* London's financial markets (which would have been hitherto spectacularly unsuccessful) and Brussels *'plans'* to create a central regulator for financial markets (which were referred to as a *'bogey'*). Sir Howard noted that too little thought had been given to how the single financial market would be overseen: when the financial crisis erupted there was no central authority which could impose a solution.

Both speeches and the audio of the talk, including the Q&A session moderated by Baroness Quin, are available on the FBC's website



Sir Howard Davies addresses the public at the Locarno Suite

Public Service Reform in France and in the UK – Edinburgh, December 2008

Challenging preconceptions on both sides of the Channel, this Public Service Reform seminar compared the experiences of the two countries in providing their citizens with modern and efficient services. Struggling under the seemingly divergent goals of universal inclusion and cost-effectiveness, particularly topical in the current financial crisis, public service has been at the centre of both governments' reforming impulses for several decades.

The seminar was chaired by Alan Alexander, former Commissioner on the Accounts Commission for Scotland and SE Jean Guéguinou, President of the FBC French section. As the seminar took place in Edinburgh, the issues of devolution were central as was the increasingly decentralised approach to public service provision in both countries.

The following conclusions were noted:

- French attachment to the role of the State and British focus on outcomes were confirmed; the public in both countries are of two minds about "reform", demanding equitable and even increasing services on the one hand and expecting costs to be reduced on the other.

- France and Britain have failed to take note of their respective experiences in the provision of services. For example, France was largely unaware of the diverging Scottish experience.
- The EU was seen as a prime actor in forcing member states to liberalise their markets and introduce competition and choice in Public Services. Implementation in France in particular has met with some challenges. Examples of private actors performing public services could be found as far back as the 16th century and before. Modern service-providers were often international corporations frequently contracted by local governments.
- Obstacles to reform were deemed greater in France. Public sector trade unionism was identified by several French contributors as an issue.
- Whilst demand for state action was strong, which services should have more or less state engagement was unclear. An implicit answer given was that trial and error and the play of politics may resolve this dilemma.



Jean Guéguinou and Alan Alexander

The report of this seminar was written by David Walker and is available on the FBC website.

Bank of England - Banque de France: Can we bank on our Governments to solve the Crisis? - London, May 2009

The FBC held this event in partnership with the French Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. The speakers were Paul Tucker, deputy governor of the Bank of England and Jean-Pierre Landau, deputy governor of the Bank of France. The talk was chaired by Baroness Quin.

The lecture was held on the premise that the banking crisis had hit the UK harder than France and asked the question as to why this had happened. Was it the governance of banks, the greater degree of globalisation, the lighter touch of regulation, or the difference in official fiscal and monetary policy? The speakers focused on the British and French experiences, but also made comparisons with the US and other major countries.



Paul Tucker and Jean-Pierre Landau

European Agricultural Models - One or Many? - London, March 2009

This seminar was chaired jointly by the Rt Hon Baroness Joyce Quin and Marion Guillou, Director General of INRA (National Institute of Research for Agriculture).

Introducing the seminar, French Ambassador Maurice Gourdault-Montagne commented that talking about agriculture from a British and a French perspective was a challenging exercise. He said that we are facing a *'triple shock from climate change, energy supply shortages and price volatility'*. Imaginative policies are needed to solve the environmental and agricultural challenges. The discussion initially focused on the global context and challenge of producing enough food to feed 9 billion people by 2050. It was agreed that climate change, food security and international economic policy were all linked and that this should be the basis for future agricultural policy.



Marion Guillou and Joyce Quin

It was also agreed that the seminar showed that longstanding views of the CAP held in each country were now evolving and becoming closer in the light of the changing rules agreed to the CAP and the international context. Key conclusions included:

- Agreement on the importance of climate change;
- Agriculture, similarly to the issue of the environment, requires action at every level: local, regional, national and EU-level. Agreement on policy needs to be reached with regard to the environment and the wider social and economic context;
- The importance of governments dealing with scientific facts and the biological situation within the environment we live in, stressing the need for greater investment in scientific research;
- The need to maintain a diversity of systems of agriculture;
- The weakness of current global governance in this area. New models are required including professionals and NGOs;
- Marion Guillou suggested France and the UK could form a stronger core within the future group of experts on food security, working together on the scenario set out for 2050;
- Baroness Quin commented that, on the whole, optimism prevailed; despite the huge challenges ahead there was a sense that they were not insurmountable.

Living Our Heritage in France and in the UK – Paris, November 2008

Protection and projection of a national cultural heritage in the face of numerous social and economic challenges brought French and British specialists together in Paris for this seminar. Chaired by Professor John Rogister and hosted by Geneviève Gallot, director of the Institut National du Patrimoine, participants confronted and compared their experiences in conserving the ensemble of elements that fall under the category of cultural heritage, a task complicated by the fluid definition of heritage itself.

The differences between the French notion of Patrimoine (seen by some French participants as an artificial concept where aesthetic considerations do not fall within the remit of public interest) and the British concept of Heritage (perceived as more reflective of British society and more responsive to its changes) were discussed.



Genevieve Gallot, John Rogister and Joyce Quin

Economic challenges facing both nations' efforts were examined: funding from public purse and private capitals were compared and the difficulties of applying market solutions to the preservation of cultural heritage were highlighted. The pros and cons of free entry to museums were debated, as was the

unreliability, in the long term, of patronage, especially as the economic crisis is in the process of weakening many charitable foundations that supported heritage and the arts in both countries.

Case studies were examined:

- National Maritime Museum in Greenwich
- Landmark Trust's efforts to preserve historic buildings
- Restoration of the Hall of Mirrors in Versailles.

Education as a means of increasing public awareness of cultural heritage was a recurring theme throughout the seminar.



Clive Aslet, Roger Bowdler and Gennaro Toscano

In his conclusions, John Rogister noted how globalisation extended the challenge of preserving cultural heritage world-wide, as civilisations are fragile and their tangible achievements must be protected.

A report of this seminar was written by John Rogister and is available on the FBC website.

The Colonial Idea in France and Great Britain - Paris, January 2009

This seminar was hosted by the Fondation Singer-Polignac and chaired by Professor Robert Tombs and Professor Maurice Vaisse. It provided an opportunity for British and French historians not only to compare the experiences of colonial empire in the two countries but also to reflect on the repercussions of this history on their respective present-day societies and their modern national identities.



Seminar chairs Robert Tombs and Maurice Vaisse in the centre

Topics discussed included:

- The contradictions between the idealistic justifications of colonialism and the realities of colonial practices, especially when confronted with evolved cultures;
- The differences in the political and educational contexts in France and Britain;
- Processes of decolonisation in the two empires;
- The effects of the colonial past on modern British society, emphasising how it has affected national identity;

- The power and weaknesses of the colonial empires of Britain and France - especially with regard to long-term effects of these empires on the modern world;
- The idea of *'Liberal Imperialism'*, and its similarities and differences compared with interventionist foreign policies in recent times;
- The role of French national prestige and sentiment in colonial policy making;
- The differences between *'memory'* (personal and subjective) and *'history'* (ostensibly detached and objective) when studying the colonial experience;
- The feasibility and desirability of legislating on history and memory- for example, concerning the slave trade or French colonisation - and whether these *'memory-politics'* actually mask a lack of vision for the future.

A collection of the talks given by the French and British participants is being produced by publisher André Versaille for publication later this year.

Eurostar/Prospect/Franco-British Council Short Story Prize Competition – London, May 2009

This was the second year that the FBC, together with Prospect Magazine and Eurostar, offered its short story prize. The competition aims to encourage more students to learn about French culture and language.

This is an opportunity for students to write a 1,500 word story on a French theme. The competition is supported by crime writer Ian Rankin who expressed his support for the prize as follows: *'It's crucial that kids in Britain continue to learn new languages. In the twenty-first century, we can't live hermetically. We need to be able to communicate globally, and that means having language skills. Learning a new language is the first step towards understanding the world in its wider context and appreciating other cultures and societies. Hopefully this new and exciting short story competition will provide one more stepping-stone'*

There are two categories, one for sixth form students and one for undergraduates between the ages of 16 and 25. The first prize for both categories is 2 Eurostar return tickets to Paris and £100 and their stories are published on the Prospect website.

Eurostar's Director of Communications, Simon Montague, commented: *'Eurostar is delighted to support the FBC Short Story competition. It is inspiring to see how these students demonstrated their cultural awareness so that they can imaginatively write such interesting short stories - many congratulations to each of the winners for their great work.'*

Undergraduate Category

First Prize: Karis Fiorrucci "Gaston gets his just desserts"
Second Prize: David Wolf "A Guest"
Third Prize: Arabella Millbank "Dolphin"

Sixth Form Category

First Prize: Clare Coggins "Basma"
Second Prize: James Greenwood "The Anecdotal Wife"
Third Prize: Laura James "Paradise"

All the winning stories can be read on the Franco-British Council website.



Karis Fiorrucci



Clare Coggins

Karis Fiorrucci - winner of the undergraduate category said: *'This competition really appealed to me and, after giving it some thought, I came up with the premise for my story, in which the glitz and spectacle of Paris comes to visit a small French town, catching our hero in its orbit... I am very grateful to the FBC for organising such a unique competition. The story was lots of fun to write, and it has even inspired me to produce some new stories, set in the same town!'*

Clare Coggins – winner of the sixth form category commented: *'Thank you so much for running the competition, I really enjoyed taking part! It was a great chance to be creative and I appreciated the opportunity very much.'*

This year the FBC built on existing partnerships and developed new links with relevant organisations to create innovative events addressing a variety of topical Franco-British issues:

Business for New Europe, the Franco-British Council and the Centre for European Reform: Is Europe ready for international crises? – London, October 2008

In October 2008, the French Ambassador hosted a partnership event between the FBC, the BNE and the CER on the topic of Defence. Keynote speakers were Maurice Gourdault-Montagne, French Ambassador to the UK and Lord Robertson of Port Ellen (Deputy Chairman TNK-BP and Secretary General NATO, 1999-2004). The lecture focused on the role of the Franco-British partnership in the context of the European Union's attempts to build a rapid intervention force.

On the tenth anniversary of the St Malo declaration, Lord Robertson expressed pleasure at the outcome which succeeded in bringing the UK and France firmly together, for the first time, in an EU defence context. St Malo had set the scene for the launch and implementation of the core management crisis policy conducted by Europe in 21 military and civilian operations over the world. However, ten years on, he considered that while St. Malo was an important initiative, there still remained many of the shortcomings in the EU approach which had been identified at the time.

The Ambassador said that Europe's commitment to international crisis management should mainly be conducted under the auspices of the United Nations. European military autonomy should not be envisaged as a threat to NATO which remains the core military alliance to protect our security. France's relation to NATO should not be understood as ambiguous. Europe wishes to strengthen its military capability, aiming to update its ESS with credible headline goals.

Association de Juristes
Franco-Britanniques



Franco-British Lawyers
Society Limited



Lord Phillips and Joanne Arlettaz

Constitutional Change in France and the UK – Maison Française Oxford, June 2009

This Colloquium and Gala Dinner was organised in partnership with the Franco-British Lawyers Society. Co-hosted by Lord Phillips of Worth Matravers, Senior Lord of Appeal in Ordinary and Guy Canivet, Membre du Conseil Constitutionnel, the programme was divided into two themes, the first discussed the Nation-State, sovereignty and its accessories, the problems of support, the question of the central state and its peripheries and the frequency and substance of modifications and revisions of the Constitution in both countries.

In the second part, new demands were considered, such as the role of citizens and their rights; accountability, control and transparency; the rule of law and human rights; issues about the role of the head of state in France and in the UK and the application of the constitution in both countries.

The Media Revolution: Liberation or Bankruptcy? – Paris, 13 Nov 2009

This seminar, hosted by the **British Embassy** in Paris, will deal with the impact that new media technologies are having on traditional journalism in the printing and broadcasting fields.

Questions to be addressed will include whether the nature of journalism is changing as the news cycle increases in speed, and whether the incessant demand for content risks blurring the line between news and opinion as the new 'citizen journalists' emerge. How will journalism survive in the transition between economic models and must the government take a role in financially sustaining the traditional media? Journalists and bloggers from both sides of the Channel will be invited to give their opinions and thoughts.

Diversity: Moving Forward: Perspectives and Priorities from a New Generation – London, January 2010

In this seminar we will attempt to move the debate over diversity in France and the UK forward by raising new questions. An innovative format for the seminar will introduce a multi-generational approach intersecting the experiences of young people with experts. Questions as to the role of education and how the financial crisis has impacted on diverse groups will be raised, and examples of good practice from both countries will be highlighted.

The role of France/UK in preventing Deforestation – Paris 2010

A follow-up to the Energy, Environment and Competitiveness seminar, this small meeting will be held in the wake of the Copenhagen Conference in December 2009 and will bring together some of the key British and French actors working on

getting an effective tropical forest element into the Copenhagen negotiations (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation – REDD). Questions to be debated will cover how the tenure, governance, financial mechanisms and legal process for REDD can make a significant contribution to local incomes and sustainable management of forest land.

The COP15 negotiations will be mainly to agree the global mechanism, but the larger challenge is delivery of effective financial incentives on the ground. The meeting will focus not just on the Democratic Republic of Congo, but also on other neighboring countries.

Future Partnership events – London, October 2009

The first event with the **CCFGB** will continue the series of seminars focusing on the current financial crisis from a Franco-British perspective. This debate will examine how the Euro-zone has weathered the impact of the crisis and what the long-term challenges are, including: the necessary economic reforms member states will have to undergo to remain in the euro and their political implications; whether the euro is in a position to become a reserve currency should the dollar's appeal decline; the ECB's separation from national financial regulators and the potential dangers for financial stability that could pose.

The **Invest in France** partnership event will focus on Defence, in the light of both France's return into NATO's political structure and the impact the budgetary restraints caused by the current financial crisis will have on future co-operation. Can Britain and France find new ways to boost their military capabilities by sharing equipment, combining logistics and identifying innovative and cost-effective forms of collaboration in procurement? What steps should France take to attract British investment in the defence and allied industrial sector?

Statement of financial activities (incorporating an income and expenditure account)
For the year ended 31 March 2009

| | <u>Note</u> | <u>Restricted Funds</u> | <u>Unrestricted Funds</u> | <u>Total Funds 2009</u> | <u>Total Funds 2008</u> |
|--|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Incoming resources | | | | | |
| Incoming resources from generated funds: | | | | | |
| Voluntary income | 2 | 5,058 | 135,000 | 140,058 | 115,268 |
| Activities for generating funds | | - | 5,186 | 5,186 | 5,264 |
| Investment income | | - | 1,339 | 1,339 | 28 |
| Incoming resources from charitable activities | | | | | |
| | 3 | 9,500 | 85 | 9,585 | 2,746 |
| Other incoming resources | | - | 1,840 | 1,840 | 250 |
| <i>Total incoming resources</i> | | <u>14,558</u> | <u>143,450</u> | <u>158,008</u> | <u>123,556</u> |
| Resources expended | | | | | |
| Costs of generating voluntary income | 4 | - | 19,396 | 19,396 | 16,131 |
| Charitable activities | 4 | 9,606 | 110,334 | 119,940 | 106,626 |
| Governance costs | 4 | 300 | 6,695 | 6,995 | 7,537 |
| <i>Total resources expended</i> | | <u>9,906</u> | <u>136,425</u> | <u>146,331</u> | <u>130,294</u> |
| <i>Net incoming/(outgoing) resources before transfers</i> | | <u>4,652</u> | <u>7,025</u> | <u>11,677</u> | <u>(6,738)</u> |
| <i>Net income/(expenditure)</i> | | <u>4,652</u> | <u>7,025</u> | <u>11,677</u> | <u>(6,738)</u> |
| Reconciliation of funds | | | | | |
| Total funds brought forward | | - | 9,680 | 9,680 | 16,418 |
| <i>Total funds carried forward</i> | | <u>4,652</u> | <u>16,705</u> | <u>21,357</u> | <u>9,680</u> |

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2009

The Franco-British Council - British Section

| Balance sheet as at 31 March 2009 | | | | | |
|---|------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | Note | 2009 | | 2008 | |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Fixed assets | | | | | |
| Tangible assets | 8 | | 3,790 | | 2,206 |
| Current assets | | | | | |
| Debtors | 9 | 15,017 | | 13,106 | |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | 13,314 | | 4,339 | |
| <i>Total current assets</i> | | <u>28,331</u> | | <u>17,445</u> | |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | | | | | |
| <i>Net current assets/(liabilities)</i> | 10 | <u>(10,764)</u> | | <u>(9,971)</u> | |
| | | | 17,567 | | 7,474 |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | | <u>21,357</u> | | <u>9,680</u> |
| <i>Net assets</i> | 11 | | <u><u>21,357</u></u> | | <u><u>9,680</u></u> |
| The funds of the charity: | | | | | |
| Restricted funds | | | 4,652 | | - |
| Unrestricted funds: | | | | | |
| General fund | | <u>16,705</u> | | <u>9,680</u> | |
| Total unrestricted funds | | | 16,705 | | 9,680 |
| <i>Total charity funds</i> | 12 | | <u><u>21,357</u></u> | | <u><u>9,680</u></u> |

The trustees confirm that, in accordance with Section 249B(4) of the Companies Act 1985 for the financial year ended 31 March 2009 the charity was entitled to exemption under Section 249A(1) of the Act from the requirement to have an audit. No notice has been deposited under Section 249B(2) of the Act.

The trustees acknowledge their responsibilities for ensuring that the charity keeps accounting records which comply with Section 221 of the Act and preparing financial statements which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the charity as at the end of the year and of its surplus or deficit for the financial year in accordance with the requirements of section 226 and which otherwise comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 1985 so far as is applicable.

These financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of part VII of the Companies Act 1985 applicable to small companies, were approved by the Board on and signed on its behalf by:

Rt. Hon. Baroness Quin, Chair

John Noulton, Treasurer

Accountants Report

Independent Examiner's Report to the Trustees of The Franco-British Council - British Section

I report on the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2009, which are set out on pages 8 to 17.

This report is made solely to the charity's trustees, as a body, in accordance with sections 495 and 496 of the Companies Act 2006. My work has been undertaken so that I might state to the charity's trustees those matters I am required to state to them in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, I do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charity and the charity's trustees as a body, for my work, for this report, or for the opinions I have formed.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and examiner

The charity's trustees (who are also the directors of the company for the purposes of company law) are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements. The charity's trustees consider that an audit is not required for the year under section 43(2) of the Charities Act 1993 (the 1993 Act) and that an independent examination is needed.

Having satisfied myself that the charity is not subject to an audit under company law and is eligible for independent examination, it is my responsibility to:

- examine the financial statements under section 43 of the 1993 Act;
- follow the procedures laid down in the general Directions given by the Charity Commission (under section 43(7)(b) of the 1993 Act); and
- state whether particular matters have come to my attention.

Basis of independent examiner's report

My examination was carried out in accordance with the general Directions given by the Charity Commission. An examination includes a review of the accounting records kept by the charity and a comparison of the financial statements presented with those records. It also includes consideration of any unusual items or disclosures in the financial statements and seeking explanations from you as trustees concerning any such matters. The procedures undertaken do not provide all the evidence that would be required in an audit, and consequently no opinion is given as to whether the financial statements present a 'true and fair view' and the report is limited to those matters set out in the statement below.

Independent examiner's statement

In connection with my examination, no matter has come to my attention:

- 1) which gives me reasonable cause to believe that in any material respect the requirements:
 - to keep accounting records in accordance with section 386 of the Companies Act 2006; and
 - to prepare financial statements which accord with the accounting records and comply with the accounting requirements of section 396 of the Companies Act 2006 and with the methods and principles of the Statement of Recommended Practice:

Accounting and Reporting by Charities;

have not been met; or

- 2) to which, in my opinion, attention should be drawn in order to enable a proper understanding of the financial statements to be reached.

Susan Field FCA

Susan Field Limited

Chartered Accountants

Neptune House

70 Royal Hill

London SE108RF

Date:

Members of the British Section

Rt Hon Baroness Joyce Quin, Chair of the Franco-British Council

Marlon Abela, Chairman and Chief Executive of Marlon Abela Restaurant Corporation

Bobby Barnes, Assistant Chief Executive, Professional Footballers' Association

Michael Butcher, General Counsel, Veolia Environment UK and former President Franco-British Lawyers Society

Nick Butler, Chair, CER and Director of the Centre for Energy Security & Sustainable Development

Kay Carberry, Assistant General Secretary of the TUC

Nick Clegg MP*, Leader of the Liberal-Democrat party, member for Sheffield Hallam

Dr Sue Collard, Lecturer in French, University of Sussex

Rory Coonan* Hon FRIBA, Executive Director, Circle Ltd, former head of Architecture, Arts Council of Great Britain

Roisin Donachie, Strategic Policy Adviser, FCO

Dr Catherine Fieschi, Director of Counterpoint

Maurice Fraser, Senior Fellow in European Politics LSE

David Goodhart, Editor, Prospect Magazine

Paul Goodwin, Curator of Cross Cultural Programmes, Tate Britain, Associate Fellow of the Centre for Urban and Community Research, Goldsmiths, University of London

Bonnie Greer, Author, playwright and broadcaster, Deputy Chair of the British Museum and board member of the Serpentine Gallery

Roy Griffins, Director General, ACI EUROPE, Non exec Chairman, London City Airport

Chris Huhne MP+, Liberal-Democrat member for Eastleigh and Shadow Secretary of State for the Home Department

Nick Hurd MP, Ruislip-Northwood**

Hwyl Jones, CMG, Director of the Network of European Foundations (NEF)

Professor Andrew Knapp, Professor of French Politics and Contemporary History, University of Reading

Ian McCafferty, Chief Economic Advisor, CBI

John Noulton, Former Director of Public Affairs, Eurotunnel

Quentin Peel, International Affairs Editor, Financial Times

Ian Rankin, Author, Deputy Lieutenant of Edinburgh

Professor John Rogister, Corresponding Member of the Institut de France

Dr Adam Steinhouse, Head of School of European Studies CMPS, UK Cabinet Office

Camilla Toulmin, Director of the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)

Belinda Thomson, Independent Art Historian

Professor Robert Tombs+, Professor of History, St John's College, Cambridge

Chuka Umunna+, Employment Lawyer - Rochman Landau, politician and journalist

David Walker, Managing Director of Communications and Public Reporting, Audit Commission,

Sir Stephen Wall, Former Ambassador and former adviser to Tony Blair, Vice Chair of Business for New Europe

* left 2008

+ joined 2009

** left 2009

Members of the French Section

Jean GUEGUINOU GCVO, Ambassadeur de France, Président de la Section française du Conseil franco-britannique

Jean-Yves AUDOUIN, Préfet honoraire +

Denis BARANGER, Professeur de droit public à l'Université Paris II (Panthéon-Assas), Directeur adjoint de l'Institut Michel Villey +

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The Council's purpose is to promote better understanding between Britain and France and to contribute to the development of joint action through meetings of leading representatives of the worlds of culture, science, the arts, education, politics and business.



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