

# COUNTRY: FRANCE

**SCORE: 80.74 | RANK: 5/24**

France provides strong protection for cloud services, through a combination of comprehensive cybercrime legislation and up-to-date copyright protection. France also has up-to-date electronic signature and electronic commerce laws in place.

Comprehensive privacy laws exist, though French privacy legislation includes onerous and cumbersome registration requirements that appear unnecessary.

France is one of the biggest improvers in the Scorecard in relation to information technology (IT) infrastructure.

France’s national broadband plan, France Très Haut Débit, is a 10-year-funded initiative launched in 2013. It covers a range of infrastructure and constructions programs, which use a range of technologies. The overall broadband target for the

France Très Haut Débit plan is 100% coverage of France with speeds in excess of 30 megabits per second (Mbps) by 2022.



France’s IT infrastructure progress helped it to improve one spot from 6th in 2013 to 5th in the 2015 rankings.

Q FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
<b>DATA PRIVACY (SCORE: 6.7/10   RANK: 13/24)</b>		
1. Are there laws or regulations governing the collection, use, or other processing of personal information?	✓	The Data Processing Act 1978 (act relating to data processing, data files and individual liberties (Loi 78-17 relative à l’informatique, aux fichiers et aux libertés)), was revised by the Act Relating to the Protection of Natural Persons with Respect to Private Data Processing 2004 and sets out the main data protection provisions in France. Several other laws contain minor data protection requirements.
2. What is the scope and coverage of privacy law?	Comprehensive	French data protection law covers both the public and private sectors.
3. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the EU Data Protection Directive?	✓	The Act Relating to the Protection of Natural Persons with Respect to Private Data Processing 2004 implements the European Union (EU) Data Protection Directive in French law.
4. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the APEC Privacy Framework?	✓	The French legislation is equivalent to, or more extensive than, the APEC Privacy Framework.
5. Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy?	Available	In 1970, the French Civil Code was amended to include the provision that “everyone has the right to respect for his private life” (Article 9). This provision has been broadly interpreted by the courts as providing a private right of action for most serious privacy breaches.
6. Is there an effective agency (or regulator) tasked with the enforcement of privacy laws?	National regulator	National Commission on Computer Science and Freedoms (Commission nationale de l’informatique et des libertés) (CNIL) <www.cnil.fr>. The CNIL is an independent administrative authority protecting privacy and personal data.
7. What is the nature of the privacy regulator?	Sole commissioner	The National Commission on Computer Science and Freedoms (Commission nationale de l’informatique et des libertés) (CNIL) <www.cnil.fr> has a sole commissioner.
8. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	✗	Chapter IV of the Data Processing Act sets out the required formalities for data processing. Depending on the type of data processing involved, the data controller must comply with one of four sets of formalities, ranging from simple notification right through to authorization. These rules are complex. Authorization is generally restricted to processing that is “deemed potentially harmful to privacy and liberties.” Categories include criminal record information and any data that include the national identity number.

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9. Are cross-border transfers free from registration requirements?	✘	Article 23 of the Data Processing Act 1978 sets out complex rules for the notification and authorization of cross-border transfers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transfers within the EU do not require notification or authorization</li> <li>• Transfers to countries formally declared as “adequate” by the EU require notification only</li> <li>• Transfers to all other countries require authorization.</li> </ul>
10. Is there a breach notification law?	🕒	France has a limited data breach notification requirement law in Ordinance No. 2011-1012, which updated the Data Processing Act 1978. Supported by this law, and in compliance with EC Regulation No. 611/2013, the National Commission on Computer Science and Freedoms (CNIL) <www.cnil.fr> has issued a requirement for service providers to report data breaches via a CNIL-provided standardized online notification form within 24 hours. Full notification information must be provided within the subsequent three days. Individuals affected by the data breach need not be notified where service providers can show evidence that security measures have been implemented that have rendered the data in question unintelligible. It should be noted that both the law and subsequent notification requirements are limited to breaches that occur in the context of providing electronic communication services.  There is a requirement for CNIL <www.cnil.fr> to notify the local district attorney of a security breach when it becomes aware of the breach.
<b>SECURITY (SCORE: 7.2/10   RANK: 5/24)</b>		
1. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?	✔	The Law on Electronic Signatures 2000 gives legal value to electronic signatures and electronically signed documents.
2. Are ISPs and content service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	🕒	While the Law for Trust in the Digital Economy (Loi pour la Confiance dans l'Économie Numérique 2004 (LCEN)) establishes some basic online freedoms in France and frees Internet service providers (ISPs) from liability for most online content, the Law for Guidance and Planning for the Performance of Homeland Security 2011 (LOPPSI 2) requires ISPs to filter and block certain Internet protocol (IP) addresses and websites. These include websites hosting child pornography, in particular, as well as any sites listed on the government blacklist. The list of filtered IP addresses and websites is designated by the minister for the interior and is not publicly available.
3. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing general security requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Limited coverage in legislation	Article 34 of the Data Processing Act requires organizations to take all necessary security precautions, with respect to the nature of the data, to preserve the safety of the data and prevent it from being accessed by third parties. This requirement is complemented by the “Guide to the Security of Personal Data” published by CNIL <www.cnil.fr> in 2010.
4. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing specific security audit requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Limited coverage in legislation	Ordinance No. 2011-1012, an update to the Data Processing Act 1978, empowers the French government to require security audits of any electronic or telecommunications provider (including ISPs). The provider must also maintain a registry of data breaches, which may be independently audited. The provider must bear the cost of the audit.
5. Are there security laws and regulations requiring specific certifications for technology products?	Comprehensive requirements (including common criteria)	France is a Certificate Authorizing Member (the highest level) of the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement (CCRA) <www.commoncriteriaportal.org>, and certification requirements in France are common.
<b>CYBERCRIME (SCORE: 10/10   RANK: 1/24)</b>		
1. Are cybercrime laws in place?	✔	France's Criminal Code (as amended by Law No. 2004-575 of 21 June 2004) provides comprehensive coverage of cybercrime.
2. Are cybercrime laws consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime?	✔	France ratified the Cybercrime Convention in 2006.
3. What access do law enforcement authorities have to encrypted data held or transmitted by data hosting providers, carriers or other service providers?	Access with a warrant	Article 30 of Loi n°2001-1062 du Nov. 15, 2001, relative à la sécurité quotidienne (Law No. 2001-1062 of Nov. 15, 2001, on Community Safety), allows a judge to compel a person to decrypt or surrender keys to make available any encrypted information encountered in the course of an investigation.

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4. How does the law deal with extraterritorial offenses?	Comprehensive coverage	France has adopted rules of criminal jurisdiction that extend the reach of French criminal law to foreign businesses operating in France and also to foreign persons interacting with French nationals abroad.  A high-profile case involving the promotion of Nazi memorabilia on Yahoo auction sites to French citizens (in breach of local laws) demonstrates France's commitment to applying the criminal law extraterritorially.
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (SCORE: 16.8/20   RANK: 8/24)</b>		
1. Is the country a member of the TRIPS Agreement?	✓	France became a member of the TRIPS Agreement in 1995.
2. Have IP laws been enacted to implement TRIPS?	✓	France has implemented the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement in local laws.
3. Is the country party to the WIPO Copyright Treaty?	✓	France signed the WIPO Copyright Treaty in 1997 and ratified it in 2009. It entered into force in France in March 2010.
4. Have laws implementing the WIPO Copyright Treaty been enacted?	✓	France has implemented the measures in the WIPO Copyright Treaty in local laws.
5. Are civil sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	In 2009, France introduced the "law promoting the distribution and protection of creative works on the Internet." It is usually referred to as the HADOPI (Creation and Internet) law. HADOPI is the French acronym of the government agency created to administer it, the Haute Autorité pour la Diffusion des Œuvres et la Protection des Droits sur Internet (High Authority for Transmission of Creative Works and Copyright Protection on the Internet).  The HADOPI Law established a limited copyright regime for online services. It also establishes a "three strikes" procedure. Initially, the third strike was to result in authorization of the ISP to suspend the Internet access of the offending Internet connection for a specified period of up to one year. However, this sanction was the subject of a constitutional challenge, and, in July 2013, the government announced that suspending Internet access would no longer be used as a sanction. The third strike was replaced with a small automatic fine, escalating to a larger fine where commercial-scale piracy was involved.
6. Are criminal sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	Article L'112-1 of the French Intellectual Property Code provides that any original work, expressed in any form, may be copyrighted:  "The provisions of this code shall protect the rights of authors in all works of the mind, whatever their kind, form of expression, merit or purpose."  Copyright infringement is covered in Article L335-3:  "Any reproduction, performance or dissemination of a work of the mind, by any means whatsoever, in violation of the author's rights as defined and regulated by law shall also constitute an infringement.  The violation of any of the rights of an author of software as defined in Article L122-6 shall also constitute an infringement."  Criminal sanctions for infringement include imprisonment of up to three years and fines of up to 300,000 euros (Article L335-2).
7. Are there laws governing ISP liability for content that infringes copyright?	✓	The LCEN law (Loi pour la Confiance dans l'Economie Numérique (promoting confidence in the digital economy)) establishes a basic ISP liability regime.
8. Is there a basis for ISPs to be held liable for content that infringes copyright found on their sites or systems?	✓	The combination of the Intellectual Property Code, the LCEN Law and the HADOPI Law restrict the circumstances in which an ISP can be held liable for information on its systems. Unless it has editorial control or otherwise authorizes the content, an ISP will not be liable. However, the HADOPI Law does include requirements that the ISP must take once it becomes aware of copyright breaches by its subscribers.
9. What sanctions are available for ISP liability for copyright infringing content found on their site or system?	Civil and criminal	Civil and criminal sanctions will apply only if a host provider is informed of illegal content on a website and it does not intervene promptly to withdraw or prevent access to such illegal content. (Ordinance No. 2011-1012 of August 2011).

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10. Must ISPs take down content that infringes copyright, upon notification by the right holder?	✓	French courts have added an additional obligation for hosting providers, ruling that, after having been informed of infringing content, the website owner must use all necessary means to avoid any rebroadcasting (Tribunal de Grande Instance Paris, Oct. 19, 2007, Zadig Production v. Google, and Tribunal de Commerce Paris Feb. 20, 2008, Flash Film v. Google France and Google Inc.).  Further, in CA Paris, Feb. 4, 2011, Google France et Inc. v. AuFeminin.com, it was held that as soon as the host provider receives notification of the works giving rise to the infringement, it must take necessary measures to ensure withdrawal and to ensure that the words are not put back online.
11. Are ISPs required to inform subscribers upon receiving a notification that the subscriber is using the ISP's service to distribute content that infringes copyright?	✓	The HADOPI Law (as updated in 2013) imposes a "three strikes" notification, warning, and automatic fine regime for copyright infringers. The regime is aimed at downloaders and users.
12. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of cloud computing services, including effective enforcement?	Comprehensive protection	France provides strong protection for cloud services, through a combination of comprehensive cybercrime legislation and up-to-date copyright protection. France also has comprehensive privacy laws. However, enforcement of these laws is patchy, and piracy rates remain high.
<b>SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRY LED STANDARDS &amp; INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION OF RULES (SCORE: 10/10   RANK: 1/24)</b>		
1. Are there laws, regulations or policies that establish a standards setting framework for interoperability and portability of data?	✓	France has implemented a range of EU standards regulations (e.g., the Product Safety Directive) in national law and policy, delegating the core certification and accreditation functions to Association française de normalisation (AFNOR) <www.afnor.org>.
2. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?	✓	Association française de normalisation (AFNOR) <www.afnor.org> is the central body for standards in France.
3. Are e-commerce laws in place?	✓	France passed the Digital Economy Act (Loi pour la confiance dans l'économie numérique (LEN)) in 2004.
4. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws based on?	UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce	The act implements the EU E-Commerce Directive, which is largely based on the UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce.
5. Is the downloading of applications or digital data from foreign cloud service providers free from tariff or other trade barriers?	✓	France imposes no tariffs or other barriers on activities related to e-commerce.
6. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?	✓	France favors EU standards above domestic standards in most sectors. However, both France and the EU give priority to international standards in the IT sector.
7. Does the government participate in international standards setting process?	✓	AFNOR <www.afnor.org> represents France in international standards-setting processes. France is a founding member and an active participant of the International Standards Organization.
<b>PROMOTING FREE TRADE (SCORE: 8.8/10   RANK: 6/24)</b>		
1. Are there any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government?	🕒	Generally, France has adopted a technology-neutral approach across most departments and agencies, although the Department of Defense has a formal preference for open-source solutions.
2. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that mandate the use of certain products (including, but not limited to types of software), services, standards or technologies?	✓	There are no mandatory requirements in France.

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3. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that establish preferences for certain products (including, but not limited to types of software), services, standards or technologies?		<p>There are no preferences in France, apart from a formal preference for open-source solutions adopted by the Department of Defense (2007) and some more-limited commitments to open-source products in the Department of Education (2008).</p> <p>In 2012, the French government issued a circular known as the "Ayrault Memorandum" (circulaire Ayrault, in French), signed by the prime minister, presenting guidelines and recommendations on the proper use of free software in the French administration. The document was taken under the auspice of the Department of Interministerial Systems Information and Communication, and provides some guidance on the potential selection of open-source software. It does not contain any binding commitments.</p>
4. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws that discriminate based on the nationality of the vendor, developer or service provider?		<p>There is no relevant discrimination based on vendor nationality in France.</p> <p>France is a member of the updated WTO plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement (all European Union members are covered by the EU membership since April 2014).</p>
<b>IT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT (SCORE: 21.2/30   RANK: 8/24)</b>		
1. Is there a national broadband plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2022, 100% coverage of broadband connections providing in excess of 30 Mbps</li> </ul>	<p>France's national broadband plan, France Très Haut Débit &lt;<a href="http://www.francethd.fr">www.francethd.fr</a>&gt;, is a 10-year-funded initiative launched in 2013. It covers a range of infrastructure and constructions programs, which use a range of technologies. The overall broadband target for the France Très Haut Débit plan is 100% coverage of France with speeds in excess of 30 megabits per second (Mbps) by 2022.</p> <p>Note: The European Commission has set goals under the Digital Agenda for Europe initiative &lt;<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/broadband-strategy-policy">ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/broadband-strategy-policy</a>&gt; for EU-wide broadband coverage with speeds above 30 Mbps by 2020 and for 50% of EU households being subscribed to a broadband service with speeds above 100 Mbps by 2020.</p>
2. Are there laws or policies that regulate the establishment of different service levels for data transmission based on the nature of data transmitted?	Multiple regulations and extensive public debate	<p>In April 2011, the Commission for Economic Affairs of the French Parliament submitted a report on net and network neutrality &lt;<a href="http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/dossiers/neutralite_internet_reseaux.asp">www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/dossiers/neutralite_internet_reseaux.asp</a>&gt;. The report recommends incorporating net neutrality principles into existing regulation.</p> <p>The French National Assembly passed The Digital Bill on Jan. 26, 2016 &lt;<a href="http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/the-digital-bill">www.gouvernement.fr/en/the-digital-bill</a>&gt;, enshrining the principle of net neutrality in France. Under Title II Section 1 of The Digital Bill a service provider may not discriminate access to the network on the basis of the type of service being provided. Investigative powers are granted to the Electronic Communications and Postal Regulatory Authority (ARCEP) &lt;<a href="http://www.arcep.fr">www.arcep.fr</a>&gt; to enforce this principle.</p> <p>With regard to wider EU legislation, Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 of the European Parliament and of the Council was adopted on 25 November 2015, laying down measures concerning open internet access &lt;<a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/NOT/?uri=CELEX:32015R2120">eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/NOT/?uri=CELEX:32015R2120</a>&gt;. Article 3.3 of the regulation requires providers to treat all data equally, irrespective of content or the applications or services used to deliver it. However, it also states that this does not prevent providers from implementing "reasonable traffic management measures."</p>
<b>3. Base Indicators</b>		
3.1. Population (millions) (2014)	64	<p>In 2014, the population of France increased by 0.6%.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) &lt;<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a>&gt;]</p>
3.2. Urban Population (%) (2014)	79%	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Urban Population (2015) < <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS">data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS</a> >]
3.3. Number of Households (millions) (2014)	27	<p>In 2014, the number of households in France increased by 0.5%.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) &lt;<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a>&gt;]</p>
3.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2014)	121	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (2015) < <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST">data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST</a> >]
3.5. Per Capita GDP (US\$ 2014)	\$42,733	<p>In 2014, the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) for France increased by 0.2% to US \$42,733.</p> <p>[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: GDP per capita, current US\$ (2015) &lt;<a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD">data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD</a>&gt; and GDP growth, annual % (2015) &lt;<a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG">data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG</a>&gt;]</p>

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3.6. IT Service Exports (2014) (billions of US\$)	101.81	In 2014, the value of IT service exports for France increased by 10.9% to US \$101.81 billion. The five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2009-2014 was 9.2%. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: ICT Service Exports US\$ (Dec 2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.CCIS.CD>]
3.7. Personal Computers (2014) (% of households)	83%	In 2014, 82.8% of households in France had personal computers. This is an increase of 1.5% since 2013 and ranks France 26 out of 183 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009 to 2014 of 3.6%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
4. IT and Network Readiness Indicators		
4.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2015) (Score is out of 10 and covers 167 countries)	8.12	France's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2015 is 8.12 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 17 out of 167 economies. The 2015 IDI for France increased by 3.2%, and the IDI ranking improved by one place from a rank of 18 since 2013. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/mis2015.aspx>]
4.2. World Economic Forum Networked Readiness Index (NRI) (2015) (Score is out of 7 and covers 143 countries)	5.20	France has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 5.2 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 26 out of 143 economies and a rank of 20 (out of 31) in the high income: OECD grouping of economies. The 2015 NRI for France increased by 2.2% and declined from a rank of 25 since 2014. [World Economic Forum, Global Information Technology Report (2015) <reports.weforum.org/global-information-technology-report-2015>]
4.3. International Connectivity Score (2014) (Score is out of 10 and covers 52 countries)	5.04	France has an International Connectivity Score of 5.04 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 11 (out of 26) in the innovation-driven grouping of countries. [International Connectivity Scorecard (2013) <www.connectivityscorecard.org>]
5. Internet Users and International Bandwidth		
5.1. Internet Users (millions) (2014)	53	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]
5.2. Internet Users as Percentage of Population (2014)	82%	In 2014, 82% of the population in France used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 26 out of 199 countries surveyed. This represents an increase of 0.6% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 3%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>] Note: There may be some variations as to how countries calculate this. Some countries base this upon all or part of the population, such as between 16 and 72 years of age.
5.3. International Internet Bandwidth (2014) (bits per second per Internet user)	221,660	The International Internet Bandwidth (per Internet user) of France has increased by 57% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is above the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 27.2%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]
5.4. International Internet Bandwidth (2014) (total gigabits per second [Gbps] per country)	12,000	France has increased its International Internet Bandwidth by 61% since 2013 to 12,000 Gbps and is ranked 4 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is above the five-year CAGR from 2008-2013 of 32%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]
6. Fixed Broadband		
6.1. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	25	France has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 4% since 2013 to 25 million, and is ranked 5 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 6.9%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]
6.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of households (2014)	94%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>] Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries.

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6.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of population (2014)	40%	<p>France has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 3.6% since 2013, which is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 4.9%. This ranks France 8 out of 215 countries surveyed.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) &lt;<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a>&gt;]</p> <p>The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) figures below present a breakdown on the type of fixed broadband connections in France.</p> <p>In the OECD, during 2014, France was ranked 4 (out of 34) for fixed broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (July 2015) &lt;<a href="http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband">www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband</a>&gt;]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DSL: 33.8%</li> <li>• Cable: 3.6%</li> <li>• Fiber/LAN: 1.4%</li> <li>• Fixed wireless: 0.4%</li> </ul> <p>Total: 39.2% (30 million subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2014 was 28.2%.</p> <p>France's fixed broadband growth for 2014 was 24% (ranked 14 out of 34 for growth), above the OECD average growth of 7.7%.</p> <p>In France, fiber makes up 3.6% of fixed broadband subscriptions (ranked 26 out of 34), significantly below the OECD average of 17%. The growth in fiber subscriptions for 2014 was 67% (ranking France 7 out of 34 for growth) and significantly above the OECD average of 13%.</p> <p>Note: From July 2015, OECD adjusted its definitions of fixed and mobile broadband by transferring the categories satellite and fixed wireless from mobile to fixed broadband.</p> <p>Note: Fiber subscriptions data includes FTTH, FTTP and FTTB and excludes FTTC.</p> <p>Note: There may be minor variations in the ITU and OECD subscriber totals due to definition or timing differences.</p>
6.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Internet users (2014)	47%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (June 2014) < <a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a> >]
7. Mobile Broadband		
7.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	65	<p>In 2014, France increased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by 3.3% and is ranked 23 out of 215 countries surveyed. The number of subscriptions account for 102% of the population.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) &lt;<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a>&gt;]</p> <p>Note: This figure may be inflated due to multiple subscriptions per head of population, but excludes dedicated mobile broadband devices (such as 3G data cards, tablets, etc.).</p>

Q FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
7.2. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (2014)	66	<p>France has increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 17% since 2013. This ranks France 41 out of 215 countries surveyed.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) &lt;<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a>&gt;]</p> <p>Note: This refers to the sum of standard mobile-broadband and dedicated mobile-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet. It covers actual subscribers, not potential subscribers, even though the latter may have broadband-enabled handsets.</p> <p>The OECD figures below present a breakdown on the type of mobile broadband connections in France.</p> <p>For 2014, France's OECD rank was 21 (out of 34) for mobile wireless broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (July 2015) &lt;<a href="http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband">www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband</a>&gt;]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total: 64.7% (42.8 million subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2014 was 81.3%.</li> </ul> <p>France's mobile broadband growth for 2014 was 24% (ranked 14 out of 34 for growth), just above the OECD average growth of 21.1%.</p> <p>Note: From July 2015, OECD adjusted its definitions of fixed and mobile broadband by transferring the categories satellite and fixed wireless from mobile to fixed broadband.</p> <p>Note: The OECD figures include mobile data subscriptions, which are not as consistently reported in the ITU indicators.</p>
7.3. Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	43	<p>In 2014, France increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions by 17% and is ranked 14 out of 215.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) &lt;<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a>&gt;]</p>