COUNTRY: **FRANCE**

SCORE: 79.57 | RANK: 8/24

A combination of comprehensive cybercrime legislation and up-to-date intellectual property protection benefits cloud services in France. France also has up-to-date electronic signature and electronic commerce laws in place.

Comprehensive privacy legislation exists in France, although it includes onerous and cumbersome registration requirements that appear unnecessary.

There is no clear or comprehensive government policy or strategy on cloud computing in France, although France has invested heavily (through the French sovereign wealth fund) in supporting several local cloud service providers.

France's national broadband plan, France Très Haut Débit, is a 10-year-funded initiative launched in 2013 and updated in 2015. 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 percent coverage of France with speeds in excess of 30 Mbps by 2022.

There were very few changes in France's results from the previous Scorecard. The minor difference in France's position in the ranking — a slide from fifth place to eighth — is based on the rebalancing of the Scorecard methodology.

# FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
DATA PRIVACY (SCORE: 9.8/12.5 | RANK: 8/24)		
1. Is a data protection law or regulation in place?	✔	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. France, like other EU member countries, is updating its laws to reflect the provisions of the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which comes into force in 2018.
2. What is the scope and coverage of the data protection law or regulation?	Comprehensive	French data protection law covers both the public and private sectors.
3. Is a data protection authority in place?	✔	The National Commission on Computer Science and Freedoms (Commission national de l'informatique et des libertés) (CNIL) <www.cnil.fr> is an independent administrative authority protecting privacy and personal data.
4. What is the nature of the data protection authority?	Collegial body	The National Commission on Computer Science and Freedoms (Commission national de l'informatique et des libertés) (CNIL) <www.cnil.fr> has a committee of commissioners.
5. Is the data protection authority enforcing the data protection law or regulation in an effective and transparent manner?	✔	The National Commission on Computer Science and Freedoms (CNIL) <www.cnil.fr> has significant enforcement powers, including warnings, fines, and injunctions, and is a very active regulator. Sanctions are calculated in accordance with the severity of the breach. Since 2014, CNIL officers are authorized to perform online inspections and issue compliance orders to companies that are in violation of the Law. These provisions are controversial because the data controller is only informed of the investigation once it has been conducted.
6. Is the data protection law or regulation compatible with globally recognized frameworks that facilitate international data transfers?	EU framework	The Act Relating to the Protection of Natural Persons with Respect to Private Data Processing 2004 implements the EU Data Protection Directive in French law.
7. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	✘	Chapter IV of the Data Processing Act 1978 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 different sets of formalities, ranging from simple notification 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 includes the national identity number.

# FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
8. Are there cross-border data transfer requirements in place?	Detailed requirements	French law follows the usual European practice of allowing all cross-border data transfers within the EU and to countries deemed to have adequate protection by the EU, and then restricting other transfers to certain specific exceptions. As of May 2017, the exceptions include transfers to: • The United States made by companies participating in the EU-US Privacy Shield <www.privacyshield.gov>, • Any country based on contractual provisions, e.g., by standard contractual clauses (Model Clauses), approved by the European Commission, or internal rules (Binding Corporate Rules) applicable to data exporters and data importers.
9. Are cross-border data transfers free from arbitrary, unjustifiable, or disproportionate restrictions, such as national or sector-specific data or server localization requirements?	◑	The cross-border transfer rules in France are reasonable and follow international best practice, except in relation to cumbersome and burdensome registration requirements. Article 23 of the Data Processing Act 1978 sets out complex rules for the notification and authorization of cross-border transfers: • Transfers within the EU do not require notification or authorization; • Transfers to countries formally declared as "adequate" by the EU require notification only; and • Transfers to all other countries require authorization. There are no data localization requirements in place.
10. Is there a personal data breach notification law or regulation?	◑	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 electronic communication service providers to report data breaches to it directly. There is also a requirement for CNIL <www.cnil.fr> to notify the local district attorney of a security breach when it becomes aware of the breach.
11. Are personal data breach notification requirements transparent, risk-based, and not overly prescriptive?	◑	France has a limited data breach notification requirement law. The National Commission on Computer Science and Freedoms (CNIL) <www.cnil.fr> requires 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.
12. Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy?	✔	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.
SECURITY (SCORE: 10.8/12.5 | RANK: 2/24)		
1. Is there a national cybersecurity strategy in place?	✔	The French National Digital Security Strategy: Meeting the Security Challenges of the Digital World (2015) <www.ssi.gouv.fr/en/actualite/the-french-national-digital-security-strategy-meeting-the-security-challenges-of-the-digital-world>.
2. Is the national cybersecurity strategy current, comprehensive, and inclusive?	✔	The French National Digital Security Strategy was published on October 16, 2015, is comprehensive and includes specific implementation plans. It is based around five strategic priorities: (1) Fundamental interests, defense, and security of state information systems and critical infrastructures, major cybersecurity crisis; (2) Digital trust, privacy, personal data, cyber malevolence; (3) Awareness raising, initial training, continuing education; (4) Environment of digital technology businesses, industrial policy, export, and internationalization; and (5) Europe, digital strategic autonomy, cyberspace stability.
2.3. Are there laws or appropriate guidance containing general security requirements for cloud service providers?	✔	Article 34 of the Data Processing Act 1978 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 National Commission on Computer Science and Freedoms (CNIL) <www.cnil.fr> in 2010.

# FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
4. Are laws or guidance on security requirements transparent, risk-based, and not overly prescriptive?	◑	The security requirements in French law are very limited. Guidance on implementing the requirements has not been updated since 2010.
5. Are there laws or appropriate guidance containing specific security audit requirements for cloud service providers that take account of international practice?	◑	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. The provider must also maintain a registry of data breaches that may be independently audited. The provider must bear the cost of the audit. However, the requirements do not apply to other types of providers.
6. Are international security standards, certification, and testing recognized as meeting local requirements?	✔	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.
CYBERCRIME (SCORE: 11.5/12.5 | RANK: 5/24)		
1. Are cybercrime laws or regulations in place?	✔	France's Criminal Code (as amended by Law No. 2004-575 of June 21, 2004) provides comprehensive coverage of cybercrime.
2. Are cybercrime laws or regulations consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime?	✔	France ratified the Council of Europe Cybercrime Convention in 2006.
3. Do local laws and policies on law enforcement access to data avoid technology-specific mandates or other barriers to the supply of security products and services?	◑	Article 30 of Loi n°2001-1062 du 15 novembre 2001 relative à la sécurité quotidienne (Law No. 2001-1062 of November 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. In late 2016 and 2017 the debate around mandating backdoor access to encryption technology intensified in France. The French and German governments submitted a joint proposal to the European Commission calling for legislation to mandate secure encryption with backdoors for law enforcement access. The local ICT industry has responded with a joint letter opposing the proposal and raising both legal and technical hurdles to requirements for the industry to build vulnerabilities into their security products. It is possible that this issue can only be resolved at the European regional level, rather than in France itself, as any French proposals would be subject to oversight by the European court system (e.g., the European Court of Justice can be asked to rule on fundamental rights issues such as privacy and government surveillance).
4. Are arrangements in place for the cross-border exchange of data for law enforcement purposes that are transparent and fair?	✔	France is party to numerous Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) and other international agreements for sharing data for law enforcement cooperation, both directly and via European wide agreements. In practice, France has a history of seeking direct access from cloud service providers in the first instance, and only using the MLAT process if access is refused; this approach is a direct response to high-profile terrorist attacks in France in 2014–2017.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (SCORE: 10.8/12.5 | RANK: 5/24)		
1. Are copyright laws or regulations in place that are consistent with international standards to protect cloud service providers?	✔	French intellectual property law is based on international standards. Copyright "safe harbor" protection for intermediaries such as cloud service providers is provided in European Union member countries by Article 14 of the E-commerce Directive. According to this article, an Internet intermediary cannot be held liable unless actual knowledge of infringement or awareness of facts or circumstances from which infringement is apparent exists. However, there are proposals in Europe to weaken these protections; see the Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on Copyright in the Digital Single Market — COM (2016) 593 at <ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/document.cfm?doc_id=17200>.
2. Are copyright laws or regulations effectively enforced and implemented?	✔	A strong system of copyright enforcement is in place in France, with a wide range of civil and criminal penalties available. An effective intellectual property "safe harbor" has been implemented for cloud service providers.
3. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of trade secrets?	◑	Trade secrets law in Europe is influenced by the EU Trade Secrets Directive, which was adopted on May 26, 2016, by the European Commission and must be implemented by all Member States by the end of 2018 <ec.europa.eu/growth/industry/intellectual-property/trade-secrets_en>. France has proposed a specific trade secrets law, and this is likely to be a significant improvement on current protections in France, which are based on other, more limited, laws such as contract law and fraud. France has very limited trade secrets laws in place. Protection is restricted to technical secrets (so that general commercial information is excluded from protection), and some protections can only be enforced against employees, rather than third parties.

# FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
4. Is the law or regulation on trade secrets effectively enforced?	◖	France has very limited trade secrets laws in place. Protection is restricted to technical secrets (so that general commercial information is excluded from protection), and some protections can only be enforced against employees, rather than third parties. It is expected that enforcement will improve significantly once France implements the EU Trade Secrets Directive, due to be implemented by the end of 2018.
5. Is there clear legal protection against the circumvention of Technological Protection Measures?	✔	French law on anti-circumvention of technological protection measures is complex. Frances's copyright laws were amended in 2006 by the Law on Copyright and Related Rights in the Information Society, known locally as the DADVSI law. Key provisions include a criminal offense for developing or publishing software designed to circumvent technology protection measures (TPMs) and a compulsory licensing scheme that allows government regulators to force producers to share technical data "essential to interoperability."
6. Are laws or regulations on the circumvention of Technological Protection Measures effectively enforced?	◖	French copyright law on technological protection measures can be viewed as a "double edged sword," in that it contains a very positive restriction on the development and distribution of anti-circumvention devices, but it also contains provisions that require the sharing, in some circumstances, of source code in order to foster interoperability. The interoperability requirements are viewed as complex and potentially damaging to the protection of proprietary information. They have the potential to hamper innovation in cloud services and products.
7. Are there clear legal protections in place for software-implemented inventions?	✔	Protection is available for software-implemented inventions when the invention produces a "technical effect."
8. Are laws or regulations on the protection of software-implemented inventions effectively implemented?	✔	Patents are available for software-implemented inventions and the courts have supported this position.
STANDARDS AND INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION (SCORE: 11.5/12.5 | RANK: 8/24)		
1. 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.
2. 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 ICT sector.
3. 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 (ISO). France is a participant in the top-level ICT standards committee (JTC-1) <www.iso.org/isoiec-jtc-1.html>.
4. Are e-commerce laws or regulations in place?	✔	France passed the Digital Economy Act (Loi pour la confiance dans l'économie numérique (LEN)) in 2004.
5. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws or regulations based on?	UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce	The Digital Economy Act implements the EU E-Commerce Directive, which is largely based on the UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce.
6. 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.
7. Are cloud service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	◖	Rules for online content are scattered across several laws, including: • Law for Trust in the Digital Economy (Loi pour la Confiance dans l'Économie Numérique 2004 (LCEN)); • Law for Guidance and Planning for the Performance of Homeland Security 2011 (LOPPSI 2); and • Law no. 2014-1353 on Strengthening Provisions on the Fight Against Terrorism 2014. A decree issued in 2015 (Decree 2015-125 of February 5, 2015) outlined measures to implement the legislation listed above, by blocking websites containing materials that incite or condone terrorism, as well as sites that display child pornography. The Central Office for the Fight against Crime related to Information and Communication Technology (OCLCTIC) publishes a blacklist of sites containing infringing materials. OCLCTIC can request owners or hosts to remove the content, and after a 24-hour period it can request ISPs to block the site. Many organizations operating in France also comply with the European Commission Code of Conduct on Countering Illegal Hate Speech Online, 2016. This Code requires the rapid removal of extremist content from online platforms <ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/files/hate_speech_code_of_conduct_en.pdf>.

BSA | The Software Alliance

galexia

# FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
PROMOTING FREE TRADE (SCORE: 8/12.5 | RANK: 12/24)		
1. Is a national strategy or platform in place to promote the development of cloud services and products?	✘	There is no clear or comprehensive government policy or strategy on cloud computing in France, although France has invested heavily (through the French sovereign wealth fund) in supporting several local cloud service providers.
2. 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 in place for open source solutions.
3. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that either mandate or give preference to the use of certain products, services, standards, or technologies?	◑	In 2012 the French government released a guideline (Guidelines on the Use of Free Software in the French Administration <circulaire.legifrance.gouv.fr/pdf/2012/09/cir_35837.pdf>) urging the country's public administration make a thorough review of open source alternatives when building and revising ICT infrastructure and applications. France has a large and sophisticated marketplace for open source software and is seen as a leader in the promotion of open source solutions.
4. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws, procurement policies, or licensing rules that discriminate based on the nationality of the vendor, developer, or service provider?	✔	There is no relevant discrimination based on vendor nationality in France.
5. Has the country signed and implemented international agreements that ensure the procurement of cloud services is free from discrimination?	◑	France is a member of the updated World Trade Organization (WTO) plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement (all European Union members are covered by the EU membership since April 2014) <www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/gproc_e/gp_gpa_e.htm>.
6. Are services delivered by cloud providers free from tariffs and other trade barriers?	✔	France imposes no tariffs or other trade barriers on activities related to cloud services.
7. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that impose data localization requirements?	✔	In June 2016 the French parliament rejected a proposal to add data localization requirements to French data protection law. The proposal had originated in the French Senate in April 2016 but was quickly defeated. France is in the process of considering amendments to its data protection law in order to comply with the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). It now appears certain that data localization will not form part of the new law.
IT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT (SCORE: 17.3/25 | RANK: 7/24)		
1. Is there a National Broadband Plan?	By 2022: • All households and businesses to have connections of at least 30 Mbps	The National Broadband Plan, France Très Haut Débit <www.francethd.fr> was published by the French government in 2013 and updated in 2015. The plan aims to connect all households and businesses to very high-speed broadband by 2022. The scheme will fund local authorities' infrastructure projects, mainly to deploy Next Generation Access (NGA) networks ensuring connection speeds of at least 30 megabits per second (Mbps). The plan's key components are: (1) Construction of NGA networks to connect households and businesses; (2) Deployment of NGA backhaul networks; (3) Use of basic broadband networks in very remote and scarcely populated areas; and (4) Modernization of the copper network to increase available speeds. Note: The European Commission has set goals under the Digital Agenda for Europe initiative <ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/broadband-strategy-policy> for European Union-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. In September 2016, the European Commission adopted a strategy on Connectivity for a European Gigabit Society <ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/connectivity-european-gigabit-society> that proposes by 2025 100% of EU households have 100 Mbps speeds and by 2025 gigabit connectivity for schools, transport hubs, providers of public services, and digitally intensive enterprises.
2. Is the National Broadband Plan being effectively implemented?	✔	The European Commission assessed the plan in 2016 and found the French national broadband scheme to be in line with EU state aid rules. The scheme involves investments of €13 billion. It aims to bring very high-speed broadband everywhere in France without unduly distorting competition <europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-3610_en.htm>. Additional information about the national broadband strategies and progress is available for each EU member country at the European Commission Digital Single Market portal <ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/country-information-france>.

# FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
3. Are there laws or policies that regulate "net neutrality"?	Extensive regulation	France is subject to wider European Union legislation on net neutrality. Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 of the European Parliament and of the Council was adopted in November 2015, laying down measures concerning open Internet access <eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/NOT/?uri=CELEX:32015R2120>. 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." The law is complemented by implementation guidelines for net neutrality issued by the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) <berec.europa.eu>. In October 2016, the French Digital Republic Act (Loi n°2016-1321 pour une République numérique) came into force, enshrining the principle of net neutrality in France. Operators may not discriminate in providing access to the network on the basis of services. The French Electronic Communications and Postal Regulatory Authority (ARCEP) <www.arcep.fr> is responsible for ensuring that this principle is observed.
4. Base Indicators		
4.1. Population (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 4,700 million	65	In 2015, the population of France increased by 0.5%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
4.2. Urban Population (%) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 73%	80%	In 2015, the urban population of France increased by 0.3%. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Urban Population (Jan. 2017) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS>]
4.3. Number of Households (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 1,249 million	27	In 2015, the number of households in France increased by 0.5%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
4.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 471	122	In 2015, the population density of France increased by 0.5%. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (Jan. 2017) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST>]
4.5. Per Capita GDP (US$ 2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: US$ 22,649	$36,206	In 2015, the per capita GDP for France increased by 1.3% to US$ 36,206. This was above the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of -2.3%. This ranks France 7th for value of per capita GDP and 18th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: GDP Per Capita, Current US$ (Jan. 2017) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD> and GDP Growth, Annual % (Jan. 2017) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>]
4.6. ICT Service Exports (billions of US$) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: US$ 978 billion	$98	In 2015, the value of ICT service exports for France decreased by 9.7% to US$ 98.13 billion. This was below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 7.2%. This ranks France 5th for value of ICT service exports and 18th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: ICT Service Exports US$ (Jan. 2017) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.CCIS.CD>]
4.7. Personal Computers (% of households) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 63%	82%	In 2015, 81.5% of households in France had personal computers. This is a decrease of 0% since 2014 and ranks France 31st out of 236 countries surveyed. The growth from 2014 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010 to 2015 of 1.3%. This ranks France 7th for the number of personal computers (as a % of households) and 18th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]

# FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
5. IT and Network Readiness Indicators		
5.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2016) (score is out of 10 and covers 175 countries) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 6.58	8.11	France's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2016 is 8.11 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 16th (out of 175 economies). The 2016 IDI for France increased by 2%, and the IDI ranking improved by 1 from a rank of 17th since 2015. This ranks France 7th in the ITU ICT Development Index and 18th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/net4/ITU-D/idi/2016>]
5.2. World Economic Forum Networked Readiness Index (NRI) (2016) (score is out of 7 and covers 139 countries) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 4.77	5.34	France has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 5.34 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 24th (out of 139 economies) and a rank of 21st (out of 32) in the High income: OECD grouping of economies. The 2016 NRI for France increased by 2.7% and improved by 2 places from a rank of 26th since 2015. This ranks France 9th in the ITU ICT Development Index and 16th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [World Economic Forum, Global Information Technology Report (2016) <reports.weforum.org/global-information-technology-report-2016>]
6. Internet Users and International Bandwidth		
6.1. Internet Users (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 2,330 million	55	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
6.2. Internet Users (% of population) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 67%	85%	In 2015, 85% of the population in France used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 28th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This is an increase of 1.1% since 2014 and is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 1.8%. This ranks France 6th in the proportion of the population using the Internet and 19th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <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.
6.3. International Internet Bandwidth (total gigabits per second (Gbps) per country) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 117,736 Gbps	7,153	France has increased its international Internet bandwidth by 11% since 2014 to 7,153 Gbps and is ranked 6 out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. The growth from 2014 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2009–2014 of 15.4%. This ranks France 5th for total international Internet bandwidth and 21st for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
6.4. International Internet Bandwidth (bits per second (bps) per Internet user) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 97,747 bps	129,973	The international Internet bandwidth (per Internet user) of France has increased by 9% since 2014. The growth from 2014 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 12.7%. This ranks France 5th for international Internet bandwidth per user and 18th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
7. Fixed Broadband		
7.1. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 697 million	27	France has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 3% since 2014 to 26.87 million, and is ranked 6th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. The growth from 2014 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 4.7%. This ranks France 6th for the number of fixed broadband subscriptions and 14th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]

# FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
7.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (% of households) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 63%	100%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/ publications/wtid.aspx>] Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries.
7.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (% of population) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 21%	41%	France has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 2.9% since 2014, which is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 4.1%. This ranks France 11th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This ranks France 1st for the number of fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) and 15th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/ publications/wtid.aspx>] The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) figures below present a breakdown of the type of fixed broadband connections in France as of June 2016. In the OECD, France was ranked 11th (out of 35) for fixed broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (Feb. 2017) <www. oecd.org/sti/broadband>] • DSL: 33.0% • Cable: 4.8% (Note: In France, cable includes VDSL2) • Fiber/LAN: 2.7% • Satellite: 0% • Fixed wireless: 0.5% Total: 40.9% (27.2 million subscriptions), which is above the OECD June 2016 average of 29.8%. This reflects a small decrease in DSL subscriptions and moderate increases in cable and fiber connections. The fixed broadband growth for the June 2015–2016 period was 2.96% (ranked 20 out of 35 for growth), below the OECD average growth of 3.42%. In France, fiber makes up 6.5% of fixed broadband subscriptions (ranked 27 out of 35), below the OECD average of 20.1%. The growth in fiber subscriptions for the June 2015–2016 period was 52.33% (ranking France 7 out of 35 for growth) and significantly above the OECD average of 15.94%. 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. Note: Fiber subscriptions data includes FttH, FttP, and FttB, and excludes FTTC. Note: There may be minor variations in the ITU and OECD subscriber totals due to definition or timing differences.
7.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (% of Internet users) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 29%	49%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/ publications/wtid.aspx>]
7.5. Average Broadband Data Connection Speed (total megabits per second (Mbps) per country) (Q1 2017) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 12 Mbps • Average peak for all countries in this scorecard: 70 Mbps	11	In France the Q1 2017 average broadband data connection speed was 10.76 Mbps and is ranked 60th out of 239 countries measured by Akamai. This ranks France 13th for average broadband data connection speed in this scorecard. Additional connection metrics for Q1 2017 in France include: • Average peak broadband connection speed: 49.67 Mbps (ranked 90th globally and 18th in this scorecard) • Above 4 Mbps: 73% (ranked 90th globally and 19th in this scorecard) • Above 10 Mbps: 31% (ranked 69th globally and 15th in this scorecard) • Above 15 Mbps: 18% (ranked 62nd globally and 13th in this scorecard) • Above 25 Mbps: 8% (ranked 44th globally and 11th in this scorecard) [Akamai, The State of the Internet (1st Quarter, 2017) <www.akamai.com/us/en/ about/our-thinking/state-of-the-internet-report/>]

# FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
8. Fiber-to-the-home/building (FttX)		
8.1. Fiber-to-the-home/building (FttX) Internet Subscriptions (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 258 million	1.4	France has increased the number of FttX subscribers by 53% since 2014 to 1.424 million, and is ranked 16th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This ranks France 10th for the number of FttX subscriptions and 8th for growth (from 2014) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
8.2. Proportion of Fiber-to-the-home/building (FttX) Internet Subscriptions (% of households) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 18%	5.3%	France has increased the proportion of FttX subscribers to households by 53% (since 2014) to 5.32%. This ranks France 13th for the proportion of FttX subscriptions to households and 8th for growth (from 2014) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>] Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries.
8.3. Proportion of Fiber-to-the-home/building (FttX) Internet Subscriptions (% of fixed broadband subscriptions) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 23%	5.3%	France has increased the proportion of FttX subscribers to fixed broadband subscribers by 53% (since 2014) to 5.3%. This ranks France 14th for the proportion of FttX subscriptions to fixed broadband subscriptions and 8th for growth (from 2014) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
9. Mobile Broadband		
9.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 4,823 million	67	In 2015, France increased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by 1.9% since 2014, which is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 2.9%. France is ranked 22nd out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. The number of subscriptions account for 103% of the population. This ranks France 16th for the number of mobile cellular subscriptions and 15th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>] 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.).
9.2. Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 2,506 million	49	In 2015, France has increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions by 13%, which is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 16.2%. France is ranked 14th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This ranks France 14th for the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions and 17th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]

# FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
9.3. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (% of population) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 77%	75%	France has increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 13% since 2014, which is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 15.6%. France is ranked 41st out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This ranks France 13th for the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) and 17th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>] 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. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) figures below present a breakdown of the type of mobile broadband connections in France as of June 2016. In the OECD, France was ranked was 27th (out of 35) for mobile wireless broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (Feb. 2017) <www.oecd.org/sti/broadband>] • Standard mobile broadband subscriptions: 71.5% • Dedicated mobile data subscriptions: 5.5% Total: 76.6% (50.9 million subscriptions), which is below the OECD June 2016 average of 95.1%. Mobile broadband growth in France for the June 2015–2016 period was 10% (ranked 22 out of 35 for growth), just above the OECD average growth of 10.7%. 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. Note: The OECD wireless broadband figure includes both data and voice subscriptions (referred to as Standard Mobile Broadband) and data-only subscriptions (referred to as Dedicated Mobile Data). Note: The OECD figures include mobile data subscriptions, which are not as consistently reported in the ITU indicators.
9.4. Average Mobile Data Connection Speed (total megabits per second (Mbps) per country) (Q1 2017) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 11 Mbps	17	In France the Q1 2017 average mobile data connection speed was 17.4 Mbps and is ranked 6th out of 70 countries measured by Akamai. This ranks France 3rd for average mobile data connection speed in this scorecard. [Akamai, The State of the Internet (1st Quarter, 2017) <www.akamai.com/us/en/about/our-thinking/state-of-the-internet-report/>]