COUNTRY: **FRANCE**

SCORE: 78.33 | RANK: 6/24

France provides strong protection for cloud services, through a combination of comprehensive cybercrime legislation and up-to-date copyright protection. Enforcement of some key provisions remains a concern. 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 making good progress toward its national broadband targets and is one of the best performers in the study in relation to ICT infrastructure.

France's results did not change significantly between the 2012 and 2013 Scorecards, but the country's ranking slipped one place to 6th.

Q FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
DATA PRIVACY		
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 EU 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 national 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	
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 different sets of formalities, ranging from simple notification right through to authorization. These rules are complex. Authorization is generally restricted to processing that are "deemed potentially harmful to privacy and liberties." Categories include criminal record information and any data that include the national identity number.
9. Are cross-border transfers free from registration requirements?	✘	Article 23 of the Data Processing Act 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 requires notification only; and • Transfers to all other countries require authorization.

Q FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
10. Is there a breach notification law?	◑	There is a mandatory requirement for the CNIL to notify the local district attorney of a security breach when it becomes aware of the breach.
		In August 2011, France implemented a limited data breach notification requirement law concerning electronic communications (Ordinance no. 2011-1012 updated the Data Processing Act). This law applies only to electronic communication services (e.g., ISPs).
SECURITY		
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?	✔	The Loi pour la Confiance dans l'Économie Numérique 2004 (LCEN, Law for Trust in the Digital Economy) establishes some basic online freedoms in France and frees ISPs from liability for most online content. Some limited, voluntary filtering of URLs known to carry child pornography occurs at the ISP level.
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 the CNIL 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	A 2011 update to the Data Processing Act (Ordinance No. 2011-1012) empowers the French government to require security audits of any telecommunications operator or ISP. The operator 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.
CYBERCRIME		
1. Are cybercrime laws 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 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 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.
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.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS		
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.

Q FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
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 establishes a limited copyright regime for online services. It also establishes a "three strikes" procedure — the third strike results in authorization of the ISP to suspend the Internet access of the offending Internet connection for a specified period of up to one year.

6. Are criminal sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✔	Article L112-1 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 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 of actions 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 Web site and it does not intervene promptly to withdraw or prevent access to such illegal content (LCEN Law).
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 Web site owner must use all necessary means to avoid any re-broadcasting (Tribunal de Grande Instance Paris, October 19, 2007, Zadig Production v. Google, and Tribunal de Commerce Paris February 20, 2008, Flash Film v. Google France and Google Inc.). Further, in CA Paris, February 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 works 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 imposes a "three-strikes" notification, warning, and suspension 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 in place. However, enforcement of these laws is patchy, and piracy rates remain high.
SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRY-LED STANDARDS & INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION OF RULES		
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 AFNOR (Association française de normalisation)<www.afnor.org>.
2. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?	✔	AFNOR is the central body for standards in France.

Q FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
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	LEN 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 many areas, including the communications sector.
7. Does the government participate in international standards-setting process?	✔	AFNOR represents France in international standards-setting processes. France is a founding member and an active participant of the International Standards Organization.
PROMOTING FREE TRADE		
1. Are 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.
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 place in France.
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?	◑	There are no preferences in place 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). These are unlikely to have a significant impact on cloud computing.
4. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws that discriminate based on the nationality of the vendor, developer, or service provider?	✔	There is no relevant discrimination based on vendor nationality in France. France is a member of the WTO plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement.
ICT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT		
1. Is there a national broadband plan?	• By 2014, all business and industrial zones connected to fast broadband • By 2020, 70% of homes connected to fast broadband • By 2025, 100% of homes connected to fast broadband	France has a number of aspirational broadband targets, a number of policy and regulatory initiatives, and an approach to provide seed funding to programs that deliver these targets through infrastructure-based competition. However, there does not appear to be a cohesive and funded national broadband plan. The recent Digital France 2020 policy (extending the 2008 Digital France 2012 policy) sets new targets of connecting all business and industrial zones to fast broadband by 2014 and to cover 70% of the general population by 2020 and 100% by 2025. <www.economie.gouv.fr/france-numerique-2020> Note: The European Commission has set targets for all European households to have download speeds of at least 30 megabits per second (Mbps) by 2020, and by 2025 50% of households at 100 Mbps.

Q FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
2. Are there laws or policies that regulate the establishment of different service levels for data transmission based on the nature of data transmitted?	Regulation under consideration by government and extensive public debate	In April 2011 the Commission for Economic affairs of the French Parliament submitted a report on Net and Network Neutrality <www.assemblee-nationale.fr/english/dossiers/net_and_network_neutrality.pdf>. The report recommends incorporating net neutrality principles into existing regulation. The EU is actively considering options to manage net neutrality issues, including the 2012 public consultation on "Specific aspects of transparency, traffic management and switching in an Open Internet" <ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/line-public-consultation-specific-aspects-transparency-traffic-management-and-switching-open>. This may have an impact on the implementation of net neutrality principles in member countries.
3. Base Indicators		
3.1. Population (2011)	63,125,894	In 2011, the population of France increased by 0.6%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]
3.2. Urban Population (%) (2011)	86%	[United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision, <esa.un.org/unup/CD-ROM/Urban-Rural-Population.htm>]
3.3. Number of Households (2011)	26,200,000	In 2011, the number of households in France increased by 1.5%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]
3.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2010)	118	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (2012) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST>]
3.5. Per Capita GDP (US$ 2011)	$42,377	In 2011, the per capita GDP for France increased by 1.7% to US$42,377. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: GDP per capita, current US$ (2012) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD> and GDP growth, annual % (2012) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>]
3.6. Public Cloud Services Market Value (2011) (Billions of US$)	3.02	Gartner has calculated the value of the public cloud services market in France in 2011 to be US$3.02 billion. This is a 22% increase from 2010 and ranks France 6 (out of 20 countries) in the forecast. Gartner has projected the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) to 2016 to be 11.6%, and this ranks France 17 (out of 20 countries) for growth in the value of the market for public cloud services to 2016. [Gartner, Forecast Overview: Public Cloud Services, Worldwide, 2011-2016 (August 2012 Update) <www.gartner.com/id=2126916>]
3.7. Personal Computers (% of households) (2011)	81%	In 2011, 81.2% of households in France had personal computers. This is a 6.2% increase since 2010 and ranks France 24 out of 182 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 7.7%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.aspx>] Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may update this indicator for prior years.
4. ICT and Network Readiness Indicators		
4.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2011) (Score is out of 10)	7.30	France's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2011 is 7.3 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 18 (out of 161 economies). The 2011 IDI for France has increased by 3.1%, and the IDI ranking has declined by one place from a rank of 17 since 2010. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (2012) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/idi/2012>] Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may adjust this indicator, both for 2011 and prior years.

Q FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
4.2. World Economic Forum Networked Readiness Index (NRI) (2012) (Score is out of 7)	5.14	France has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 5.14 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 18 (out of 142 economies) and a rank of 18 (out of 47) in the high-income grouping of economies. The 2012 NRI for France has increased by 4.5% and improved from a rank of 20 since 2011. [World Economic Forum, Global Information Technology Report (2012) <www.networkedreadiness.com/gitr>]
4.3. International Connectivity Score (2011) (Score is out of 10)	6.06	France has a Connectivity Score of 6.06 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 15 (out of 25) in the innovation-driven grouping of countries/economies. [Nokia Siemens, Connectivity Scorecard (2011) <www.connectivityscorecard.org>]
4.4. IT Industry Competitiveness Index (2011) (Score is out of 100)	59.30	France has an IT Industry Competitiveness Index Score of 59.3 (out of 100), resulting in a rank of 21 (out of 66 countries/economies included in the index). The 2011 index score is a 6.3% decrease on the 2009 score. France has moved down the ranking by four places since 2009. [Business Software Alliance (BSA) / Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), IT Industry Competitiveness Index (2011) <globalindex11.bsa.org>]
5. Internet Users and International Bandwidth		
5.1. Internet Users (2011)	50,235,586	[calculated from 8.3.1. and 8.5.2.]
5.2. Internet Users as Percentage of Population (2011)	80%	In 2011, 80% of the population in France used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 23 out of 199 countries surveyed. This is a 0.6% decrease since 2010. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 11.2%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (December 2012) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.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. Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may adjust this indicator, both for 2011 and for prior years.
5.3. International Internet Bandwidth (bits per second per internet user) (2011)	78,590	France's International Internet Bandwidth (per Internet user) has increased by 13% since 2010. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (2012) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/idi/2012>]
5.4. International Internet Bandwidth (2011) (total gigabits per second (Gbps) per country)	3,948	France has increased its International Internet Bandwidth by 13% since 2010 to 3,948 Gbps and is ranked 5 out of 188 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 30.9%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]
6. Fixed Broadband		
6.1. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (2011)	22,749,000	France has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 7% since 2010, to 22,749,000, and is ranked 5 out of 182 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 12.3%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>] Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may adjust this indicator, both for 2011 and prior years.
6.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Households (2011)	87%	[calculated from 8.3.3. and 8.6.1.] Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries (refer to OECD comments about this).

Q FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
6.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Population (2011)	36%	France has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a share of the population) by 6% since 2010, which is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 11.7%. This ranks France 5 out of 187 countries surveyed.
		The OECD figures below present a breakdown on the type of fixed broadband connections in France in 2011. France is distinguished by having the highest proportion of DSL utilization in the OECD.
		In the OECD, France has improved two places and was ranked 3 (out of 34) for fixed (wired) broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (Dec 2011) <www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband>]
		– DSL: 33.4% (France has the highest proportion of DSL utilization in the OECD)
		– Cable: 2.2%
		– Fiber/LAN: 0.3%
		Total: 35.9% (22,615,000 subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2011 was 25.6%.
		France's fixed broadband growth for 2011 was 6.5% (ranked 10 out of 34 for growth), above the OECD average growth of 4.1%.
		Note: There may be minor variations in the ITU and OECD subscriber totals due to definition, timing or population baseline differences.
		[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (July 2011) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.aspx>]
6.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Internet Users (2011)	45%	[calculated from 8.5.1 and 8.6.1]
7. Mobile Broadband		
7.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (2011)	59,840,000	In 2011, France increased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by 3.6% and is ranked 21 out of 195 countries surveyed. The number of subscriptions account for 95% of the population.
		[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]
		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 and tablets).

Q FRANCE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
7.2. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (2011)	44	France has increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions (as a share of the population) by 21% since 2010. This ranks France 23 out of 144 countries surveyed.
		The OECD figures below present a breakdown on the type of mobile broadband connections in France.
		For 2011, France's OECD rank has declined one place and was 21st (out of 34) for mobile wireless broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (Dec 2011) <www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband>]
		– Satellite: 0%
		– Terrestrial fixed wireless: 0%
		– Standard mobile broadband subscription: 44.3% (up from 35.7% in 2010)
		– Dedicated mobile data subscriptions: (not reported)
		Total: 44.3% (27,890,000 subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2011 was 54.3%.
		France's wireless broadband growth for 2011 was 24.1% (ranked 22 out of 34 for growth), below the OECD average growth of 30.5%.
		Note: The mobile broadband subscription types were first reported by OECD in 2010, and ITU data is beginning to have this granularity.
		Note: The OECD figures include mobile data subscriptions, whereas this is not as consistently reported in the ITU indicators.
		[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]
		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.
		Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may adjust this indicator, both for 2011 and for prior years.
7.3. Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (2011)	27,890,000	In 2011, France has increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions by 21% and is ranked 23 out of 145 countries surveyed.
		[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]