



# CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE FRANCE



## BACKGROUND

**Total Population:** 63 458 000

(data source: [United Nations Statistics Division](#), December 2012)

**Internet users, percentage of population:** 81.92%

(data source: [ITU Statistics](#), December 2013)

## 1. CYBERSECURITY

### 1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

#### 1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on cybercrime has been enacted through the following instruments:

- Amended as Law no.2004-575 of June 21 2004,
- Ratification of the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime was made on January 10, 2006 ([art 323](#))

#### 1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:

- Law [n° 78-17 of January 1976](#) relating to computer, files and freedoms
- Civil Code Law [n° 2000-230](#) on Electronic Evidence and Electronic Signature
- Order of November 2011 and the interdepartmental Policy Statement [No. 1300](#) on the protection of the confidentiality of national defense which is attached
- [Recommendation n° 600 of March 1993](#) for the protection of sensitive information outside the scope of defense secrets Recommendations for computer workstations
- Law [n° 2004-575 of June 2004](#) pour la confiance dans l'économie numérique
- Decree [n° 2009-834](#) of July that creates the national security agency
- [Recommendation n°901 of March 1994](#) for the protection of information systems dealing with non-classified sensitive information defense

### 1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

#### 1.2.1 CIRT

France has an officially recognized national CIRT ([CERT-FR](#)) and [many others CIRT](#) such as the commercial CIRT (CERT-DEVOTEAM) and CERT LA POSTE etc.

#### 1.2.2 STANDARDS

France has officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standards through the following instruments:

- [ANSSI](#) (National agency of IT security)
- General security referential created by the decree [n° 2005-1516](#) of December 2005 relating electronic exchange.
- [Interdepartmental Instruction n°300](#) of 23 June 2014 on protection against compromising emanations.
- [Order n° 485](#) of November 2013 relating to the installation requirements.
- [Order n° 495](#) of November 2013 concerning the TEMPEST zoning concept.

#### 1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

The national agency of IT security ([ANSSI](#)) offers a cybersecurity framework for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals. [ANSSI](#) has signed various mutual recognition agreements on certificates. The certificates issued by the PKI enable official identification of the certification authorities of the

French administration. They also attest to the quality of public key management practices implemented by these authorities.

## 1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

### 1.3.1 POLICY

France has officially recognized an information systems defence and security policy through the national agency of IT security ([ANSSI](#)).

### 1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

There is no information available regarding any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity in France.

### 1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

The national agency of IT security ([ANSSI](#)) is the officially recognized agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap in France.

### 1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

The [Observatory of internet security and resilience](#) is the officially recognized national and sector-specific benchmarking exercise or referential used to measure cybersecurity development in France.

## 1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

### 1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

The laboratories of the national agency of IT security ([ANSSI](#)) contribute to research and development (R&D) programs/projects for cybersecurity standards, [best practices](#) and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

### 1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The training center in the security of information systems (CFSSI) is involved in the definition and implementation of the training policy, provides training for the benefit of state's staff, and is the main contact to ANSSI for agencies in charge of training.

### 1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

There is no available information regarding the exact number of public sector professionals certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

### 1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

The national CERT (CERT-FR) is the officially recognized certified government and public sector agency certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

## 1.5 COOPERATION

### 1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

To facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states, the national agency of IT security ([ANSSI](#)) has officially recognized partnerships with the following organizations:

- German [BSI](#)
- Netherlands NLNCSA
- Agreement with Estonia on cooperation on cyberdefense.
- [ENISA](#)
- United Kingdom [CESG](#)
- United States [NSA & DHS](#)
- Franco-British agreement on defense and security cooperation.

### 1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

The public sector portal for the prevention of major risk is the officially recognized the following national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector. The portal aims to explain how to behave in different crisis situations and presents the threats to information and communication systems.

### 1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

The national agency of IT security ([ANSSI](#)) is the officially recognized the following national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector.

### 1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

France is a member of:

- [FIRST](#)

- [NATO](#)

- [EU](#)

- [OSCE](#)

## 2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

### 2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instrument:

- [Article 222-32, 222-33, 226-1, 227-22 until 227-27\\*](#) of the Criminal Code.

### 2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

France has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#).

France has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the [Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography](#).

### 2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

The official portal on reporting illegal content in the internet ([internet-signalement.gouv.fr\\*](#)) furnishes advices on internet safety for youth and parents.

### 2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Online illegal content can be reported in the website [internet-signalement.gouv.fr\\*](#)

Online illegal content can be reported in the website [pointdecontact.net\\*](#)

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