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**Country: French Republic**

 **Committee: United Nations General Assembly**

 **Agenda: Advancing responsible state behavior in cyberspace in the context of international security**

**Firstly, delegate of France would like to recall that it does not employ the term “information security” but rather the term “information systems security” or “cyber security”. The Republic of France considers that the cyber space should remain a space of freedom, exchange and growth and is necessary for the prosperity and progress of our societies. (Already highlighted in its National Digital Security Strategy1 in 2015). We consider that providing new uses and new services, digital technology is a factor of innovation. It generates change in most professions. It transforms the sectors of activities and enterprises to make them more flexible and competitive. It provides opportunities for companies to improve their daily operations through online communication, commerce, information and economic services with a focus on competition and the collaborative economy. This open, secure, stable, accessible and peaceful cyber space, which provides economic, political and social opportunities and has been promoted by France for three decades, is today threatened by new destructive practices developing in cyber space. Specific features of the cyber space (relative anonymity, low costs and easy access to malicious tools, easy implementation, growing vulnerabilities, etc.) enable a number of actors to develop digital arsenals for spying, illicit trafficking, destabilization and sabotage.**

**With the growing concern over state behavior in cyberspace in the context of international security, France is scaling up its national apparatus. For the past ten years, France has taken measures including the creation and development of the French National Cyber Security Agency (ANSSI) in 2009, the drafting of the first French strategy for the defence and security of information systems in February 2011, the strengthening of legal tools and the substantial increase in resources devoted to cyber security in the most recent military programming law, the publication of the Cyber Defence Pact in February 2014 by the Ministry for the Armed Forces and the creation of a Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence aiming to develop training, academic research and the industrial and technological base in the area of cyber security. In 2015, we developed a National Digital Security Strategy3 to support the digital transition of French society. It emphasizes a strong response to malicious cyber activities and aims to make cyber security a competitive advantage for French companies.**

**In the face of the new threats of the digital revolution, France believes that cooperation and law are required to prevent cyber space from becoming a permanent conflict zone. All stakeholders and state actors are requested to cordially investigate and analyze the growing concerns in the cyberspace station for breaking the chains of supply that are hindering the subject of international security.**