COUNTRY: **GERMANY**

SCORE: 82.02 | RANK: 3/24

Germany has comprehensive cybercrime legislation and up-to-date intellectual property protection in place. The combination of these laws provides reasonable protection for cloud computing services in Germany.

Germany also has modern electronic commerce and electronic signature laws. Like most European countries, Germany has comprehensive privacy legislation, but it includes onerous registration requirements that may act as a cost barrier for the use of cloud computing.

Germany has a strong commitment to international standards and interoperability.

Germany is making good progress on extending broadband access to the population. Its current target is to ensure that all households have access to broadband with speeds of at least 50 Mbps by 2018.

Germany rose one spot in the rankings, from 4th in 2013 to 3rd in 2015.

Q	GERMANY	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
	DATA PRIVACY (SCORE: 7.9/10 | RANK: 7/24)		
1.	Are there laws or regulations governing the collection, use, or other processing of personal information?	✔	The main legislation is the Federal Personal Data Protection Act 2001 (Bundesdatenschutzgesetz) (BDSG). However, a number of additional data protection acts apply at the state level in Germany. Moreover, area-specific regulations such as the Telemedia Act (Telemediengesetz, TMG) and the Telecommunication Act (Telekommunikationsgesetz, TKG) might apply if services fall into the regulation scope.
2.	What is the scope and coverage of privacy law?	Comprehensive	Germany has comprehensive privacy laws for both the public and private sector.
3.	Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the EU Data Protection Directive?	✔	The Federal Personal Data Protection Act 2001 implements the European Union (EU) Data Protection Directive in German law.
4.	Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the APEC Privacy Framework?	✔	The German legislation is equivalent to, or more far-reaching than, the APEC Privacy Principles.
5.	Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy?	Available	The German Constitution provides "personality rights," which are broadly equivalent to privacy rights. These rights were upheld by the European Court of Human Rights in the high-profile case Von Hannover v. Germany [2004] ECHR 294 <www.bailii.org/eu/cases/ECHR/2004/294.html>
6.	Is there an effective agency (or regulator) tasked with the enforcement of privacy laws?	Sectoral regulator	In Germany, 16 privacy authorities for the private sector exist at the state level — each with a commissioner responsible for one state. A federal commissioner has a role in relation to government agencies.
7.	What is the nature of the privacy regulator?	Sole commissioner	The 16 data protection authorities are listed at <www.bundesdatenschutz.de>.
8.	Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	◑	Registration requirements are in place for most data processing. However, in practice, exemptions apply where the organization has appointed a registered data protection officer, a requirement for all organizations that employ 10 or more persons in the automated processing of personal data.
9.	Are cross-border transfers free from registration requirements?	✔	Organizations can transfer data to a non-EU country only if that country ensures an adequate level of protection. However, a long list of exceptions is in place, including reliance on consent and contractual arrangements.
10.	Is there a breach notification law?	◑	Organizations must notify the data protection authority and data subjects if a breach occurs that threatens serious harm to the data subjects' rights or legitimate interests. However, this rule applies only for certain limited categories of data, including data subject to professional secrecy, data relating to criminal or administrative offenses, and bank or credit card accounts data.

COUNTRY: GERMANY

Q GERMANY	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
SECURITY (SCORE: 6.4/10 | RANK: 8/24)		
1. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?	✔	The Digital Signature Act 2001 sets out the rules for using electronic signatures that will receive the same legal status as handwritten signatures. The act is complemented by the Ordinance on Electronic Signatures 2001, which sets out the rules for establishing certification authorities and minimum technical requirements for digital signatures.
2. Are ISPs and content service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	◑	Germany has strict censorship laws relating to specific online content, principally Holocaust denial and related content. These laws are regularly enforced by the state courts. Plans to introduce mandatory Internet filtering (aimed principally at online child pornography) were abandoned in 2011.
3. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing general security requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Limited coverage in legislation	The data protection legislation states that organizations must implement technical and organizational measures to ensure the security of information. Measures must be "reasonable in relation to the desired level of protection."
4. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing specific security audit requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	None	There are no specific security audit requirements in Germany. However, security audit requirements have been proposed on several occasions in the federal Parliament, and the government currently recommends voluntary compliance with national information security audit guidelines.
5. Are there security laws and regulations requiring specific certifications for technology products?	Comprehensive requirements (including common criteria)	Germany is a Certificate Authorizing Member (the highest level) of the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement (CCRA) <www.commoncriteriaportal.org>, and certification requirements in Germany are common. Some German data protection legislation envisages the use of "data protection certificates" for certain products. However, these provisions have not been implemented at the federal level. There are several regulations on a state level. For example, Schleswig-Holstein has established a data protection certificate. In addition, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi) has signaled to formally launch the Trusted Cloud Data Protection Profile (TCDP), a certificate for cloud providers on the basis of ISO/IEC 27018, in the near future. The exact environment, however is still being shaped.
CYBERCRIME (SCORE: 10/10 | RANK: 1/24)		
1. Are cybercrime laws in place?	✔	The German Criminal Code contains comprehensive provisions on computer crime and cybercrime.
2. Are cybercrime laws consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime?	✔	Germany ratified the Convention on Cybercrime in 2009.
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	Certain government entities are authorized to request passwords and encryption keys under Section 113 of the Telecommunications Act. However, the inquiries may be used only to identify the person who generated a certain communication or connection at a certain point in time.
4. How does the law deal with extraterritorial offenses?	Comprehensive coverage	German law, backed by the courts, has very broad coverage of extraterritoriality for cybercrimes. This is largely the result of specific court cases relating to Holocaust denial sites (illegal in German law), but is likely to have wider application to other cybercrimes. Generally any cybercrime that has an impact in Germany will be held to be within jurisdiction, even in the absence of other physical links with the jurisdiction.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (SCORE: 16.8/20 | RANK: 9/24)		
1. Is the country a member of the TRIPS Agreement?	✔	Germany became a member of the TRIPS Agreement in 1995.
2. Have IP laws been enacted to implement TRIPS?	✔	Germany has implemented the TRIPS Agreement in local laws.
3. Is the country party to the WIPO Copyright Treaty?	✔	Germany signed the WIPO Copyright Treaty in 1996, and ratified it in 2009. It entered into force in Germany in March 2010.
4. Have laws implementing the WIPO Copyright Treaty been enacted?	✔	The Urhebergesetz (Copyright Act) has been updated several times to incorporate the provisions of the WIPO Copyright Treaty.
5. Are civil sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✔	Section 19(A) of the German Copyright Act was introduced in 2003. It includes specific provisions where an individual makes available works in a file-sharing network without holding the rights to them.

Q GERMANY	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
6. Are criminal sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	◑	In some limited circumstances, criminal sanctions may be available for making available copyrighted works. However, criminal sanctions will usually be restricted to serious cases, such as a criminal conspiracy to interfere in the property rights of others.
7. Are there laws governing ISP liability for content that infringes copyright?	✔	This is governed in the EU by the EU E-Commerce Directive (2000/31/EC) <ec.europa.eu/internal_market/e-commerce> and in Germany by the Telemedia Act 2007.
8. Is there a basis for ISPs to be held liable for content that infringes copyright found on their sites or systems?	◑	Article 8 of the Telemedia Act expressly states that access providers are not legally responsible for their customers' content unless they collaborate with users in breaking the law. However, courts have continued to disagree on whether web-hosting businesses and access providers can be made liable under the concept of Störerhaftung (liability of the interferer), defined in the Civil Code (for example, in Sections 862 and 1004) as interference with the property of others.
9. What sanctions are available for ISP liability for copyright infringing content found on their site or system?	Civil	Civil sanctions are clearly available, although liability will depend on the level of involvement by the Internet service provider (ISP). It is important to note that in Germany the main civil sanction likely to be imposed on an ISP is injunctive relief rather than damages. Criminal sanctions are unlikely, although they may be used in a serious case involving a criminal conspiracy to deliberately interfere with the property rights of others.
10. Must ISPs take down content that infringes copyright, upon notification by the right holder?	✔	Under Article 10 of the Telemedia Act: Service providers shall not be responsible for the information of third parties, which they store for a recipient of a service, as long as: 1. They have no knowledge of the illegal activity or the information and, as regards claims for damages, are not aware of any facts or circumstances from which the illegal activity or the information is apparent, or 2. Upon obtaining such knowledge, have acted expeditiously to remove the information or to disable access to it. Article 10(1) shall not apply when the recipient of the service is acting under the authority or control of the service provider.
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?	✖	There are no particular obligations on ISPs. Notification obligations fall on rights holders, who may send several warning letters to alleged infringers.
12. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of cloud computing services, including effective enforcement?	Comprehensive protection	Germany has effective privacy legislation, comprehensive cybercrime legislation, and reasonable Internet protocol (IP) protection. The combination of these laws provides clear protection for cloud computing services in Germany.
SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRY LED STANDARDS & INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION OF RULES (SCORE: 10/10 | RANK: 1/24)		
1. Are there laws, regulations or policies that establish a standards setting framework for interoperability and portability of data?	✔	Standards setting in Germany is subject to government sectoral policy rather than legislation. Most tasks have been delegated to the German Institute for Standardization (Deutsches Institut für Normung (DIN)) <www.din.de> by contract.
2. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?	✔	The German Institute for Standardization (Deutsches Institut für Normung (DIN)) <www.din.de> is contracted by the German government to manage standards development, certification, and accreditation.
3. Are e-commerce laws in place?	✔	The Act on Framework Conditions for Electronic Commerce was passed in 2001.
4. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws based on?	UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce	The Act on Framework Conditions for Electronic Commerce 2001 implements the EU E-Commerce Directive into German law. The EU Directive 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?	✔	There are no relevant tariffs or other barriers in Germany.
6. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?	✔	Germany favors and implements EU standards and international standards in the information technology (IT) sector.

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Q GERMANY	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
7. Does the government participate in international standards setting process?	✔	The German Institute for Standardization <www.din.de> represents Germany on the International Standards Organization, and Germany is an active participant in the international standards process.
PROMOTING FREE TRADE (SCORE: 9.2/10 | RANK: 4/24)		
1. Are there any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government?	✔	The German Regulation on the Award of Public Contracts (updated in 2009) promotes a technology-neutral approach to all procurement, subject to some limited exceptions.
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 Germany.
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?	◑	The current German coalition government is bound by a formal coalition agreement that lists open-source software among its IT policy priorities. Specifically it recommends that Germany should take steps to protect its citizens against espionage threats from abroad by keeping core technologies (IT security, process and enterprise software, cryptography and machine-to-machine communication) on proprietary technology platforms and production lines in Germany or in Europe. No firm steps have been taken to implement this recommendation in Germany, although some research and consultation projects have been commissioned on these issues.
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 are no laws in Germany that discriminate based on the nationality of vendors. Germany 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).
IT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT (SCORE: 21.7/30 | RANK: 6/24)		
1. Is there a national broadband plan?	• By 2018, households to have speeds of at least 50 Mbps.	The Federal Bureau for Broadband (BBB) <www.breitbandbuero.de> oversees the expansion of Germany's broadband networks. The BBB is part of the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure <www.bmvi.de>. It set a target of having broadband connections running at a speed of at least 50 Mbps by 2018. Germany's stated method in realizing these national broadband targets is through competition, technology, and supplier diversity, requiring participating federal, state, local, and industry involvement with implementation. Public efforts are facilitated and regulated by the BBB through the Next Generation Access (NGA) Framework <breitbandbuero.de/index.php?id=nga-rahmenregelung&PHPSESSID=72c5ef714ea983424a3167ca95a532c7>, which is planned to run until the end of 2021. In 2015, the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure (Bundesministerium für Verkehr und digitale Infrastruktur (BMVI)) made available EUR 2.7 billion to the federal states in order to achieve the goal of 100% of households having download speeds of 50 Mbps between 2014 and 2018. These funds are expected to cover half of what is needed. <www.bmvi.de/SharedDocs/DE/Artikel/DG/eckpunkte-des-milliarden-foerderprogramms-breitbandausbau.html> The other half is to be funded by the federal states themselves. Note: The European Commission has set goals under the Digital Agenda for Europe initiative <ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/broadband-strategy-policy> 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.

Q GERMANY	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	The German government has supported measures that are contrary to the ideal of net neutrality. In December 2014, German Chancellor Angela Merkel made public remarks in support of the concept of an Internet fast lane that would guarantee speeds for "special services" <blogs.wsj.com/digits/2014/12/10/germany-emerges-as-net-neutrality-antagonist>. With regard to wider European Union 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 <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."
3. Base Indicators		
3.1. Population (millions) (2014)	83	In 2014, the population of Germany decreased by -0.1%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]
3.2. Urban Population (%) (2014)	75%	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Urban Population (2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS>]
3.3. Number of Households (millions) (2014)	39	In 2014, the number of households in Germany decreased by -0.1%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]
3.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2014)	232	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST>]
3.5. Per Capita GDP (US$ 2014)	$47,627	In 2014, the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) for Germany increased by 1.6% to US $47,627. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: GDP per capita, current US$ (2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD> and GDP growth, annual % (2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>]
3.6. IT Service Exports (2014) (billions of US$)	108.14	In 2014, the value of IT service exports for Germany increased by 5.4% to US $108.14 billion. The five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2009-2014 was 6.2%. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: ICT Service Exports US$ (Dec 2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.CCIS.CD>]
3.7. Personal Computers (2014) (% of households)	91%	In 2014, 90.6% of households in Germany had personal computers. This is an increase of 2% since 2013 and ranks Germany 13 out of 183 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is above the five-year CAGR from 2009 to 2014 of 1.5%. [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)	8.22	Germany's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2015 is 8.22 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 14 (out of 167 countries). The 2015 IDI for Germany increased by 4.1%, and the IDI ranking improved by three places from a rank of 17 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)	5.51	Germany has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 5.51 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 13 (out of 143 countries) and a rank of 10 (out of 31) in the high income: OECD grouping of countries. The 2015 NRI for Germany increased by 0.1% and declined from a rank of 12 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)	5.42	Germany has an International Connectivity Score of 5.42 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 7 (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)	69	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]

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Q GERMANY	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
5.2. Internet Users as Percentage of Population (2014)	84%	In 2014, 84% of the population in Germany used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 22 out of 199 countries surveyed. This represents an increase of 2% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is above the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 1.5%. [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)	145,990	The International Internet Bandwidth (per Internet user) of Germany has increased by 30% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is above the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 19.1%. [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)	10,400	Germany has increased its International Internet Bandwidth by 33% since 2013 to 10,400 Gbps and is ranked 5 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is above the five-year CAGR from 2008-2013 of 21.1%. [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)	29	Germany has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 2% since 2013 to 29 million, and is ranked 4 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 4.8%. [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)	73%	[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.
6.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of population (2014)	36%	Germany has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 3.3% since 2013, which is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 3.6%. This ranks Germany 17 out of 215 countries surveyed. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>] The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) figures below present a breakdown on the type of fixed broadband connections in Germany. In the OECD, during 2014, Germany was ranked 10 out of 34 for fixed broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (July 2015) <www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband>] • DSL: 28.2% - Note: In Germany, DSL includes VDSL (FTTC). • Cable: 7.2% - Note: In Germany, cable excludes cable infrastructure based on FTTB/FTTH; FTTB/FTTH includes fiber lines provided by cable operators. • Fiber/LAN: 0.4% Total: 35.9% (29.6 million subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2014 was 28.2%. Germany's fixed broadband growth for 2014 was 4.5% (ranked 30 out of 34 for growth), below the OECD average growth of 7.7%. In Germany, fiber makes up 1.9% of fixed broadband subscriptions (ranked 29 out of 34), significantly below the OECD average of 17%. The growth in fiber subscriptions for 2014 was 28% (ranking Germany 13 out 34 for growth) and above the OECD average of 13%. 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.
6.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Internet users (2014)	41%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (June 2014) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]

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Q GERMANY	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
7. Mobile Broadband		
7.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	100	In 2014, Germany decreased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by -0.5% and is ranked 14 out of 215 countries surveyed. The number of subscriptions account for 120% of the population. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <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, tablets, etc.).
7.2. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (2014)	64	Germany has increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 42% since 2013. This ranks Germany 43 out of 215 countries surveyed. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <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. The OECD figures below present a breakdown on the type of mobile broadband connections in Germany. For 2014, Germany's OECD rank was 22 out of 34 for mobile wireless broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD broadband subscribers (July 2015) <www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband>] • Standard mobile broadband subscription: 50.1% • Dedicated mobile data subscriptions: 18.8% Total: 63.8% (53.6 million subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2014 was 81.3%. Germany's mobile broadband growth for 2014 was 49% (ranked 6 out of 34 for growth), above the OECD average growth of 21.1%. 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 figures include mobile data subscriptions, which are not as consistently reported in the ITU indicators.
7.3. Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	53	In 2014, Germany increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions by 42% and is ranked 11 out of 215. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]