

COUNTRY: ITALY

SCORE: 79.32 | RANK: 8/24

Italy has strong cybercrime laws and strict privacy laws. Like many European Union countries, Italy's privacy law includes onerous registration requirements that appear unnecessary.

Italy's copyright law also provides adequate protection for cloud computing services. In 2014, new regulations established broader grounds for Internet service providers (ISPs) to be held liable for content on their sites, through the establishment of a notice and takedown regime, backed by large fines.

Italy has modern electronic signature laws and electronic commerce laws, and Italy is committed to international standards and interoperability.

The Italian government approved the Italian Strategy for Ultra-Broadband Networks in March 2015. This strategy aims to achieve the objects of the European Commission's Digital Agenda for Europe by deploying services with speeds of 100 mbps to densely populated areas (approximately 50% of the population) and services with speeds of 30 mbps to other areas.

Italy's overall rank rose to 8th in 2015 (from 10th in the 2013 report). This was the result of higher scores in information technology (IT) infrastructure and intellectual property.

Q ITALY	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
DATA PRIVACY (SCORE: 7.7/10 RANK: 9/24)		
1. Are there laws or regulations governing the collection, use, or other processing of personal information?	✓	Legislative Decree of June 30, 2003, No. 196 (Data Protection Code) regulates the collection and use of personal data in Italy.
2. What is the scope and coverage of privacy law?	Comprehensive	The legislation is comprehensive and covers all sectors.
3. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the EU Data Protection Directive?	✓	The Data Protection Code implemented the EU Data Protection Directive in full.
4. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the APEC Privacy Framework?	✓	Italian privacy law 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	Private actions are available under the Constitution (Articles 2, 14, and 15 all provide limited privacy rights) and under the Data Protection Code.
6. Is there an effective agency (or regulator) tasked with the enforcement of privacy laws?	National regulator	The Italian Data Protection Authority (Garante per la protezione dei dati personali), commonly known as the Garante <www.garanteprivacy.it> is the national regulator.
7. What is the nature of the privacy regulator?	Collegial body	The Italian Data Protection Authority (Garante) <www.garanteprivacy.it> is a collegiate body comprising four members who are elected by Parliament for a seven-year term.
8. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	✗	Electronic notification to the Italian Data Protection Authority (Garante) <www.garanteprivacy.it> by a data controller is required for the transfer of certain broad categories of data, including health data, credit worthiness, location data, genetic information, market research data, and most types of customer profiling.
9. Are cross-border transfers free from registration requirements?	✓	Transfers to non-European Union (EU) countries must be either one of the exempted countries listed by the Italian Data Protection Authority (Garante) <www.garanteprivacy.it>, or else must satisfy the requirements of Section 43 of Legislative Decree no. 196 of June 30, 2003 (Italian Data Protection Code). Both the exempted countries and the additional requirements are in line with existing EU legislation. There are no additional registration requirements for offshore transfers.

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10. Is there a breach notification law?	🔵	Italy has limited data breach notification requirements. These exist as guidelines released by the Italian Data Protection Authority (Garante) < www.garanteprivacy.it > under the powers granted to them by Legislative Decree no. 196 of June 30, 2003 (Italian Data Protection Code). The guidelines, in compliance with EC Regulation No. 611/2013, require service providers to report data breaches via an online notification form within 24 hours. 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.
SECURITY (SCORE: 8/10 RANK: 2/24)		
1. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?	✅	Legislative Decree of Jan. 30, 2002, No. 10 on Electronic Signatures establishes a regulatory framework for electronic signatures.
2. Are ISPs and content service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	🔵	The Decree on Combating Child Pornography on the Internet (Decree No. 23 of Jan. 29, 2007) requires Internet service providers (ISPs) to block access to child pornography websites once they are notified by the National Center against Child Pornography (which maintain a list of blocked sites). In addition, the Financial Law (Law 266/2005) requires Italian ISPs to block access to Internet sites that offer online gambling.
3. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing general security requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Detailed legislation	Annex B of Legislative Decree no. 196 of June 30, 2003 (Italian Data Protection Code) provides for specific minimum security measures. They include different security measures depending on whether or not the processing is carried out by electronic means. The measures are quite specific, including requirements for user authentication and firewalls.
4. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing specific security audit requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Limited coverage in legislation	Legislative Decree no. 196 of June 30, 2003 (Italian Data Protection Code) does not include specific audit requirements, but it does require the development of a security risk management and compliance plan, which is very likely to include an audit framework.
5. Are there security laws and regulations requiring specific certifications for technology products?	Comprehensive requirements (including common criteria)	In 2009, Italy was accepted as a Certificate Authorizing Member (the highest level) of the Common Criteria Recognition Arrangement (CCRA) < www.commoncriteriaportal.org >. Certification requirements are common in government procurement, especially in defense-related contracts.
CYBERCRIME (SCORE: 9.6/10 RANK: 6/24)		
1. Are cybercrime laws in place?	✅	The Italian Criminal Code includes comprehensive cybercrime provisions.
2. Are cybercrime laws consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime?	✅	Italy ratified the Convention on Cybercrime in 2008 and has amended and strengthened its Criminal Code to include comprehensive coverage of computer crimes and cybercrime. Italy has not implemented all of the cross-border assistance options contained in the Convention.
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	Access to encrypted data may be available in limited circumstances and subject to a judicial warrant. A proposed law to criminalize the use of encryption for hiding illicit activities was defeated in 2004.
4. How does the law deal with extraterritorial offenses?	Limited coverage	The Italian Criminal Code limits jurisdiction to offenses where the offense (or part of the offense), whether completed or attempted, has been committed in Italian territory, provided that the "part" was an essential component of the offense.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (SCORE: 17.6/20 RANK: 1/24)		
1. Is the country a member of the TRIPS Agreement?	✅	Italy became a member of the TRIPS Agreement in 1995.
2. Have IP laws been enacted to implement TRIPS?	✅	Italy has implemented the TRIPS Agreement in local laws.
3. Is the country party to the WIPO Copyright Treaty?	✅	Italy signed the WIPO Copyright Treaty in 1996 and ratified it in 2009. It entered into force in Italy in March 2010.
4. Have laws implementing the WIPO Copyright Treaty been enacted?	✅	Italy's copyright law is contained in the Law for the Protection of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights. (Law No. 633 of 22 April 1941). It has been the subject of numerous updates and amendments — mainly the Legislative Decree 70/2003 — implementing the EU E-Commerce Directive 2000/31.

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5. Are civil sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	<p>Sections 171-174 of the Law for the Protection of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights contains civil penalties for copyright infringement (not specifically for online infringement), including fines of 2,500 to 15,000 euros.</p> <p>The Urbani Decree (the general name for amendment to the copyright law delivered by law 128/2004 and Law 43/2005) introduced additional civil and criminal penalties for copyright infringements committed through the use of electronic communication networks, even where this is for a noncommercial purpose.</p>
6. Are criminal sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	<p>The Urbani Decree (the general name for amendment to the copyright law delivered by law 128/2004 and Law 43/2005) includes criminal penalties for copyright infringements committed through the use of electronic communication networks.</p>
7. Are there laws governing ISP liability for content that infringes copyright?	✓	<p>Legislative Decree 70/2003 — implementing the EU E-Commerce Directive 2000/31 — sets out an ISP liability regime.</p> <p>ISP activity is categorized as either active or passive hosting. Passive hosting will not generally attract liability. However, ISPs are still required to adopt measures to prevent copyright infringements once they receive a notice from right holders.</p> <p>In December 2013, Italy's Regulatory Communication Authority (AGCOM) issued regulations governing the liability of ISPs for copyright breaches <www.agcom.it>. These regulation came into force in March 2014. The regulations establish a regime under which rights holders may submit complaints requesting removal of infringing content online. The complaints are passed to the relevant ISPs and in some cases the website managers and uploaders.</p>
8. Is there a basis for ISPs to be held liable for content that infringes copyright found on their sites or systems?	✓	<p>In the case R.T.I. v. Italia On Line (2011), the Court of Milan found against Italia On Line for copyright infringement and obliged IOL to remove all videos found on its sites that reproduced R.T.I.'s television shows. The court ruled that IOL was not a passive host because it provided search and index services for the online content. This test of active versus passive hosting has come to be the dominant test in Italian copyright law.</p> <p>In addition, the 2014 AGCOM Regulations establish broader grounds for ISPs to be held liable for content on their sites, through the establishment of a notice and takedown regime, backed by large fines.</p>
9. What sanctions are available for ISP liability for copyright infringing content found on their site or system?	Civil and criminal	<p>Both civil and criminal sanctions are available. The 2014 AGCOM regulations provide strengthened guidance on ISP liability and improve the prospect of enforcement against ISPs in Italy, although the fines available under the regulation can be applied only to ISPs and not to other parties.</p>
10. Must ISPs take down content that infringes copyright, upon notification by the right holder?	①	<p>The 2014 AGCOM Regulations provide that infringing content must be removed after receipt of a final order by the regulator (AGCOM) <www.agcom.it>. This requirement is designed to operate alongside a more traditional notice and takedown regime agreed between some ISPs and rights holders; it acts as a backup where parties refuse to cooperate with takedown notices.</p> <p>The overall process is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The right holder contacts the ISP to request the removal of copyright-infringing material. 2. If removal does not occur within a set period, the copyright owner contacts AGCOM. 3. If the AGCOM believes the notice from the right holder is well founded, it will check whether the ISP intends to comply with the request of removal. 4. If this does not occur, a judicial panel established by AGCOM can order the removal of the infringing content. 5. Large fines are available in situations where a final order is refused. <p>The overall result in Italy is that there is no strict legal requirement for an ISP to take action following an initial notice from a rights holder (although many large providers will do so voluntarily). However, after successful referral to AGCOM, all ISPs will be required to take action or face fines.</p>

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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 is no requirement to notify subscribers in the current law or regulations in Italy.
12. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of cloud computing services, including effective enforcement?	Comprehensive protection	Italy has strong cybercrime laws and strict privacy laws. Italy's copyright law also provides adequate protection for cloud computing services. Italy has an unusual approach to managing ISP liability for copyright infringements, but the 2014 AGCOM regulations have strengthened the protection that is available.
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?	✓	Italy implements EU standards directives and policies in national sectoral policy, typically delegating implementation to the Italian Organization for Standardization (Ente Nazionale Italiano di Unificazione (UNI)) <www.uni.com> or an associated body.
2. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?	✓	The Italian standards organization for IT matters is UNINFO, an associated body of UNI <www.uni.com>, the national standards body for Italy.
3. Are e-commerce laws in place?	✓	The Italian Legislative Decree No. 70 of April 9, 2003, on Electronic Commerce is the main source of e-commerce law.
4. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws based on?	UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce	The Electronic Commerce Decree implements the EU E-Commerce Directive into Italian law. It 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 specific tariffs or other barriers in Italy that would have an impact on digital data.
6. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?	✓	Italy gives priority to EU standards and international standards in most sectors. International standards are favored in the IT sector.
7. Does the government participate in international standards setting process?	✓	Italy (through UNI — Italian Organization for Standardization <www.uni.com>) is an active participant in international standards development processes.
PROMOTING FREE TRADE (SCORE: 8.2/10 RANK: 9/24)		
1. Are there any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government?	🕒	There are no national laws or policies that specifically promote technology neutrality. Italy has a complex system of national, regional and local procurement, and neutrality is promoted in some specific regions and localities.
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 use requirements at the national level in Italy, although a strong preference for open-source software exists in national policy.
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?	✘	In 2014, the Italian Digital Agency <www.agid.gov.it> issued new national rules requiring all government organizations to consider using open-source software before buying licenses for proprietary programs. The detailed rules are set out in the guidelines on comparative evaluation of software, <www.agid.gov.it/notizie/2014/01/08/riuso-valutazione-comparativa-online-la-circolare>. In addition, the Italian courts have upheld the right of a regional government (Piedmont) to give a preference to open -source software in procurement contracts. (Italian Constitutional Court, Decision No. 122 of 22/03/2010)
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 discrimination based on vendor nationality in the relevant procurement rules in Italy. Italy is a member of the updated WTO plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement (all EU members are covered by the EU membership since April 2014).

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IT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT (SCORE: 18.2/30 RANK: 11/24)		
1. Is there a national broadband plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2020, deploy services with speeds of 100 Mbps to densely populated areas. By 2020, deploy services with speeds of 30 Mbps to non-densely populated areas. 	<p>The Italian government approved the Italian Strategy for Ultra-Broadband Networks in March 2015 <www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale>. This strategy aims to achieve the objects of the European Commission's Digital Agenda for Europe by deploying services with speeds of 100 mbps to densely populated areas (approximately 50% of the population) and services with speeds of 30 mbps to other areas.</p> <p>While the strategy is technology neutral, it requires that the technologies used must take into account the strategy's objectives. The strategy includes an implementation process that involves the identification of clusters of markets with differing levels of likely private investment and the provision of four intervention models in order to achieve the strategies objectives. Each model has a different levels of public and private involvement.</p> <p>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.</p>
2. Are there laws or policies that regulate the establishment of different service levels for data transmission based on the nature of data transmitted?	Multiple regulations and extensive public debate	<p>The Declaration of Internet Rights <www.camera.it/application/xmanager/projects/leg17/commissione_internet/testo_definitivo_inglese.pdf> was introduced in Italy in July 2015. Article 4 of the declaration prohibits different service levels for data transmission based on the nature of data transmitted.</p> <p>Specifically, the article grants Internet users the right that data received over the Internet "be not subject to discriminations, restrictions, or interference" based upon not only the type or content of the data, but also on the sender, recipient, devices or applications used, or any "legitimate choices of individuals." Paragraph 2 of the article states that net neutrality is a "necessary condition for the effectiveness of the fundamental rights of the person."</p> <p>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."</p>
3. Base Indicators		
3.1. Population (millions) (2014)	61	<p>In 2014, the population of Italy increased by 0.2%.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p>
3.2. Urban Population (%) (2014)	69%	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Urban Population (2015) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS >]
3.3. Number of Households (millions) (2014)	24	<p>In 2014, the number of households in Italy increased by 0.1%.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p>
3.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2014)	209	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (2015) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST >]
3.5. Per Capita GDP (US\$ 2014)	\$34,960	<p>In 2014, the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) for Italy decreased by -0.4% to US \$34,960.</p> <p>[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>]</p>
3.6. IT Service Exports (2014) (billions of US\$)	37.83	<p>In 2014, the value of IT service exports for Italy increased by 3.7% to US\$37.83 billion. The five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2009-2014 was 6.3%.</p> <p>[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: ICT Service Exports US\$ (Dec 2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.CCIS.CD>]</p>
3.7. Personal Computers (2014) (% of households)	74%	<p>In 2014, 74% of households in Italy had personal computers. This is an increase of 4% since 2013 and ranks Italy 45 out of 183 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is above the five-year CAGR from 2009 to 2014 of 3.8%.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</p>

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4. IT and Network Readiness Indicators		
4.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2015) (Score is out of 10 and covers 167 countries)	7.12	Italy's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2015 is 7.12 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 38 (out of 167 countries). The 2015 IDI for Italy increased by 2.6%, and the IDI ranking declined by two places from a rank of 36 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)	4.32	Italy has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 4.32 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 55 (out of 143 countries) and a rank of 27 (out of 31) in the high income: OECD grouping of countries. The 2015 NRI for Italy increased by 3.4% and improved from a rank of 58 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)	3.76	Italy has an International Connectivity Score of 3.76 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 19 (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)	36	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
5.2. Internet Users as Percentage of Population (2014)	58%	In 2014, 58% of the population in Italy used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 73 out of 199 countries surveyed. This represents an increase of 4.7% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 5.6%. [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)	92,497	The International Internet Bandwidth (per Internet user) of Italy has increased by 3% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 22.2%. [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)	3,500	Italy has increased its International Internet Bandwidth by 9% since 2013 to 3,500 Gbps and is ranked 13 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2008-2013 of 28.5%. [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)	14	Italy has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 1% since 2013 to 14 million, and is ranked 11 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 3.8%. [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)	58%	[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.

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6.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of population (2014)	24%	<p>Italy has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 2.4% since 2013, which is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 3.2%. This ranks Italy 49 out of 215 countries surveyed.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p> <p>The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) figures below present a breakdown on the type of fixed broadband connections in Italy.</p> <p>In the OECD during 2014, Italy ranked 29 out of 34 for fixed broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD broadband subscribers (July 2015) <www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband>]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSL: 21.4% • Cable: 0% • Fiber/LAN: 0.9% • Fixed wireless: 0.9% • Other: 0.4% <p>Total: 23.6% (14.3 million subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2014 was 28.2%.</p> <p>Italy's fixed broadband growth for 2014 was 5.6% (ranked 27 out of 34 for growth), below the OECD average growth of 7.7%.</p> <p>In Italy, fiber makes up 3.8% of fixed broadband subscriptions (ranked 25 out of 34), significantly below the OECD average of 17%. The growth in fiber subscriptions for 2014 was 70% (ranking Italy 5 out of 34 for growth) and significantly above the OECD average of 13%.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Note: Fiber subscriptions data includes FTTH, FTTP and FTTB and excludes FTTC.</p> <p>Note: There may be minor variations in the ITU and OECD subscriber totals due to definition or timing differences.</p>
6.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Internet users (2014)	38%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (June 2014) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
7. Mobile Broadband		
7.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	94	<p>In 2014, Italy decreased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by -2.7% and is ranked 17 out of 215 countries surveyed. The number of subscriptions account for 154% of the population.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p> <p>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.).</p>

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<p>7.2. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (2014)</p>	<p>71</p>	<p>Italy has increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 15% since 2013. This ranks Italy 32 out of 215 countries surveyed.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The OECD figures below present a breakdown on the type of mobile broadband connections in Italy.</p> <p>For 2014, Italy's OECD rank was 17 out of 34 for mobile wireless broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (July 2015) <www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband>]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard mobile broadband subscription: 60.3% • Dedicated mobile data subscriptions: 10.6% <p>Total: 70.9% (43 million subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2014 was 81.3%.</p> <p>Italy's mobile broadband growth for 2014 was 25% (ranked 12 out of 34 for growth), above the OECD average growth of 21.1%.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Note: The OECD figures include mobile data subscriptions, which are not as consistently reported in the ITU indicators.</p>
<p>7.3. Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2014)</p>	<p>43</p>	<p>In 2014, Italy increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions by 16% and is ranked 13 out of 215.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p>