COUNTRY: **POLAND**

SCORE: 76.99 | RANK: 11/24

Poland has up-to-date electronic signatures, electronic commerce, and cybercrime laws. These laws provide a good platform for promoting confidence in cloud computing and the digital economy.

Although Poland has a comprehensive data protection law in place, data controllers are bound by registration requirements. In addition, data breach notification requirements are limited.

Poland has a good regime for the protection of intellectual property, including specific rules for Internet service provider liability. However, some gaps still exist in copyright enforcement and protection against the circumvention of technological protection measures.

Poland promotes innovation and interoperability and has nondiscriminatory policies for government procurement.

Poland's National Broadband Plan 2014–2020 was adopted in January 2014 and remains valid until 2020. The plan sets the targets that, by 2020, 100 percent of households and companies should have access to Internet connectivity of at least 30 Mbps and 50 percent of households and companies have access to Internet connectivity of 100 Mbps.

Poland's place in the Scorecard rankings fell one place in 2018, from 10th to 11th.

# POLAND	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
DATA PRIVACY (SCORE: 10.3/12.5 | RANK: 5/24)		
1. Is a data protection law or regulation in place?	✔	The Personal Data Protection Act was implemented in Poland in 1997. It was significantly updated in 2003 and 2004 and 2014. Poland, like other EU member countries, is updating its laws to reflect the provisions of the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which comes into force in 2018. The 2018 edition of the Scorecard will report on the new laws in detail.
2. What is the scope and coverage of the data protection law or regulation?	Comprehensive	The legislation is comprehensive, covering all sectors.
3. Is a data protection authority in place?	✔	The supervisory authority for the protection of personal data in Poland is the Inspector General for Personal Data Protection (Generalnym Inspektorem Ochrony Danych Osobowych (GIODO)) <www.giodo.gov.pl>.
4. What is the nature of the data protection authority?	Sole commissioner	A sole independent commissioner is appointed by the Parliament for a four-year term.
5. Is the data protection authority enforcing the data protection law or regulation in an effective and transparent manner?	✔	Poland has a very active regulator, with an enforcement regime built around audits and responding to complaints. The regulator also makes regular referrals to the courts for criminal prosecutions for more serious breaches of privacy.
6. Is the data protection law or regulation compatible with globally recognized frameworks that facilitate international data transfers?	EU framework	Poland is bound by the EU Directive, and its legislation is fully compatible with the text of the EU Directive.
7. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	◐	Under the Personal Data Protection Act, a data controller is obliged to notify and submit for registration to the Inspector General for Personal Data Protection (GIODO) <www.giodo.gov.pl> on any "data filing system." A data filing system, or database, includes any structured set of personal data hosted on an IT system (i.e., paper files are exempt). Alternatively, data controllers can opt to appoint a data protection officer/information security officer to register data filing systems in their behalf. In this case, a data protection officer is only under obligation to register data filing systems that contain sensitive data. The officers must be registered with GIODO, and must make public any data filing systems they administer.

# POLAND	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
8. Are there cross-border data transfer requirements in place?	Detailed requirements	Polish law follows the usual European practice of allowing all cross-border data transfers within the EU and to countries deemed to have adequate protection by the EU, and then restricting other transfers to certain specific exceptions. As of May 2017, the exceptions include transfers to: • The United States made by companies participating in the EU-US Privacy Shield <www.privacyshield.gov>; • Any country based on contractual provisions, e.g., by standard contractual clauses (Model Clauses), approved by the European Commission, or internal rules (Binding Corporate Rules) applicable to data exporters and data importers.
9. Are cross-border data transfers free from arbitrary, unjustifiable, or disproportionate restrictions, such as national or sector-specific data or server localization requirements?	✔	The cross-border transfer rules in Poland are reasonable and follow international best practice, except in relation to cumbersome and unnecessary registration requirements. There are no data localization requirements in place.
10. Is there a personal data breach notification law or regulation?	◑	Poland has limited data breach notification requirements. These exist as requirements issued by the Inspector General for Personal Data Protection (GIODO) <www.giodo.gov.pl>. Furthermore, a data breach notification requirement exists in the telecommunications sector. An amendment to the Telecommunications Act (November 2012) introduces an obligation on providers of publicly available telecommunication services to notify the regulator in cases of personal data breach. In addition, where a data breach is likely to adversely affect subscribers or individual end-users, they must be notified.
11. Are personal data breach notification requirements transparent, risk-based, and not overly prescriptive?	◑	The limited data breach requirements mandate 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.
12. Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy?	✔	In addition to specific data protection legislation, Poland has strong constitutional privacy rights in place. In the case of violation of constitutional rights, the injured party has the right of access to the court, the right to complain to the Constitutional Tribunal, and the right to apply for assistance to the Commissioner for Citizens' Rights.
SECURITY (SCORE: 8.8/12.5 | RANK: 11/24)		
1. Is there a national cybersecurity strategy in place?	✔	The Cyberspace Protection Policy of the Republic of Poland <www.cert.gov.pl/download/3/162/PolitykaOchronyCyberprzestrzeniRP148x210wersjaang.pdf> was adopted in 2013.
2. Is the national cybersecurity strategy current, comprehensive, and inclusive?	✔	The 2013 strategy is a principled approach that includes clear objectives, implementation and financing guidelines, and criteria for assessing the effectiveness of the policy. In September 2016, the Ministry of Digital Affairs <mc.gov.pl> released a comprehensive draft cybersecurity strategy for 2016–2020 <mc.gov.pl/konsultacje/projekt-uchwaly-rady-ministrow-w-sprawie-strategii-cyberbezpieczenstwa-rp-na-lata-2016>. It includes: • A new national computer emergency readiness team (CERT) that will collect cyber threat information from the government and publicly owned companies, redistributing this threat information to sub-CERTs; • Securing critical infrastructure with an emphasis on energy, finance, transportation and healthcare; • Creation of security clusters for selected verticals: energy, telecommunications, finance and local administration; and • Education and training. As of June 2017, the draft strategy has not been formally adopted and the proposed cybersecurity legislation has not been introduced.
3. Are there laws or appropriate guidance containing general security requirements for cloud service providers?	✔	Poland's data protection legislation includes general security principles. This was complemented by security regulations issued in 2004 and 2015. The 2015 regulations are the result of the Act on Facilitating Economic Activity in Order to Encourage Entrepreneurship (November 2014) and they came into force in June 2015.

# POLAND	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
4. Are laws or guidance on security requirements transparent, risk-based, and not overly prescriptive?	◑	The Polish security regulations allow companies to appoint an Information Security Officer in exchange for a substantial lessening of registration requirements under Polish data protection legislation. However, as part of the arrangement, the regulations impose mandatory data protection audits on all companies taking advantage of the new arrangements, including those cloud service providers who volunteer to be covered by the scheme.
5. Are there laws or appropriate guidance containing specific security audit requirements for cloud service providers that take account of international practice?	◑	As part of the Act on Facilitating Economic Activity in Order to Encourage Entrepreneurship (November 2014) companies can appoint a data protection officer/information security officer in exchange for a substantial lessening of registration requirements under Polish data protection legislation. As part of the arrangement, the regulations impose mandatory data protection audits on all companies taking advantage of the new arrangements. The Inspector General for Personal Data Protection (GIODO) <www.giodo.gov.pl> sets out the rules for these audits. Audits must be carried out at least annually and the regulator can also order spot-checks and ad hoc audits.
6. Are international security standards, certification, and testing recognized as meeting local requirements?	◑	Although Poland is not a member of the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement <www.commoncriteriaportal.org>, there is an interest in security certification in the country. The Polish Internal Security Agency (ABW) <www.abw.gov.pl> grants security certificates for ICT products that meet high standards.

CYBERCRIME (SCORE: 12/12.5 | RANK: 1/24)

# POLAND	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
1. Are cybercrime laws or regulations in place?	✔	The Polish Penal Code was heavily amended in 2004, 2008, and 2009 to include a broad range of cybercrimes.
2. Are cybercrime laws or regulations consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime?	✔	The Polish Penal Code appears consistent with the Convention on Cybercrime. Poland signed the Convention in 2001 and ratified the Convention in 2015.
3. Do local laws and policies on law enforcement access to data avoid technology-specific mandates or other barriers to the supply of security products and services?	✔	There have been no directions or decisions in Poland regarding law enforcement access to encrypted data. Although access with a warrant may be possible, citizens also have strong constitutional rights to privacy that could be applied in such cases. This law remains untested at this stage. The European Commission received proposals in early 2017 calling for legislation to mandate secure encryption with backdoors for law enforcement access. The local ICT industry has responded with a joint letter opposing the proposal and raising both legal and technical hurdles to requirements for the industry to build vulnerabilities into their security products. It is possible that this issue can only be resolved at the European regional level, rather than in Poland itself, as any Polish proposals would be subject to oversight by the European court system (e.g., the European Court of Justice can be asked to rule on fundamental rights issues such as privacy and government surveillance).
4. Are arrangements in place for the cross-border exchange of data for law enforcement purposes that are transparent and fair?	✔	Poland is party to numerous Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) and other international agreements for sharing data for law enforcement cooperation, both directly and via European wide agreements. The agreements are up-to-date and follow international best practice.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (SCORE: 8.8/12.5 | RANK: 12/24)

# POLAND	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
1. Are copyright laws or regulations in place that are consistent with international standards to protect cloud service providers?	✔	The Polish Copyright Law 1994 (as amended) implements international standards. Copyright "safe harbor" protection for intermediaries such as cloud service providers is provided in European Union member countries by Article 14 of the E-commerce Directive. According to this article, an Internet intermediary cannot be held liable unless actual knowledge of infringement or awareness of facts or circumstances from which infringement is apparent exists. However, there are proposals in Europe to weaken these protections; see the Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on copyright in the Digital Single Market — COM (2016) 593 at <ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/document.cfm?doc_id=17200>.
2. Are copyright laws or regulations effectively enforced and implemented?	◑	There is an active copyright enforcement culture in Poland, but the approach differs from many other countries. First, there are only limited criminal sanctions available, so the system relies heavily on civil remedies. Second, Poland has a fixed calculation for damages (consisting twice the cost of authorized use of the work). These differences mean that enforcement options in Poland are more limited than in other jurisdictions. Poland's unique approach to fixed damages was the subject of review by the European Court of Justice. The final judgment in January 2017 found that Poland's approach was allowable in European law, Stowarzyszenie 'Oławska Telewizja Kablowa' v. Stowarzyszenie Filmowców Polskich <curia.europa.eu/juris/liste.jsf?language=en&num=C-367/15>. An effective intellectual property "safe harbor" has been implemented for cloud service providers.

# POLAND	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
3. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of trade secrets?	✔	Trade Secrets law in Europe is influenced by the EU Trade Secrets Directive, which was adopted on May 26, 2016, by the European Commission and must be implemented by all Member States by the end of 2018 <ec.europa.eu/growth/industry/intellectual-property/trade-secrets_en>. In the interim, Article 11 of the Act on Counteracting Unfair Competition 1993 protects technical, technological, commercial, or organizational information having a commercial value, not revealed to the public, in relation to which the business entity took necessary steps to maintain its confidentiality.
4. Is the law or regulation on trade secrets effectively enforced?	✔	Remedies available against trade secret violations include injunctions to prevent further misuse, compensatory damages and an account of profits. Criminal remedies are also available in certain cases. It is expected that enforcement will improve significantly once Poland implements the Trade Secrets Directive, due to be implemented by the end of 2018.
5. Is there clear legal protection against the circumvention of Technological Protection Measures?	◑	The Act on Copyright and Related Rights 1994 (as amended) prohibits the manufacture or advertising of equipment designed for illegal removal or circumvention of technological protection measures. Civil sanctions are available. The protection does not extend to the distribution of circumvention devices, and this results in a major gap in the law.
6. Are laws or regulations on the circumvention of Technological Protection Measures effectively enforced?	◑	Poland's copyright regime includes only civil remedies, and the absence of criminal sanctions lessens the effectiveness of these provisions. The protection does not extend to the distribution of circumvention devices, and this hampers enforcement in Poland.
7. Are there clear legal protections in place for software-implemented inventions?	◑	Poland has a very limited and restricted approach to granting patents for computer-implemented or -related inventions. Poland played a key role in the rejection of the proposed Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the patentability of computer-implemented inventions (2002). This was a proposal for a European Union directive to harmonize national patent laws and practices concerning the granting of patents for computer-implemented inventions, provided they met certain criteria. The proposal was defeated in 2005 after Poland withdrew its support.
8. Are laws or regulations on the protection of software-implemented inventions effectively implemented?	✖	Patents for software-implemented inventions are generally not granted in Poland.

STANDARDS AND INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION (SCORE: 12.5/12.5 | RANK: 1/24)

# POLAND	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
1. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?	✔	Polish Committee for Standardization (PKN) <www.pkn.pl> is the agency funded by the government and recognized as the national standards body.
2. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?	✔	Poland originally favored national standards. However, since 2002, Poland has favored a mix of EU and international standards. In the ICT sector Poland favors international standards.
3. Does the government participate in international standards setting process?	✔	Poland is an active participant in International Standards Organization (ISO) standards development processes and is an observer in the top-level ICT standards committee (JTC-1) <www.iso.org/isoiec-jtc-1.html>.
4. Are e-commerce laws or regulations in place?	✔	The Act on Electronic Payment Instruments (2002) and the Act on Providing Services via Electronic Means (2001) combine to provide comprehensive coverage of e-commerce.
5. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws or regulations based on?	UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce	The Polish legislation implements the EU E-Commerce Directive, which is largely based on the UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce.
6. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?	✔	The Act on Electronic Signatures 2001 establishes the legal validity of electronic signatures. Polish government authorities are obliged to accept documents and/or requests in electronic format accompanied by an electronic signature. Note that the legislation came into full force in 2008.
7. Are cloud service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	✔	There are no mandatory online filtering or censoring provisions in place in Poland. A proposal to introduce Internet censorship legislation and a register of blocked websites was abandoned by the Polish Government in early 2011, following protests and petitions opposing the proposal.

PROMOTING FREE TRADE (SCORE: 10/12.5 | RANK: 4/24)

# POLAND	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
1. Is a national strategy or platform in place to promote the development of cloud services and products?	◑	The Digital Poland 2014–2020 Strategy <www.polskacyfrowa.gov.pl/media/10410/POPC_eng_1632015.pdf> includes the use of cloud computing as a priority component of the strategy, but provides little detail on how this will be implemented or how cloud computing will be promoted.

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# POLAND	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
2. Are there any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government?	◑	The National Strategy of Regional Development (2010–2020) for Poland does not include a specific technology neutrality requirement, but it does contain a strong emphasis on supporting innovation <www.espon-usespon.eu/dane/web_usespon_library_files/672/national_strategy_of_regional_development_2010-2020.pdf>.
3. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that either mandate or give preference to the use of certain products, services, standards, or technologies?	✔	There are no mandatory product requirements or preferences in place in Poland that would affect cloud services and products.
4. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws, procurement policies, or licensing rules that discriminate based on the nationality of the vendor, developer, or service provider?	✔	The Public Procurement Law (Act of January 29, 2004) contains some basic domestic preference arrangements. However, a system of exceptions and waivers is in place, and the rules do not present a significant barrier for ICT contracts.
5. Has the country signed and implemented international agreements that ensure the procurement of cloud services is free from discrimination?	◑	Poland is a full member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement <www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/gproc_e/gp_gpa_e.htm>.
6. Are services delivered by cloud providers free from tariffs and other trade barriers?	✔	There are no relevant tariffs or other trade barriers in Poland. Information technology tariffs were reduced to zero in 2002.
7. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that impose data localization requirements?	✔	There are no data localization requirements in Poland that have an effect on cloud services and products.
IT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT (SCORE: 14.7/25 | RANK: 13/24)		
1. Is there a National Broadband Plan?	By 2020: • Universal access to at least 30 Mbps • 50% of premises to have access to 100 Mbps	Poland's National Broadband Plan 2014–2020 was adopted in January 2014 and remains valid until 2020.The plan sets the targets that 100% of households and companies should have access to Internet connectivity of which at least 30 Mbps until 2020 and 50% of households and companies have access to Internet connectivity of 100 Mbps until 2020. The National Broadband Plan mainly focuses on promoting broadband investments and expansion through initiating regulatory measures. This is set out in the Operational Plan for Digital Poland 2014–2020 <www.polskacyfrowa.gov.pl/media/10410/POPC_eng_1632015.pdf>. 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. In September 2016, the European Commission adopted a strategy on Connectivity for a European Gigabit Society <ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/connectivity-european-gigabit-society> that proposes by 2025 100% of EU households have 100 Mbps speeds and by 2025 gigabit connectivity for schools, transport hubs, providers of public services, and digitally intensive enterprises.
2. Is the National Broadband Plan being effectively implemented?	✔	Poland's national broadband plan is consistent with the targets set by the European Commission's Digital Agenda for Europe (DAE). Additional information about the national broadband strategies and progress is available for each EU member country at the European Commission Digital Single Market portal <ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/country-information-poland>.
3. Are there laws or policies that regulate "net neutrality"?	Extensive regulation	Poland is subject to wider European Union legislation on net neutrality. Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 of the European Parliament and of the Council was adopted in 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." The law is complemented by implementation guidelines for Net Neutrality issued by the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) <berec.europa.eu>.
4. Base Indicators		
4.1. Population (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 4,700 million	38	In 2015, the population of Poland remained stable. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]

# POLAND	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
4.2. Urban Population (%) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 73%	61%	In 2015, the urban population of Poland remained stable. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Urban Population (Jan. 2017) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS>]
4.3. Number of Households (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 1,249 million	14	In 2015, the number of households in Poland remained stable. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
4.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 471	124	In 2015, the population density of Poland remained stable. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (Jan. 2017) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST>]
4.5. Per Capita GDP (US$ 2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: US$ 22,649	$12,555	In 2015, the per capita GDP for Poland increased by 3.9% to US$ 12,555. This was above the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of -0.1%. This ranks Poland 13th for value of per capita GDP and 14th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: GDP Per Capita, Current US$ (Jan. 2017) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD> and GDP Growth, Annual % (Jan. 2017) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>]
4.6. ICT Service Exports (billions of US$) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: US$ 978 billion	$14	In 2015, the value of ICT service exports for Poland decreased by 3.3% to US$ 14.49 billion. This was below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 4.4%. This ranks Poland 15th for value of ICT service exports and 14th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: ICT Service Exports US$ (Jan. 2017) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.CCIS.CD>]
4.7. Personal Computers (% of households) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 63%	78%	In 2015, 77.9% of households in Poland had personal computers. This is an increase of 0.3% since 2014 and ranks Poland 38th out of 236 countries surveyed. The growth from 2014 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010 to 2015 of 2.5%. This ranks Poland 9th for the number of personal computers (as a % of households) and 12th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
5. IT and Network Readiness Indicators		
5.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2016) (score is out of 10 and covers 175 countries) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 6.58	6.65	Poland's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2016 is 6.65 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 50th (out of 175 economies). The 2016 IDI for Poland increased by 1.4%, and the IDI ranking declined by 3 from a rank of 47th since 2015. This ranks Poland 13th in the ITU ICT Development Index and 12th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/net4/ITU-D/idi/2016/>]
5.2. World Economic Forum Networked Readiness Index (NRI) (2016) (score is out of 7 and covers 139 countries) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 4.77	4.50	Poland has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 4.5 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 42nd (out of 139 economies) and a rank of 28th (out of 32) in the High income: OECD grouping of economies. The 2016 NRI for Poland increased by 2.6% and improved by 8 places from a rank of 50th since 2015. This ranks Poland 13th in the ITU ICT Development Index and 11th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [World Economic Forum, Global Information Technology Report (2016) <reports.weforum.org/global-information-technology-report-2016>]
6. Internet Users and International Bandwidth		
6.1. Internet Users (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 2,330 million	26	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]

# POLAND	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
6.2. Internet Users (% of population) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 67%	68%	In 2015, 68% of the population in Poland used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 69th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This is an increase of 2.1% since 2014 and is above the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 1.8%. This ranks Poland 14th in the proportion of the population using the Internet and 20th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <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.
6.3. International Internet Bandwidth (total gigabits per second (Gbps) per country) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 117,736 Gbps	2,250	Poland has increased its international Internet bandwidth by 10% since 2014 to 2,250 Gbps and is ranked 21 out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. The growth from 2014 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2009–2014 of 20.1%. This ranks Poland 15th for total international Internet bandwidth and 17th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/ publications/wtid.aspx>]
6.4. International Internet Bandwidth (bits per second (bps) per Internet user) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 97,747 bps	86,573	The international Internet bandwidth (per Internet user) of Poland has increased by 7% since 2014. The growth from 2014 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 18%. This ranks Poland 9th for international Internet bandwidth per user and 15th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/ publications/wtid.aspx>]
7. Fixed Broadband		
7.1. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 697 million	7	Poland has not measurably increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers since 2014, and it remains at 7.27 million and is ranked 18th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. The growth from 2014 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010 to 2015 of 4.4%. This ranks Poland 17th for the number of fixed broadband subscriptions and 15th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/ publications/wtid.aspx>]
7.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (% of households) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 63%	53%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/ publications/wtid.aspx>] Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries.

# POLAND	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
7.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (% of population) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 21%	19%	Poland has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 0.4% since 2014, which is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 4.4%. This ranks Poland 67th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This ranks Poland 13th for the number of fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) and 14th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>] The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) figures below present a breakdown of the type of fixed broadband connections in Poland as of June 2016. In the OECD, Poland was ranked 32nd (out of 35) for fixed broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (Feb. 2017) <www.oecd.org/sti/broadband>] • DSL: 6.8% • Cable: 6.6% • Fiber/LAN: 1.2% • Satellite: 0.0% • Fixed wireless: 2.2% • Other: 1.6% Total: 18.3% (7.1 million subscriptions), below the OECD average total for June 2016 of 29.8%. The fixed broadband growth for the June 2015–2016 period was 5.25% (ranked 7 out of 35 for growth), above the OECD average growth of 3.42%. In Poland, fiber makes up 6.7% of fixed broadband subscriptions (ranked 26 out of 35), below the OECD average of 20.1%. The growth in fiber subscriptions for the June 2015–2016 period was 39.4% (ranking Poland 10 out of 35 for growth) and above the OECD average of 15.94%. 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.
7.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (% of Internet users) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 29%	28%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
7.5. Average Broadband Data Connection Speed (total megabits per second (Mbps) per country) (Q1 2017) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 12 Mbps • Average peak for all countries in this scorecard: 70 Mbps	13	In Poland the Q1 2017 average broadband data connection speed was 12.61 Mbps and is ranked 46th out of 239 countries measured by Akamai. This ranks Poland 10th for average broadband data connection speed in this scorecard. Additional connection metrics for Q1 2017 in Poland include: • Average peak broadband connection speed: 65.6 Mbps (ranked 49th globally and 11th in this scorecard) • Above 4 Mbps: 88% (ranked 50th globally and 11th in this scorecard) • Above 10 Mbps: 42% (ranked 55th globally and 11th in this scorecard) • Above 15 Mbps: 25% (ranked 46th globally and 10th in this scorecard) • Above 25 Mbps: 10% (ranked 37th globally and 10th in this scorecard) [Akamai, The State of the Internet (1st Quarter, 2017) <www.akamai.com/us/en/about/our-thinking/state-of-the-internet-report/>]
8. Fiber-to-the-home/building (FttX)		
8.1. Fiber-to-the-home/building (FttX) Internet Subscriptions (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 258 million	0.4	Poland has increased the number of FttX subscribers by 35% since 2014 to 0.379 million, and is ranked 36th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This ranks Poland 18th for the number of FttX subscriptions and 10th for growth (from 2014) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]

# POLAND	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
8.2. Proportion of Fiber-to-the-home/building (FttX) Internet Subscriptions (% of households) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 18%	2.8%	Poland has increased the proportion of FttX subscribers to households by 35% (since 2014) to 2.76%. This ranks Poland 16th for the proportion of FttX subscriptions to households and 10th for growth (from 2014) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>] Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries.
8.3. Proportion of Fiber-to-the-home/building (FttX) Internet Subscriptions (% of fixed broadband subscriptions) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 23%	5.2%	Poland has increased the proportion of FttX subscribers to fixed broadband subscribers by 35% (since 2014) to 5.22%. This ranks Poland 15th for the proportion of FttX subscriptions to fixed broadband subscriptions and 10th for growth (from 2014) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
9. Mobile Broadband		
9.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 4,823 million	55	In 2015, Poland decreased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by -4.2% since 2014, which is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 3%. Poland is ranked 27th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. The number of subscriptions account for 143% of the population. This ranks Poland 19th for the number of mobile cellular subscriptions and 13th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>] 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.).
9.2. Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 2,506 million	22	In 2015, Poland has increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions by 3%, which is above the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 2.7%. Poland is ranked 29th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This ranks Poland 23rd for the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions and 24th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]

# POLAND	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
9.3. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (% of population) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 77%	57%	Poland has increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 3% since 2014, which is above the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 2.7%. Poland is ranked 70th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This ranks Poland 18th for the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) and 23rd for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/ publications/wtid.aspx>] 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 of the type of mobile broadband connections in Poland as of June 2016. In the OECD, Poland was ranked 26th (out of 35) for mobile wireless broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (Feb. 2017) <www.oecd.org/sti/broadband>] • Standard mobile broadband subscriptions: 46.7% • Dedicated mobile data subscriptions: 18.6% Total: 65.3% (25.1 million subscriptions and accounting for 2.07% of all OECD subscriptions of 1.21 billion). The OECD average total for June 2016 was 95.1%. Mobile broadband growth in Poland for the June 2015–2016 period was 13.66% (ranked 10 out of 35 for growth), above the OECD average growth of 10.7%. 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 wireless broadband figure includes both data and voice subscriptions (referred to as Standard Mobile Broadband) and data-only subscriptions (referred to as Dedicated Mobile Data). Note: The OECD figures include mobile data subscriptions, which are not as consistently reported in the ITU indicators.
9.4. Average Mobile Data Connection Speed (total megabits per second (Mbps) per country) (Q1 2017) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 11 Mbps	10	In Poland the Q1 2017 average mobile data connection speed was 9.5 Mbps and is ranked 39th out of 70 countries measured by Akamai. This ranks Poland 14th for average mobile data connection speed in this scorecard. [Akamai, The State of the Internet (1st Quarter, 2017) <www.akamai.com/us/en/ about/our-thinking/state-of-the-internet-report/>]