

COUNTRY: INDIA

SCORE: 53.09 | RANK: 17/24

India is an important regional economy, with a strong interest in ICT services development. The law in India has not entirely kept pace with developments in cloud computing, and some gaps exist in key areas of protection; notably, India has not yet implemented effective privacy legislation.

India's cybercrime legislation also requires updating to conform to international models. Some laws and standards in India are not technology neutral (e.g., electronic signatures), and these may be a barrier to interoperability.

However, in 2012, India finally updated its copyright laws to cover modern copyright issues such as rights management

information and technical protection measures. India is now expected to ratify the WIPO Copyright Treaty. This makes a significant positive impact on India's score in the 2013 report.

The development of India's technology sectors remains challenging, with low levels of broadband and personal computer penetration.

Overall, India's ranking in the 2013 Scorecard improved by two spots — from 19th to 17th — based on its updated intellectual property laws and enhancements to its infrastructure.

Q INDIA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
DATA PRIVACY		
1. Are there laws or regulations governing the collection, use, or other processing of personal information?	●	In 2008, India introduced new data protection provisions as part of the Information Technology Act Amendment 2008. One key provision is Section 72A (punishment for disclosure of information in breach of lawful contract). This section makes it an offense, subject to any other legislation, where "any person including an intermediary who, while providing services under the terms of lawful contract, has secured access to any material containing personal information about another person, with the intent to cause or knowing that he is likely to cause wrongful loss or wrongful gain discloses, without the consent of the person concerned, or in breach of a lawful contract, such material to any other person." Despite the limited scope of the title of Section 72A, it would appear that the offense applies to disclosures that are not necessarily a breach of contract but are simply disclosures made without the consent of the data subject. In April 2011 the government implemented the Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules 2011. These rules regulate the collection, disclosure, transfer, and storage of sensitive personal data. However, in August 2011 the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology confirmed that "any body corporate providing services relating to collection, storage, dealing or handling of sensitive personal data or information under contractual obligation with any legal entity located within or outside India is exempt from the consent requirement." There are ongoing proposals for more comprehensive data protection law in India and the establishment of an independent regulator.
2. What is the scope and coverage of privacy law?	Sectoral	The relevant provisions apply only to the private sector, not to government.
3. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the EU Data Protection Directive?	✘	The limited provisions are unique and do not follow any international model.
4. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the APEC Privacy Framework?	✘	India is not a member of APEC. The limited provisions are unique and do not follow any international model.

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5. Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy?	Available	The Indian Constitution does not contain a specific right to privacy, but Indian courts have interpreted some of the other provisions broadly, including the right to liberty and the right to freedom of speech. In one significant case — <i>Naz Foundation v. Government of NCT of Delhi</i> WP(C) No.7455/2001 (July 2, 2009) — the Delhi High Court found a clear right to privacy did exist: “The right to privacy thus has been held to protect a ‘private space in which man may become and remain himself.’ The ability to do so is exercised in accordance with individual autonomy.”
6. Is there an effective agency (or regulator) tasked with the enforcement of privacy laws?	None	India does not have a dedicated regulator or complaints body for data protection (although one does exist for freedom of information).
7. What is the nature of the privacy regulator?	Not applicable	
8. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	✓	India has no registration requirements for any parties under the Information Technology Act 2000.
9. Are cross-border transfers free from registration requirements?	●	India has no registration requirements for any parties under the Information Technology Act 2000. However, some rules are in place for the transfer of sensitive data offshore. It can be transferred only to a country where it is clear that the sensitive data will be adequately protected (Information Technology [Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information] Rules 2011). “Sensitive data” is defined under the 2011 rules as information relating to a data subject’s password, financial information, health, sexual orientation, medical records, and biometric information.
10. Is there a breach notification law?	✗	India does not have a data breach notification law in place, although significant rules and requirements are in place for general security, including mandatory compensation for security breaches that cause loss.
SECURITY		
1. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?	✓	The Information Technology Act 2000 includes provisions that enable the use of electronic signatures in most transactions. Section 5 states: Legal recognition of digital signatures. Where any law provides that information or any other matter shall be authenticated by affixing the signature or any document shall be signed or bear the signature of any person, then, notwithstanding anything contained in such law, such requirement shall be deemed to have been satisfied, if such information or matter is authenticated by means of digital signature affixed in such manner as may be prescribed by the central government.
2. Are ISPs and content service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	✗	The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-IN) < www.cert-in.org.in > was set up by the Department of Information Technology under the Information Technology Act 2000 to implement India’s filtering regime. This includes administering the prohibition against publishing obscene content and the filtering of Web sites. CERT-IN was empowered in 2003 to review complaints and act as the sole authority for issuing blocking instructions to the Department of Telecommunications. Section 67 of the Information Technology Act 2000 includes an offense of “publishing of information which is obscene in electronic form.” This is a very broad provision as it covers “any material which is lascivious or appeals to the prurient interest.” In 2011 further rules — the Information Technology (Due Diligence Observed by Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules 2011 — were introduced by the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. They require Web sites to remove objectionable content, including anything “grossly harmful” or “harassing” within 36 hours of being notified. They also require Internet service providers and social networking sites to bar certain types of content under terms-of-service agreements with users. In May 2011, the government issued a clarifying notice relating to these rules, stating that any questions of interpretation would be resolved by the courts and not by government < deity.gov.in/sites/upload_files/dit/files/PressNote_25811.pdf >.
3. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing general security requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Detailed legislation	The Information Technology Amendment Act 2008 includes Section 43A on “compensation for failure to protect data,” which states: Where a body corporate, possessing, dealing or handling any sensitive personal data or information in a computer resource which it owns, controls or operates, is negligent in implementing and maintaining reasonable security practices and procedures and thereby causes wrongful loss or wrongful gain to any person, such body corporate shall be liable to pay damages by way of compensation to the person so affected.

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4. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing specific security audit requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Code of Conduct	Although the Information Technology Act 2000 contains a mandatory compensation requirement for security breaches, it does not contain any other requirements on security audits. An industry body — the National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) www.nasscom.in — issues best practice security guidance, but compliance is voluntary.
5. Are there security laws and regulations requiring specific certifications for technology products?	Limited requirements	India is a Certificate Consuming Member of the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement (CCRA) < www.commoncriteriaportal.org >. There is growing interest in certifications in India, although no comprehensive laws or requirements are in place at this stage.
CYBERCRIME		
1. Are cybercrime laws in place?	✓	The Information Technology Act 2000 contains a range of standard computer crime provisions, many of which are applicable to cybercrimes. The Information Technology Act 2000 was also amended in 2008 to include a range of new more specific cybercrime provisions. However, many of these provisions require enabling regulations before they come into force, and the relevant ones are not yet in place.
2. Are cybercrime laws consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime?	✓	Although India is not a signatory to the Convention on Cybercrime, the core criminal provisions contained in the Information Technology Act 2000 closely follow the prohibitions contained in the Convention. Some provisions regarding international cooperation in investigations and enforcement that are present in the Convention are not present in Indian law. Also, requirements for data retention during an investigation that are contained in the Cybercrime Convention are also not present in Indian law. These inconsistencies do not detract from the general alignment between the Convention and the Information Technology Act.
3. What access do law enforcement authorities have to encrypted data held or transmitted by data hosting providers, carriers, or other service providers?	Unlimited Access	Section 69 of the Information Technology Act 2000 provides the Controller of Certifying Authorities with the power to intercept any information transmitted through a computer resource, if certain criteria are satisfied. Section 69 sets out the circumstances in which a party may have to extend facilities to decrypt information: (1) If the controller is satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do in the interest of the sovereignty or integrity of India, the security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offense, for reasons to be recorded in writing, by order, direct any agency of the government to intercept any information transmitted through any computer resource. (2) The subscriber or any person in charge of the computer resource shall, when called upon by any agency, which has been directed under sub-section (1), extend all facilities and technical assistance to decrypt the information.
4. How does the law deal with extraterritorial offenses?	Comprehensive coverage	Section 75 of the information Technology Act 2000 provides that the law shall apply to an offense (under the law) or contravention of the law committed outside India if the act or conduct involves a computer, computer system, or computer network located in India. Section 75. Act to apply for offence or contravention committed outside India: (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), the provisions of this Act shall apply also to any offence or contravention committed outside India by any person irrespective of his nationality. (2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), this Act shall apply to an offence or contravention committed outside India by any person if the act or conduct constituting the offence or contravention involves a computer, computer system or computer network located in India.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS		
1. Is the country a member of the TRIPS Agreement?	✓	India became a member of the TRIPS Agreement in 1995.
2. Have IP laws been enacted to implement TRIPS?	●	India has not yet updated its copyright laws to fully comply with the TRIPS Agreement, although amendments have been proposed.
3. Is the country party to the WIPO Copyright Treaty?	✗	India has not signed the WIPO Copyright Treaty. However, the 2012 amendments to Indian copyright law pave the way for India to comply with the treaty, and India may consider signing and ratifying it in the near future.
4. Have laws implementing the WIPO Copyright Treaty been enacted?	✓	The Copyright (Amendment) Act 2012 [No 27 of 2012] was passed on May 22, 2012, and came into force on June 7, 2012. It includes definitions and new provisions that help Indian law align with the treaty.

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5. Are civil sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	The Copyright Act 1957 and the Copyright (Amendment) Act 2012 include definitions that cover posting on the Internet.
6. Are criminal sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	Section 63 of Copyright Act 1957 provides for general criminal sanction for copyright infringements in general.
7. Are there laws governing ISP liability for content that infringes copyright?	✓	The Copyright (Amendment) Act 2012 introduces a basic ISP liability scheme, including appropriate safe harbor provisions for intermediaries who follow basic rules.
8. Is there a basis for ISPs to be held liable for content that infringes copyright found on their sites or systems?	●	The Copyright (Amendment) Act 2012 includes some provisions on intermediary liability but the law remains vague in relation to infringing content found on an ISP's own systems.
9. What sanctions are available for ISP liability for copyright infringing content found on their site or system?	Not applicable	It is unlikely that criminal sanctions would apply to ISPs unless they were found to be abetting an infringement. This would be an unusual conclusion in most circumstances.
10. Must ISPs take down content that infringes copyright, upon notification by the right holder?	●	Section 52(1)(c) of the Copyright (Amendment) Act 2012 could be seen as introducing a take-down regime, as a responsible party appears to have to remove infringing content for a 21-day period. However, the wording is complex and vague, and it is difficult to see how this will be implemented. The law is new and is yet to be tested in practice.
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?	●	The Copyright (Amendment) Act 2012 introduces a limited notice requirement.
12. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of cloud computing services, including effective enforcement?	Comprehensive protection	Recent legislation in India has helped to extend IP protection to cloud services. The laws are new and are yet to be tested in practice. There remain some weaknesses and gaps in both IP law and cybercrime law that may be relevant to cloud computing services.
SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRY-LED STANDARDS & INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION OF RULES		
1. Are there laws, regulations or policies that establish a standards-setting framework for interoperability and portability of data?	✓	Standards-setting processes in India are governed by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Act 1986 and the BIS Rules 1987. Although ICT is not covered in detail in the rules, BIS has established a comprehensive work program in relation to ICT standards, managed by an Electronics and Information Technology Division Council. Refer to < www.bis.org.in >
2. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?	✓	BIS has comprehensive management and regulatory responsibilities for standards setting in India.
3. Are e-commerce laws in place?	✓	The Information Technology Act 2000 is an omnibus law that includes provisions on e-commerce, e-signatures, cybercrime, and privacy.
4. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws based on?	UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce	Parts of the Information Technology Act 2000 closely follow the UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce. However, as the law is an omnibus law it also includes a wide range of additional technology law provisions.
5. Is the downloading of applications or digital data from foreign cloud service providers free from tariff or other trade barriers?	✓	There are no tariffs or other trade barriers on the downloading of software or to the physical transfer of software. There are no other specific rules or regulations that may be construed as trade barriers, when it comes to the downloading of applications or software from foreign sources. Note, however, that requirements relating to encryption (discussed above) may act as a potential trade barrier for some mobile applications.
6. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?	✓	India prioritizes compliance with international standards.
7. Does the government participate in international standards-setting process?	✓	India participates in relevant ISO and IEC standards-setting processes.

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PROMOTING FREE TRADE		
1. Are any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government?	●	A National E-Governance Plan is in place that promotes interoperability through the establishment of common services, but it does not include a detailed commitment to technology neutrality. < www.mit.gov.in/content/national-e-governance-plan >
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?	●	Although the Indian government has generally taken a technology-neutral approach, it is important to note that the 2008 amendments to the Information Technology Act included a provision that would allow the government to determine what modes of encryption companies and individuals may use: Section 84A: The Government may, for secure use of the electronic medium and for promotion of e-governance and e-commerce, prescribe the modes or methods for encryption. At the time of writing no rules have been issued under Section 84A.
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?	✓	There are no requirements or preferred products.
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 multiple, complex layers of government procurement in India. Many of the state and local procurement practices give preferences to local suppliers (although these may not necessarily be relevant to cloud computing). India is an observer, but not a member, of the WTO plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement.
ICT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT		
1. Is there a national broadband plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2014, 160 million broadband connections (22 million DSL, 78 million cable and 60 million wireless broadband) 	In 2010 the Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) made a number of recommendations for a national broadband plan, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2014, 160 million broadband connections (22 million DSL, 78 million cable and 60 million wireless broadband) Establishment of a National Broadband Network with an open access optical fiber network connecting all towns with populations over 500 by 2013 Establishment of a National Optical Fiber Agency to establish the National Broadband Network and the establishment of a State Optical Fiber Agency in every state
2. Are there laws or policies that regulate the establishment of different service levels for data transmission based on the nature of data transmitted?	No regulation and limited public debate	There has been little public consideration of issues associated with net neutrality in India. Submissions to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India consultation paper on the national broadband plan have nominated this as an area of future debate, and a broader debate began in the Indian media in late 2012.
3. Base Indicators		
3.1. Population (2011)	1,241,491,960	In 2011, the population of India increased by 1.4%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
3.2. Urban Population (%) (2011)	31%	[United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision, < esa.un.org/unup/CD-ROM/Urban-Rural-Population.htm >]
3.3. Number of Households (2011)	226,697,000	In 2011, the number of households in India increased by 4.6%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
3.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2010)	394	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (2012) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST >]
3.5. Per Capita GDP (US\$ 2011)	\$1,489	In 2011, the per capita GDP for India increased by 6.9% to US\$1,489. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: GDP per capita, current US\$ (2012) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD > and GDP growth, annual % (2012) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG >]

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3.6. Public Cloud Services Market Value (2011) (Billions of US\$)	0.24	Gartner has calculated the value of the public cloud services market in India in 2011 to be US\$0.24 billion. This is a 41% increase from 2010 and ranks India 16 (out of 20 countries) in the forecast. Gartner has projected the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) to 2016 to be 32.5%, and this ranks India 1 (out of 20 countries) for growth in the value of the market for public cloud services to 2016. [Gartner, Forecast Overview: Public Cloud Services, Worldwide, 2011-2016 (August 2012 Update) < www.gartner.com/id=2126916 >]
3.7. Personal Computers (% of households) (2011)	7%	In 2011, 6.9% of households in India had personal computers. This is a 12% increase since 2010 and ranks India 137 out of 182 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 18%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.aspx >] Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may update this indicator for prior years.
4. ICT and Network Readiness Indicators		
4.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2011) (Score is out of 10)	2.10	India's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2011 is 2.1 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 119 (out of 161 economies). The 2011 IDI for India has increased by 6.1%, and the IDI ranking has declined by three places from a rank of 116 since 2010. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/idi/2012 >] Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may adjust this indicator, both for 2011 and prior years.
4.2. World Economic Forum Networked Readiness Index (NRI) (2012) (Score is out of 7)	4.30	India has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 4.3 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 56 (out of 142 economies) and a rank of 3 (out of 34) in the lower-middle income grouping of economies. The 2012 NRI for India has increased by 6.8% and declined from a rank of 48 since 2011. [World Economic Forum, Global Information Technology Report (2012) < www.networkedreadiness.com/gitr >]
4.3. International Connectivity Score (2011) (Score is out of 10)	1.25	India has a Connectivity Score of 1.25 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 21 (out of 25) in the resource-driven grouping of countries/economies. [Nokia Siemens, Connectivity Scorecard (2011) < www.connectivityscorecard.org >]
4.4. IT Industry Competitiveness Index (2011) (Score is out of 100)	41.60	India has an IT Industry Competitiveness Index Score of 41.6 (out of 100), resulting in a rank of 34 (out of 66 countries/economies included in the index). The 2011 index score is a 31.6% increase on the 2009 score. India has moved up the ranking by 10 places since 2009. [Business Software Alliance (BSA) / Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), IT Industry Competitiveness Index (2011) < globalindex11.bsa.org >]
5. Internet Users and International Bandwidth		
5.1. Internet Users (2011)	125,018,240	[calculated from 8.3.1. and 8.5.2.]
5.2. Internet Users as % of Population (2011)	10%	In 2011, 10% of the population in India used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 157 out of 199 countries surveyed. This is a 34.3% increase since 2010. The growth from 2010 is above the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 29.1%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (December 2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.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. Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may adjust this indicator, both for 2011 and for prior years.
5.3. International Internet Bandwidth (bits per second per Internet user) (2011)	5,423	India's International Internet Bandwidth (per Internet user) has decreased by 7% since 2010. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/idi/2012 >]
5.4. International Internet Bandwidth (2011) (total gigabits per second [Gbps] per country)	678	India has increased its International Internet Bandwidth by 27% since 2010 to 678 Gbps and is ranked 24 out of 188 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 96.5%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]

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6. Fixed Broadband		
6.1. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (2011)	13,350,000	India has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 21% since 2010, to 13,350,000, and is ranked 11 out of 182 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 42.2%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may adjust this indicator, both for 2011 and for prior years.
6.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Households (2011)	6%	[calculated from 8.3.3. and 8.6.1.] Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries (refer to OECD comments about this).
6.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Population (2011)	1%	India has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 20% since 2010, which is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 40.2%. This ranks India 11 out of 187 countries surveyed. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (July 2011) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.aspx >]
6.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Internet Users (2011)	11%	[calculated from 8.5.1 and 8.6.1]
7. Mobile Broadband		
7.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (2011)	893,862,478	In 2011, India increased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by 18.8% and is ranked 2 out of 195 countries surveyed. The number of subscriptions account for 72% of the population. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < 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 and tablets).
7.2. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (2011)	2%	India did not have any recorded Active Mobile-Broadband subscriptions in 2010 but has grown to 2% (as a % of the population) by 2011. This ranks India 116 out of 144 countries surveyed. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < 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. Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may adjust this indicator, both for 2011 and prior years.
7.3. Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (2011)	23,000,000	India did not have any recorded active mobile broadband subscriptions in 2010 but in 2011 ranked 116 out of 145 countries surveyed. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]