

# COUNTRY: JAPAN

SCORE: 84.1 | RANK: 1/24

Japan has a comprehensive suite of modern laws that support and facilitate the digital economy and cloud computing.

Japan ratified the Convention on Cybercrime in 2012, setting a positive example for other countries.

Japan also has comprehensive privacy legislation in place, as well as intellectual property laws that cover the full range of protections relevant to cloud computing.

Japan is very active in the development of international standards.

Broadband penetration in Japan is already very high. The government has committed to ensuring that by 2015, all households will have very high-speed fiber broadband connections.

Overall, Japan's score increases slightly in the 2013 Scorecard, and the country easily retains its top ranking in the overall rankings.

Q JAPAN	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
<b>DATA PRIVACY</b>		
1. Are there laws or regulations governing the collection, use, or other processing of personal information?	✓	The Law for Protection of Personal Data 2003 has applied to the private sector since 2005. The Law on the Protection of Personal Information Held by Administrative Organs applies to the public sector.
2. What is the scope and coverage of privacy law?	Comprehensive	The law covers both the public and private sectors, although there is a general exemption for organizations that hold less than 5,000 records.
3. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the EU Data Protection Directive?	●	Although Japanese law contains some unique provisions, the core principles are based on a mix of the OECD Guidelines and the EU Directive. The exemption for small data holdings in Japanese law is not compatible with the EU Directive.
4. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the APEC Privacy Framework?	✓	Japan is a member of APEC, and the Japanese privacy law complies with the APEC Privacy Framework.
5. Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy?	Available	Article 13 of the Constitution of Japan (1946) states: All of the people shall be respected as individuals. The right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness shall, to the extent that it does not interfere with the public welfare, be the supreme consideration in legislation and in other governmental affairs. An individual can initiate an action against a breach of data privacy based upon torts theory. These constitutional provisions have been used in private actions against the government (but not against the private sector).
6. Is there an effective agency (or regulator) tasked with the enforcement of privacy laws?	Sectoral regulator	There is no central privacy regulator in Japan. Instead, each sectoral regulator takes on the role of privacy regulator for that sector (e.g., Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare for the employment sector, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications for the telecommunications sector).

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7. What is the nature of the privacy regulator?	Other government official	The exact nature of the regulatory body is different in each sector; sometimes it is the relevant minister, in other cases it is the sectoral regulator (e.g., the Financial Services Agency). The relevant minister has the authority to ask for a report from the private-sector organization and issue orders for corrective actions pursuant to the privacy law. Many of these bodies publish Guidelines under the Law for Protection of Personal Data 2003. Although these are not binding, they are generally adhered to by regulated businesses.
8. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	✓	There are no requirements for registration in Japanese privacy law.
9. Are cross-border transfers free from registration requirements?	✓	There are no requirements for registration for overseas transfer of data. However, a range of EU style rules apply to data transfers to both domestic and global third-party service providers, including a requirement to supervise subcontractors when data are transferred to a third party.
10. Is there a breach notification law?	ⓘ	There is no consistent data breach notification requirement across the entire industry in Japan. This is because the rules are set out in the sectoral guidelines administered by different government agencies. Some of these guidelines include breach notification requirements (e.g., the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry [METI] guidelines).
<b>SECURITY</b>		
1. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?	✓	The Electronic Signature Law states that an electro-magnetic record shall be presumed to be authentic if an electronic signature is executed by the signatory. An "electronic signature" is defined as a means, with respect to the information which is able to be recorded in an electro-magnetic record (which is itself defined as any record produced by electronic, magnetic, or any other means unrecognizable by natural perceptive function, and used for computer data processing), to certify that such information is produced by the person using that means, and by which it is possible to confirm whether such information is changed or not.
2. Are ISPs and content service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	✓	Japan has an entirely self-regulatory system of content regulation for online services, although there are some recent proposals for Internet filtering. Additionally, mobile phone network operators and suppliers of devices that connect to the Internet have an obligation to provide Internet filtering to protect juveniles.
3. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing general security requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Limited coverage in legislation	Article 20 of the Personal Information Protection Act (Security Control Measures) provides that "an entity handling personal information must take necessary and proper measures for the prevention of leakage, loss, or damage, and for other control of security of the personal data." Some other best practice guidance is provided by regulators and industry associations, but Article 20 is the only binding legal requirement.
4. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing specific security audit requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Limited coverage in legislation	Security audits are considered in the Personal Information Protection Act as one measure that can be used to comply with the privacy and outsourcing provisions contained in the legislation. These may be relevant to cloud computing.
5. Are there security laws and regulations requiring specific certifications for technology products?	Comprehensive requirements (including common criteria)	Japan is a full member of the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement (CCRA) < <a href="http://www.commoncriteriaportal.org">www.commoncriteriaportal.org</a> >. The Japan Information Technology Security Evaluation and Certification Scheme manages the provision of certifications. Some very specific certifications are required under the 2005 Standards for Information Security Measures for Central Government Computer Systems, but these apply only to "important e-government information systems and software developments."
<b>CYBERCRIME</b>		
1. Are cybercrime laws in place?	✓	Cybercrimes are covered by a combination of provisions in the Act Concerning the Prohibition of Unauthorized (Computer) Access (Unauthorized Access Act) and the Criminal Code.
2. Are cybercrime laws consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime?	✓	Japan signed the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime in 2001. In July 2011, Japan amended the Criminal Code to include provisions that comply with the Convention. Japan ratified the Convention in July 2012.
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	There is no specific law to address the access by law enforcement agencies to encrypted data. However, if an investigation is necessary and a search warrant is issued, encrypted data should be made accessible.

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4. How does the law deal with extraterritorial offenses?	Comprehensive coverage	Japan is a signatory to the Convention on Cybercrime and extraterritoriality applies to any cybercrimes covered by that Convention. Japan has also signed a number of relevant mutual assistance agreements with other countries.
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS</b>		
1. Is the country a member of the TRIPS Agreement?	✓	Japan became a member of the TRIPS Agreement in 1995.
2. Have IP laws been enacted to implement TRIPS?	✓	Japan has implemented the TRIPS Agreement in local laws.
3. Is the country party to the WIPO Copyright Treaty?	✓	The WIPO Copyright Treaty entered into force in Japan in 2002.
4. Have laws implementing the WIPO Copyright Treaty been enacted?	✓	Japan has implemented the key provisions of the treaty. However, protection against anti-circumvention devices remains limited in Japan.
5. Are civil sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	Articles 23(1), 2(1)(ix-4) and 2(1)(ix-5) of the Copyright Act 1970 grants right holders the ability to control the making available of their works on the Internet. Civil sanctions and criminal sanctions are available courses of action.
6. Are criminal sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	Article 119 of the Copyright Act 1970 states that breaches shall be punishable by imprisonment or by a fine or by both.
7. Are there laws governing ISP liability for content that infringes copyright?	✓	The Provider Liability Limitation Law 2002 limits ISP liability for copyright infringing content.
8. Is there a basis for ISPs to be held liable for content that infringes copyright found on their sites or systems?	✓	ISPs may be held liable if they were either aware of the infringement or were aware of the information and should have known of the infringement and could technically prevent the transmission of the information. Any person whose right is allegedly infringed by transmission of the information via the Internet can request that the ISP disclose the person who transmitted the information, and the ISP may disclose such information if the right of the requesting person has been obviously infringed and the requesting person has legitimate reason to be entitled to such disclosure.
9. What sanctions are available for ISP liability for copyright infringing content found on their site or system?	Civil	ISP liability is civil.
10. Must ISPs take down content that infringes copyright, upon notification by the right holder?	✓	The "safe harbor" provisions concerning the liability against a subscriber for Japanese ISPs, include a notice and takedown regime that provides a chance for a subscriber to explain and respond to the claims from copyright owners, before the ISP terminates its files and activities.
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?	✓	ISPs need to contact subscribers to receive the safe harbor protections under the law.
12. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of cloud computing services, including effective enforcement?	Comprehensive protection	There is no specific protection in place for cloud computing, but Japan offers strong protection through a combination of comprehensive IP laws and cybercrime laws.
<b>SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRY-LED STANDARDS &amp; INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION OF RULES</b>		
1. Are there laws, regulations or policies that establish a standards-setting framework for interoperability and portability of data?	✓	Standards in Japan are developed under the Procedures Concerning Establishment, etc., of JIS, Including Patent Rights, etc. (2006). The national standards body — Japanese Industrial Standards Committee (JISC) <www.jisc.go.jp> — is established and recognized by the government under the Industrial Standardization Law.
2. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?	✓	The Japanese Standards Association (JSA) <www.jsa.or.jp> states that its objective is "to educate the public regarding the standardization and unification of industrial standards, and thereby to contribute to the improvement of technology and the enhancement of production efficiency." JSA has a combined management and promotional role in the standards process.  However, standards themselves are developed and regulated by the JISC.

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3. Are e-commerce laws in place?	🔵	There is no general law on e-commerce. The Act on Special Provisions to the Civil Code Concerning Electronic Consumer Contracts and Electronic Acceptance Notice, the Law Concerning Electronic Signatures and Certification Services 2000, and the Act on Specified Commercial Transactions provide further guidance.
4. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws based on?	Not applicable	
5. Is the downloading of applications or digital data from foreign cloud service providers free from tariff or other trade barriers?	✅	The Japanese government does not impose tariffs or other trade barriers.
6. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?	✅	Japan prioritizes compliance with international standards. Japan is a party to the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.
7. Does the government participate in international standards-setting process?	✅	Japan participates in relevant ISO and IEC standard-setting processes and is a full member of the ISO.
<b>PROMOTING FREE TRADE</b>		
1. Are any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government?	🔵	Japan has implemented several phases of the E-Japan Strategy. These have included some limited policy commitments to interoperability, without any detailed requirement for technology neutrality in government policy. < <a href="http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/policy/it/index_e.html">www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/policy/it/index_e.html</a> >
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 specific mandatory requirements in laws or policies.
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 is no specific procurement barrier in place.
4. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws that discriminate based on the nationality of the vendor, developer, or service provider?	✅	Japan is a member of the WTO plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement, which includes rules guaranteeing fair and nondiscriminatory conditions of international competition. These rules cover most large contracts. No explicit preferences are granted to domestic suppliers with regard to procurement covered by the Agreement on Government Procurement. However, government guidelines for application service providers and other policies raise concerns about restrictions on data center locations.
<b>ICT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT</b>		
1. Is there a national broadband plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2015, all households to have very high-speed fiber broadband (FttH) connections</li> </ul>	<p>Japan is characterized by having one of the most extensive broadband fiber (FttH) deployments in the world, with the largest number of FttH users in the world. Japan has an actively managed competitive access regime and has had at least six significant ICT strategies and plans over the last decade. Typically the targets are met and there is progression to the next strategy. This puts Japan in a unique position, with one of the most complete broadband infrastructures in the world. Subsequent ICT strategies are focusing on increasing the uptake of FttH among the Japanese population. It is regarded as low with 30% of households utilizing FttH, while 90% of households have access.</p> <p>In 2010, Japan released "A new strategic vision of growth (Haraguchi vision II)" &lt;<a href="http://www.soumu.go.jp/menu_kyotsuu/topics/s_topics100506.html">www.soumu.go.jp/menu_kyotsuu/topics/s_topics100506.html</a>&gt;, which contained a number of targets, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2015, 100% of households to have access to broadband services at speeds exceeding 100 Mbps (FttH)</li> <li>By 2015, increase the household use of broadband (FttH) from 30% to 100%</li> </ul>

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2. Are there laws or policies that regulate the establishment of different service levels for data transmission based on the nature of data transmitted?	Limited regulation and extensive public debate	Japan has had a hybrid approach to promoting and regulating net neutrality, which includes a statement of acceptable practices from the relevant minister and pro-competitive regulation. The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications released a net neutrality report in 2007. The report discusses the fair allocation of network development costs and fair access to the network by telecommunications operators, including content providers.  A guideline for “packet shaping” was issued in May 2008, which allows packet shaping in exceptional circumstances. VoIP is also regulated and a specific licence is required.
3. Base Indicators		
3.1. Population (2011)	126,497,241	In 2011, the population of Japan increased by 0.3%.  [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < <a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a> >]
3.2. Urban Population (%) (2011)	91%	[United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision, < <a href="http://esa.un.org/unup/CD-ROM/Urban-Rural-Population.htm">esa.un.org/unup/CD-ROM/Urban-Rural-Population.htm</a> >]
3.3. Number of Households (2011)	47,260,000	In 2011, the number of households in Japan increased by 1.7%.  [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < <a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a> >]
3.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2010)	350	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (2012) < <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST">data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST</a> >]
3.5. Per Capita GDP (US\$ 2011)	\$45,903	In 2011, the per capita GDP for Japan decreased by 0.7% to US\$45,903.  [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: GDP per capita, current US\$ (2012) < <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD">data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD</a> > and GDP growth, annual % (2012) < <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG">data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG</a> >]
3.6. Public Cloud Services Market Value (2011) (Billions of US\$)	4.98	Gartner has calculated the value of the public cloud services market in Japan in 2011 to be US\$4.98 billion. This is a 5% increase from 2010 and ranks Japan 3 (out of 20 countries) in the forecast. Gartner has projected the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) to 2016 to be 11.7%, and this ranks Japan 16 (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) < <a href="http://www.gartner.com/id=2126916">www.gartner.com/id=2126916</a> >]
3.7. Personal Computers (% of households) (2011)	86%	In 2011, 86% of households in Japan had personal computers. This is a 3.1% increase since 2010 and ranks Japan 15 out of 182 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is above the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 0.8%.  [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < <a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.aspx">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.aspx</a> >]  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)	7.76	Japan's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2011 is 7.76 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 8 (out of 161 economies). The 2011 IDI for Japan has increased by 2.5%, and the IDI ranking has remained the same since 2010.  [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (2012) < <a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/idi/2012">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/idi/2012</a> >]  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)	5.40	Japan has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 5.4 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 9 (out of 142 economies) and a rank of 9 (out of 47) in the high-income grouping of economies. The 2012 NRI for Japan has increased by 9% and improved from a rank of 19 since 2011.  [World Economic Forum, Global Information Technology Report (2012) < <a href="http://www.networkedreadiness.com/gitr">www.networkedreadiness.com/gitr</a> >]
4.3. International Connectivity Score (2011) (Score is out of 10)	5.89	Japan has a Connectivity Score of 5.89 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 16 (out of 25) in the innovation-driven grouping of countries/economies.  [Nokia Siemens, Connectivity Scorecard (2011) < <a href="http://www.connectivityscorecard.org">www.connectivityscorecard.org</a> >]

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4.4. IT Industry Competitiveness Index (2011) (Score is out of 100)	63.40	Japan has an IT Industry Competitiveness Index Score of 63.4 (out of 100), resulting in a rank of 16 (out of 66 countries/economies included in the index). The 2011 index score is a 5.9% decrease on the 2009 score. Japan has moved down the ranking by four 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)	100,603,256	[calculated from 8.3.1. and 8.5.2.]
5.2. Internet Users as % of Population (2011)	80%	In 2011, 80% of the population in Japan used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 24 out of 199 countries surveyed. This is a 1.7% increase since 2010. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 3%.  [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)	23,111	Japan's International Internet Bandwidth (per Internet user) has increased by 46% 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)	2,325	Japan has increased its International Internet Bandwidth by 48% since 2010 to 2,325 Gbps and is ranked 8 out of 188 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 50.3%.  [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]
6. Fixed Broadband		
6.1. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (2011)	34,917,822	Japan has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 2% since 2010, to 34,917,822, and is ranked 3 out of 182 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 5.7%.  [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)	74%	[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).

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6.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Population (2011)	28%	<p>Japan has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a share of the population) by 2% since 2010, which is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 5.7%. This ranks Japan 3 out of 187 countries surveyed.</p> <p>The OECD figures below present a breakdown on the type of fixed broadband connections in Japan in 2011.</p> <p>In 2011, the pattern of Japan's growth of fixed broadband has continued. DSL has declined, while fiber/LAN has increased. 63% of Japan's broadband subscriptions are very high-speed FttX connections, making Japan the OECD country with the highest proportion of fiber broadband subscribers. Japan and Korea dominate the share of fiber connections in the OECD, with each having twice the level of penetration as any other country in the OECD.</p> <p>In the OECD, Japan was ranked 16 (out of 34) for Fixed (Wired) Broadband Subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (Dec 2011) &lt;<a href="http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband">www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband</a>&gt;]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- DSL: 5.6%</li> <li>- Cable: 4.6%</li> <li>- Fiber/LAN: 17.2%</li> </ul> <p>Total: 27.4% (34,859,110 subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2011 was 25.6%. Japan's fixed broadband growth for 2011 was 2.5% (ranked 30 out of 34 for growth), above the OECD average growth of 4.1%.</p> <p>Note: There may be minor variations in the ITU and OECD subscriber totals due to definition, timing or population baseline differences.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (July 2011) &lt;<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.aspx">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.aspx</a>&gt;]</p>
6.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Internet Users (2011)	35%	[calculated from 8.5.1 and 8.6.1]
7. Mobile Broadband		
7.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (2011)	132,761,125	<p>In 2011, Japan increased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by 7.7% and is ranked 7 out of 195 countries surveyed. The number of subscriptions account for 105% of the population.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) &lt;<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a>&gt;]</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 and tablets).</p>

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7.2. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (2011)	101%	<p>Japan has increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 15% since 2010. This ranks Japan 4 out of 144 countries surveyed.</p> <p>The OECD figures below present a breakdown on the type of mobile broadband connections in Japan. Japan is distinguished by having the largest proportion (and number) of “standard mobile broadband subscriptions” in the OECD.</p> <p>For 2011, Japan’s OECD rank has improved one place and was 4 (out of 34) for mobile wireless broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (Dec 2011) &lt;<a href="http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband">www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband</a>&gt;]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Satellite: 0%</li> <li>– Terrestrial fixed wireless: 0%</li> <li>– Standard mobile broadband subscription: 82.4% (up from 76.7% in 2010)</li> <li>– Dedicated mobile data subscriptions: 3.5% (up from 2.8% in 2010)</li> </ul> <p>Total: 82.4% (104,748,262 subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2011 was 54.3%.</p> <p>Japan’s wireless broadband growth for 2011 was 7.4% (ranked 28 out of 34 for growth), below the OECD average growth of 30.5%.</p> <p>Note: The mobile broadband subscription types were first reported by OECD in 2010, and ITU data is beginning to have this granularity.</p> <p>Note: The OECD figures include mobile data subscriptions, which are not as consistently reported in the ITU indicators.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) &lt;<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a>&gt;]</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>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.</p>
7.3. Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (2011)	128,153,700	<p>In 2011, Japan increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions by 15% and is ranked 4 out of 145 countries surveyed.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) &lt;<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a>&gt;]</p>