

# COUNTRY: POLAND

SCORE: 72 | RANK: 12/24

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

Poland also has one of the most comprehensive regimes for the protection of intellectual property, including specific rules for ISP liability. However, some gaps still exist in enforcement, and Poland has recognized that intellectual property enforcement requires greater skills and resources.

Poland promotes innovation and interoperability and has non-discriminatory policies in place for government procurement.

Broadband penetration remains slightly below the European average, but there are signs of improvement.

Small increases in Poland's privacy and infrastructure scores were not enough to keep pace with changes in other countries, and Poland slips from 11th to 12th in the 2013 Scorecard rankings.

Q POLAND	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
<b>DATA PRIVACY</b>		
1. Are there laws or regulations governing the collection, use, or other processing of personal information?	✓	The Personal Data Protection Act was implemented in Poland in 1997. It was significantly updated in 2003 and 2004.
2. What is the scope and coverage of privacy law?	Comprehensive	The legislation is comprehensive, covering all sectors.
3. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the EU Data Protection Directive?	✓	Poland is bound by the EU Directive, and its legislation is fully compatible with the text of the EU Directive.
4. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the APEC Privacy Framework?	✓	Poland is not a member of APEC. Poland's privacy legislation is equivalent to, or more far-reaching than, the APEC Privacy Principles.
5. Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy?	Available	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 and the right to apply for assistance to the Commissioner for Citizens' Rights.
6. Is there an effective agency (or regulator) tasked with the enforcement of privacy laws?	National regulator	The supervisory authority for the protection of personal data in Poland is the Inspector General for Personal Data Protection (Generalny Inspektor Ochrony Danych Osobowych (GIODO)) < <a href="http://www.giodo.gov.pl">www.giodo.gov.pl</a> >.
7. What is the nature of the privacy regulator?	Sole commissioner	A sole independent commissioner is appointed by the Parliament for a four-year term.
8. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	No	The data controller is obliged to notify and submit for registration to the GIODO on any "data filing system." A data filing system, or database, includes any structured set of personal data.
9. Are cross-border transfers free from registration requirements?	●	Cross-border transfers are subject to the generic registration requirements in Poland.
10. Is there a breach notification law?	●	There is no general data breach notification requirement in Poland.  However, in 2012 a data breach notification requirement was introduced 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.

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<b>SECURITY</b>		
1. 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 only in 2008.
2. Are ISPs and content service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	✓	A proposal to introduce Internet censorship legislation and a register of blocked Web sites was abandoned by the Polish government in early 2011, following protests and petitions opposing the proposal.
3. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing general security requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Limited coverage in legislation	Poland's data protection legislation includes general security principles. This was complemented by security regulations issued in 2004.
4. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing specific security audit requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	None	There are no enforceable security audit requirements in Poland at this stage.
5. Are there security laws and regulations requiring specific certifications for technology products?	Limited requirements	Although Poland is not a member of the Common Criteria Recognition agreement, there is a growing interest in security certification in the country. The Polish Internal Security Agency (ABW) < <a href="http://www.abw.gov.pl">www.abw.gov.pl</a> > grants security certificates for ICT products that meet high standards.
<b>CYBERCRIME</b>		
1. Are cybercrime laws 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 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 is in discussions with the EU about ratifying the Convention.
3. What access do law enforcement authorities have to encrypted data held or transmitted by data hosting providers, carriers, or other service providers?	Not stated	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.
4. How does the law deal with extraterritorial offenses?	Limited coverage	Poland generally applies the principle of territorial jurisdiction (offenses committed in Polish territory) or personal jurisdiction (Polish citizens for offenses committed abroad).  However, Poland also applies the principle of universal jurisdiction in limited cases. Article 113 of the Penal Code states that regardless of the law operating at the site of the offense committed, Polish penal law shall apply to Polish citizens and any foreigner facing extradition when they commit an offense abroad, in circumstances where Poland is obliged to prosecute the crime under international agreements. In practice this is usually restricted to serious crimes such as war crimes and people trafficking.
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS</b>		
1. Is the country a member of the TRIPS Agreement?	✓	Poland became a member of the TRIPS Agreement in 1995.
2. Have IP laws been enacted to implement TRIPS?	✓	The Polish Copyright Law of February 4, 1994, as amended, implements the TRIPS Agreement.
3. Is the country party to the WIPO Copyright Treaty?	✓	The WIPO Copyright Treaty entered into force in Poland in 2004.
4. Have laws implementing the WIPO Copyright Treaty been enacted?	✓	The Polish Copyright Law of February 4, 1994, as amended, implements the Copyright Treaty.
5. Are civil sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	Civil sanctions are available after the delivery of a warning letter.
6. Are criminal sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	Criminal sanctions are available, although they are limited to breaches where there was an intention to "disseminate" the copyright-protected work.
7. Are there laws governing ISP liability for content that infringes copyright?	✓	The Act on Providing Services by Electronic Means 2002 (amended in 2008) sets out a liability regime for ISPs. This legislation interacts with the copyright law to establish a notice and takedown regime for infringing work.

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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 only after receipt of a warning letter.
9. What sanctions are available for ISP liability for copyright infringing content found on their site or system?	Civil and criminal	Both civil and criminal sanctions are available. In practice, civil sanctions dominate and criminal prosecutions are rare in Poland. The police have reported a lack of trained staff with ICT skills and knowledge to investigate and prosecute online copyright infringement.
10. Must ISPs take down content that infringes copyright, upon notification by the right holder?	✓	Polish law requires ISPs to take action after receipt of a warning letter.
11. Are ISPs required to inform subscribers upon receiving a notification that the subscriber is using the ISP's service to distribute content that infringes copyright?	✗	There is no specific requirement to provide notice to subscribers regarding copyright breaches. The data protection regulator has ruled that ISPs may share subscriber information with copyright holders in some circumstances, but there is no direct requirement to do so.
12. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of cloud computing services, including effective enforcement?	Comprehensive protection	Poland has a useful combination of cybercrime legislation, copyright legislation and enforcement, and data protection legislation. All of these provide protection for cloud computing services.
<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?	✓	The Law on Standardization (2002) established the Polish Committee for Standardization (PKN) < <a href="http://www.pkn.pl">www.pkn.pl</a> >.
2. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?	✓	The PKN is the agency funded by the government and recognized as the national standards body.
3. Are e-commerce laws 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.
4. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws based on?	UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce	The Polish legislation follows the provisions of the UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce.
5. Is the downloading of applications or digital data from foreign cloud service providers free from tariff or other trade barriers?	✓	There are no relevant tariffs or other trade barriers in Poland. Information technology tariffs in Poland were reduced to zero in 2002.
6. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?	✓	Poland originally favored mandatory national standards. However, since 2002, Poland has favored a mix of EU and international standards.
7. Does the government participate in international standards-setting process?	✓	Poland is an active participant in ISO standards development processes.
<b>PROMOTING FREE TRADE</b>		
1. Are any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government?	✓	The National Computerization Plan for the Period 2007-2010 (Plan Informatyzacji Państwa na lata 2007-2010) < <a href="http://www.mswia.gov.pl/portal/pl/256/4635">www.mswia.gov.pl/portal/pl/256/4635</a> > mandates technology neutrality in all initiatives and procurement.
2. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that mandate the use of certain products (including, but not limited to, types of software), services, standards, or technologies?	✓	There are no mandatory requirements in place in Poland.
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 preferences in place in Poland. Some limited guidance in the education sector recommends the use of open source software. However, this requirement is largely overridden by the technology-neutrality principle in the National Computerization Plan.

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4. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws 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.  Poland is a member of the WTO plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement.
<b>ICT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT</b>		
1. Is there a national broadband plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2013, 23% of population to have access to broadband</li> </ul>	In December 2008, the Polish Ministry of Interior and Administration released "The Strategy for the Development of the Information Society in Poland until 2013" <a href="http://www.mswia.gov.pl/portal/SZS">www.mswia.gov.pl/portal/SZS</a> , adopting the European policy priorities defined in European Commission's "i2010 — A European Information Society for growth and employment."  Note: The European Commission has set targets for all European households to have download speeds of at least 30 megabits per second (Mbps) by 2020, and by 2025 50% of households at 100 Mbps.
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 limited public debate	There has been no detailed public policy consideration of net neutrality in Poland.  The EU is actively considering options to manage net neutrality issues, including the 2012 public consultation on 'Specific aspects of transparency, traffic management and switching in an Open Internet' <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/line-public-consultation-specific-aspects-transparency-traffic-management-and-switching-open">ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/line-public-consultation-specific-aspects-transparency-traffic-management-and-switching-open</a> . This may have an impact on the implementation of net neutrality principles in member countries.
3. Base Indicators		
3.1. Population (2011)	38,298,949	In 2011, the population of Poland increased by 0.1%.  [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)	61%	[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)	13,710,000	In 2011, the number of households in Poland increased by 1.8%.  [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)	126	[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)	\$13,463	In 2011, the per capita GDP for Poland increased by 4.3% to US\$13,463.  [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\$)	0.16	Gartner has calculated the value of the public cloud services market in Poland in 2011 to be US\$0.16 billion. This is a 23% increase from 2010 and ranks Poland 17 (out of 20 countries) in the forecast. Gartner has projected the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) to 2016 to be 22.3%, and this ranks Poland 9 (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)	73%	In 2011, 73% of households in Poland had personal computers. This is a 5.8% increase since 2010 and ranks Poland 36 out of 182 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 10.2%.  [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.

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4. ICT and Network Readiness Indicators		
4.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2011) (Score is out of 10)	6.19	Poland's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2011 is 6.19 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 31 (out of 161 economies). The 2011 IDI for Poland has increased by 1.6%, and the IDI ranking has declined by one place from a rank of 30 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)	4.46	Poland has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 4.46 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 41 (out of 142 economies) and a rank of 36 (out of 47) in the high-income grouping of economies. The 2012 NRI for Poland has increased by 16.2% and improved from a rank of 62 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)	4.26	Poland has a Connectivity Score of 4.26 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 24 (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> >]
4.4. IT Industry Competitiveness Index (2011) (Score is out of 100)	44.60	Poland has an IT Industry Competitiveness Index Score of 44.6 (out of 100), resulting in a rank of 30 (out of 66 countries/economies included in the index). The 2011 index score is a 12.6% increase on the 2009 score. Poland has moved up the ranking by five places since 2009.  [Business Software Alliance (BSA) / Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), IT Industry Competitiveness Index (2011) < <a href="http://globalindex11.bsa.org">globalindex11.bsa.org</a> >]
5. Internet Users and International Bandwidth		
5.1. Internet Users (2011)	24,848,358	[calculated from 8.3.1. and 8.5.2.]
5.2. Internet Users as % of Population (2011)	65%	In 2011, 65% of the population in Poland used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 50 out of 199 countries surveyed. This is a 4.1% increase since 2010. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 7.8%.  [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (December 2012) < <a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.aspx">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.aspx</a> >]  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)	40,244	Poland's International Internet Bandwidth (per Internet user) has increased by 7% 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> >]
5.4. International Internet Bandwidth (2011) (total gigabits per second [Gbps] per country)	1,000	Poland has increased its International Internet Bandwidth by 11% since 2010 to 1,000 Gbps and is ranked 20 out of 188 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 69.2%.  [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> >]
6. Fixed Broadband		
6.1. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (2011)	5,622,367	Poland has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 13% since 2010, to 5,622,367, and is ranked 17 out of 182 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is close to the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 14.1%.  [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> >]  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.
6.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Households (2011)	41%	[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)	15%	<p>Poland has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a share of the population) by 13% since 2010, which is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 14%. This ranks Poland 17 out of 187 countries surveyed.</p> <p>The OECD figures below present a breakdown on the type of fixed broadband connections in Poland in 2011. Poland is distinguished by having the highest rate of growth of fixed broadband in the OECD in 2010 — 25%</p> <p>In the OECD, Poland was ranked 30 (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: 8.3%</li> <li>– Cable: 4.7%</li> <li>– Fiber/LAN: 0.4%</li> <li>– Other: 1.6%</li> </ul> <p>Total: 15% (5,719,789 subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2011 was 25.6%.</p> <p>Poland's fixed broadband growth for 2011 was 7.5% (ranked 7 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)	23%	[calculated from 8.5.1 and 8.6.1]
7. Mobile Broadband		
7.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (2011)	50,160,222	<p>In 2011, Poland increased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by 6.8% and is ranked 28 out of 195 countries surveyed. The number of subscriptions account for 131% 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)	50	<p>Poland has decreased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions (as a share of the population) by 1% since 2010. This ranks Poland 19 out of 144 countries surveyed.</p> <p>The OECD figures below present a breakdown on the type of mobile broadband connections in Poland.</p> <p>For 2011, Poland's OECD rank has declined five places and was 15th (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: 3.4% (up from 2.2% in 2010)</li> <li>– Standard mobile broadband subscription: 41.5% (up from 41% in 2010)</li> <li>– Dedicated mobile data subscriptions: 8.7% (down from 9.2% in 2010)</li> </ul> <p>Total: 53.5% (20,431,910 subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2011 was 54.3%.</p> <p>Poland's wireless broadband growth for 2011 was 2.1% (ranked 30 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 are 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 prior years.</p>
7.3. Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (2011)	19,014,462	<p>In 2011, Poland decreased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions by 1% and is ranked 19 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>