

COUNTRY: AUSTRALIA

SCORE: 80 | RANK: 6/24

Australia promotes cloud computing through a mix of modern laws, regulations, and standards. For example, Australia has a strong commitment to international cooperation, free trade, and interoperability. Key laws are based on international models, and Australia is an active participant in the development of international standards.

Australia has up-to-date cybercrime laws and ratified the Convention on Cybercrime in 2012. However, Australia’s score in the section on security and cybercrime was impacted by new, cumbersome data retention requirements.

Australia also has comprehensive electronic signature and electronic commerce laws. Australia’s privacy laws are up to date, although a proposed data breach notification requirement has not yet been implemented.

Intellectual property laws in Australia provide a comprehensive and balanced layer of protection for cloud computing services and the digital economy. However, some uncertainty remains regarding Internet service

provider (ISP) liability for copyright breaches that occur when subscribers participate in peer-to-peer sharing of copyrighted material, especially in relation to enforcement.









Australian information technology (IT) infrastructure is reasonably well developed. However, Australia revised its model for the National Broadband Network in 2014. It is forecasted to provide 8 million connections at speeds of 25-50 Mbps through fiber to the node (FttN) and hybrid fiber-coaxial (HFC) connections. This level of coverage is very limited compared to previous proposals. No rollout timetable has been released, however trials of the FttN and HFC were underway as of 2015.

Overall, Australia’s scorecard results fell slightly in the 2015 report, as the country was overtaken by other fast-moving countries. A small reduction in the IT infrastructure score (due to a lower broadband score) and the problems identified above with the new data retention scheme, resulted in Australia falling from 2nd place to 6th place in the Scorecard rankings.

Q AUSTRALIA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
DATA PRIVACY (SCORE: 7.9/10 RANK: 7/24)		
1. Are there laws or regulations governing the collection, use, or other processing of personal information?	✓	The Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) requires private-sector organizations to comply either with the Australian Privacy Principles or an industry code formally approved by the regulator in their collection, use, disclosure and handling of an individual's personal information. The legislation was significantly amended in 2012, resulting in increased penalties and a wider range of powers for the regulator. These amendments came into effect in 2014.
2. What is the scope and coverage of privacy law?	Comprehensive	The Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) is relatively comprehensive, although it contains exemptions for small businesses and employee records. In addition, some states and territories have their own privacy legislation covering state government agencies and / or health providers.
3. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the EU Data Protection Directive?	🔵	The Australian law is broadly compatible with the EU Directive, however it contains significant exemptions for small business and employee records.
4. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the APEC Privacy Framework?	✓	The current privacy legislation is compliant with the APEC Privacy Framework.
5. Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy?	Not available	An individual right of action is not available now, but the establishment of such a right has been recommended by the Australian Law Reform Commission. The government is considering this recommendation.

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6. Is there an effective agency (or regulator) tasked with the enforcement of privacy laws?	National regulator	The privacy commissioner regulates privacy at the Commonwealth level. Similar bodies are in place in some states. The privacy commissioner is part of the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC) < www.oaic.gov.au >.
7. What is the nature of the privacy regulator?	Sole commissioner	The commissioner is a sole commissioner within the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC) < www.oaic.gov.au >, although some powers are split between the information commissioner and the privacy commissioner.
8. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	✓	There are no registration requirements for private-sector organizations in Australian privacy law.
9. Are cross-border transfers free from registration requirements?	✓	There are no registration requirements for private-sector organizations in Australian privacy law. The international transfer of personal data is prohibited, however, unless meeting certain requirements. These include consent, storage standards and the legal protection of the data in the recipient country.
10. Is there a breach notification law?	✗	Voluntary breach notification guidelines have been in place since August 2008 < www.oaic.gov.au/agencies-and-organisations/guides/data-breach-notification-a-guide-to-handling-personal-information-security-breaches >. In March 2015, the Australian federal government committed to introducing mandatory data breach notification legislation by the end of 2015.
SECURITY (SCORE: 6.4/10 RANK: 8/24)		
1. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?	✓	The federal Electronic Transactions Act 1999 (Cth) recognizes and enforces electronic signatures. Similar laws are in place at the state level. The act was amended by the Electronic Transactions Amendment Act 2011 to align the electronic signature requirements with the UN Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts 2005.
2. Are ISPs and content service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	✓	At the time of writing, there is no comprehensive law in place for Internet filtering or censorship. However, the Australian Communications and Media Authority (ACMA) < www.acma.gov.au > can issue takedown notices for certain websites hosted in Australia. Proposals to introduce mandatory Internet service provider (ISP)-level content filtering were withdrawn by the government in 2012.
3. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing general security requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Limited coverage in legislation	Limited requirements are in place regarding security requirements. These are contained in Australian Privacy Principle 11 (Security) in the Privacy Act 1988. The Australian Signals Directorate (ASD) < www.asd.gov.au > has released a "Cloud Computing Security Considerations" protect notice < www.asd.gov.au/publications/protect/cloud_computing_security_considerations.htm > and included cloud computing in its Australian Government Information Security Manual (ISM) < www.asd.gov.au/infosec/ism >. These consist of recommendations and are not legislated requirements.
4. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing specific security audit requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	None	No security audit requirements are in place in Australian law.
5. Are there security laws and regulations requiring specific certifications for technology products?	Limited requirements	There are no laws or regulations in Australia governing security certifications for technology products. A small number of individual procurement opportunities may express a preference for Common Criteria certification (typically in the defense and intelligence sectors). Australia is a Certificate Authorizing Member of the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement (CCRA) < www.commoncriteriaportal.org >.
CYBERCRIME (SCORE: 9.8/10 RANK: 4/24)		
1. Are cybercrime laws in place?	✓	The Cybercrime Act 2001 (Cth) < www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2004C01213 > commenced April 1, 2002. It made a range of amendments to the criminal code to update the list of computer offenses. These offenses are comprehensive.
2. Are cybercrime laws consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime?	✓	Australia acceded to the Convention on Cybercrime in 2013, and Australian law closely mirrors the convention. The Cybercrime Legislation Amendment Act 2012 < www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2012A00120 > was passed by Parliament in August 2012. It makes minor amendments to law enforcement cooperation powers that were designed to facilitate Australia's accession to the Convention on Cybercrime.

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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	<p>Most access to encrypted data requires a warrant. Under Section 3LA of the Crimes Act 1914 (Cth) <www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2014C00688>, an order may be applied from the magistrate requiring a specified person to provide any information or assistance that is reasonable and necessary to allow the officer to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) access data held in or accessible from a computer that is on the warrant premises and (b) convert the data into documentary form. <p>The magistrate may grant the order under subsection (2) if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) the specified person has relevant knowledge of measures applied to protect data held in the computer; (e) there are reasonable grounds for suspecting the evidential material is held in, or is accessible from, the computer; and (f) the specified person is reasonably suspected of having committed the offense stated in the relevant warrant. <p>However, some access to metadata does not require a warrant. The Telecommunications (Interception and Access) Amendment (Data Retention) Act 2015 <www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2015A00039> requires Internet and telecommunications service providers to retain specific information relating to their subscribers and communications across their networks for two years. Information to be retained includes subscriber details, the source and destination of any communication, the date and time of any communication, and the type of communication. Under the conditions of the act, Australian law enforcement agencies, including the police, immigration and intelligence services, may access the retained information without a warrant.</p>
4. How does the law deal with extraterritorial offenses?	Comprehensive coverage	<p>Under Section 476.3 of Schedule 1 to the Cybercrime Act 2001 (Cth) <www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2004C01213>, the geographical scope of the computer offenses has been extended to territories outside Australia, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a result of the conduct occurs wholly or partly in Australia; (ii) by an Australian citizen; (iii) by a body corporate incorporated under Australian law; or (iv) the offence is ancillary to a primary offence which occurs or is intended to occur, or the result of which occurs or is intended to occur, wholly or partly in Australia.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (SCORE: 17.6/20 RANK: 1/24)		
1. Is the country a member of the TRIPS Agreement?	✓	Australia became a member of the TRIPS Agreement in 1995.
2. Have IP laws been enacted to implement TRIPS?	✓	Australia has implemented the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement in local laws.
3. Is the country party to the WIPO Copyright Treaty?	✓	The WIPO Copyright Treaty entered into force in Australia in 2007.
4. Have laws implementing the WIPO Copyright Treaty been enacted?	✓	Australia has implemented the measures in the WIPO Copyright Treaty in local laws.
5. Are civil sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	The sanction for unauthorized "making available" is set out in Section 31 and Section 36 of the Copyright Act 1968 (Cth).
6. Are criminal sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	Section 132AC of the Copyright Act 1968 (Cth) is a broadly based section and will catch individuals who engage in conduct that results in one or more infringements of the copyright in a work or other subject matter and the infringement or infringements have a substantial prejudicial impact on the owner of the copyright; and the infringement or infringements occur on a commercial scale. Commercial scale under Section 132AC(5) includes the consideration of the volume and value of any articles that are infringing copies that constitute the infringement or infringements and any other relevant matter.

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7. Are there laws governing ISP liability for content that infringes copyright?		The Australian High Court, in <i>iiNet v. AFACT</i> , has determined that ISP liability for infringing material does not extend to a requirement to assist in enforcement except in very limited circumstances. See <i>Roadshow Films Pty Ltd v iiNet Ltd</i> [2012] HCA 16 (20 April 2012), < www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/HCA/2012/16.html >. The Australian government has introduced the Copyright Amendment (Online Infringement) Bill 2015. The bill would establish an injunction scheme for sites that were deliberately infringing copyright.
8. Is there a basis for ISPs to be held liable for content that infringes copyright found on their sites or systems?		Refer to Section 36 of the Copyright Act 1968 (Cth) for authorization of copyright infringement and to the case of <i>Cooper v. Universal Music</i> [2006] FCAFC 187 in the federal court. In that case, the ISP was found to be intimately involved in Cooper's website (mp3s4free.com), which had links to free music.
9. What sanctions are available for ISP liability for copyright infringing content found on their site or system?	Civil and criminal	For IP infringement, the only basis for criminal sanctions is where the amount of content is of a commercial scale. Refer to Section 132AC(5) of the Copyright Act 1968 (Cth). There is no other basis for criminal liability in Australian law.
10. Must ISPs take down content that infringes copyright, upon notification by the right holder?		Refer to the Copyright Regulations (Cth) Part 3A - Limitation of remedies against carriage service providers Division 3A.4 - Conditions - Takedown of copyright material following notice from copyright owner Regulation 20I. Notice of claimed infringement Regulation 20J. Takedown procedure
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?		Regulation 20J(2) of the Copyright Regulations (Cth) establishes a notification scheme for serious infringements. In addition, the industry has developed a national copyright notice scheme aimed at more general breaches, but, as of February 2016, it has not been implemented < www.commsalliance.com.au/Documents/all/codes/Copyright-Notice-Scheme-Industry-Code >.
12. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of cloud computing services, including effective enforcement?	Comprehensive protection	Australia does not have specific legislation for cloud computing. However, Australia offers a combination of very strong IP protection and up-to-date cybercrime provisions, complemented by relatively strong privacy law. These provisions provide a high level of protection for cloud computing services. However, ISP liability for online copyright has been unclear in Australia for some years, and the government and industry are now consulting on further options to improve online copyright enforcement.
SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRY LED STANDARDS & INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION OF RULES (SCORE: 10/10 RANK: 1/24)		
1. Are there laws, regulations or policies that establish a standards setting framework for interoperability and portability of data?		Standards Australia < www.standards.org.au > has conducted some standards development work on data interoperability. The government has also developed and published a Technical Interoperability Framework for government agencies < www.finance.gov.au/policy-guides-procurement/interoperability-frameworks/technical-interoperability-framework >.
2. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?		Standards Australia < www.standards.org.au > is an independent nonprofit company, not a government agency. However, a memorandum of understanding between Standards Australia and the Commonwealth government is in place. This memorandum states that no Australian standard will contravene the World Trade Organization's requirements that national standards should not be used as nontariff barriers to free trade. It also states that no new Australian standard will be developed where an acceptable international standard already exists.
3. Are e-commerce laws in place?		The Electronic Transactions Act 1999 (Cth) (updated in 2011) sets out broad rules for the recognition of electronic records, electronic signatures and electronic contracts. Similar laws are in place at the state level.
4. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws based on?	UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce	Australian law is based on the Model Law on E-Commerce, but the government plans to sign the UN Convention on Electronic Contracting and is in the process of amending laws to align with the Convention text. Australia has not yet signed the Convention.
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 trade barriers in Australia.

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6. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?	✓	Australia has committed to WTO and International Standards Organization (ISO) best practices regarding the prioritization of international standards.
7. Does the government participate in international standards setting process?	✓	Australia is an active participant in ISO and other standards setting initiatives. Australia is a full member of the ISO.
PROMOTING FREE TRADE (SCORE: 7/10 RANK: 10/24)		
1. Are there any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government?	✓	There is a high-level Commonwealth commitment to technology neutrality in the Australian Government Cloud Computing Policy Version 3.0 (October 2014), <www.finance.gov.au/cloud>. The policy states that there is a "mandatory obligation on entities to consider existing government or commercial off-the-shelf IT solutions, such as cloud services." There is no further specific or detailed guidance on technology neutrality.
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 Australian law and policy. The Australian Government Cloud Computing Policy Version 3.0 (October 2014) <www.finance.gov.au/cloud> contains high-level, general advice only.
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 relevant preferences for specific products or standards in Australia.
4. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws that discriminate based on the nationality of the vendor, developer or service provider?	●	Cloud computing services may be subject to government and agency procurement policies that encourage the involvement of local small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) (for example, the state of Victoria requires a 40% local component in some strategic project tenders, and the state of New South Wales applies a 20% price preference margin to local suppliers for some government projects). Australia is an observer, but not a full member, of the WTO plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement.
IT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT (SCORE: 21.3/30 RANK: 7/24)		
1. Is there a national broadband plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2020, the National Broadband Network (NBN) is forecasted to provide 8 million connections at speeds of 25-50 Mbps. 	<p>Australia revised its model for the National Broadband Network in 2014. It is forecasted to provide 8 million connections at speeds of 25-50 Mbps through fiber to the node (FttN) and hybrid fiber-coaxial (HFC) connections.</p> <p>No rollout timetable has been released, however trials of the FttN and HFC were underway as of 2015. The network is being rolled out by a federal government-owned operator, NBN Co <www.nbnco.com.au>.</p>
2. Are there laws or policies that regulate the establishment of different service levels for data transmission based on the nature of data transmitted?	No regulation and extensive public debate	
3. Base Indicators		
3.1. Population (millions) (2014)	23	In 2014, the population of Australia increased by 1.3%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]
3.2. Urban Population (%) (2014)	89%	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Urban Population (2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS>]
3.3. Number of Households (millions) (2014)	9	In 2014, the number of households in Australia increased by 1.2%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]

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3.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2014)	3	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST>]
3.5. Per Capita GDP (US\$ 2014)	\$61,887	In 2014, the per capita GDP for Australia increased by 2.5% to US \$61,887. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: GDP per capita, current US\$ (2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD> and GDP growth, annual % (2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>]
3.6. IT Service Exports (2014) (billions of US\$)	9.89	In 2014, the value of IT service exports for Australia decreased by -6.1% to US \$9.89 billion. The five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2009-2014 was 6.7%. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: ICT Service Exports US\$ (Dec 2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.CCIS.CD>]
3.7. Personal Computers (2014) (% of households)	86%	In 2014, 85.6% of households in Australia had personal computers. This is an increase of 2.5% since 2013 and ranks Australia 19 out of 183 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is above the five-year CAGR from 2009 to 2014 of 1.8%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
4. IT and Network Readiness Indicators		
4.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2015) (Score is out of 10 and covers 167 countries)	8.29	Australia's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2015 is 8.29 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 13 (out of 167 economies). The 2015 IDI for Australia increased by 1.3%, and the IDI ranking declined by one place from a rank of 12 since 2013. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/mis2015.aspx>]
4.2. World Economic Forum Networked Readiness Index (NRI) (2015) (Score is out of 7 and covers 143 countries)	5.48	Australia has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 5.48 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 16 (out of 143 economies) and a rank of 12 (out of 31) in the high income: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) grouping of economies. The 2015 NRI for Australia increased by 1.5% and improved from a rank of 18 since 2014. [World Economic Forum, Global Information Technology Report (2015) <reports.weforum.org/global-information-technology-report-2015>]
4.3. International Connectivity Score (2014) (Score is out of 10 and covers 52 countries)	5.37	Australia has an International Connectivity Score of 5.37 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 6 (out of 26) in the innovation-driven grouping of countries. [International Connectivity Scorecard (2013) <www.connectivityscorecard.org>]
5. Internet Users and International Bandwidth		
5.1. Internet Users (millions) (2014)	19	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]
5.2. Internet Users as Percentage of Population (2014)	83%	In 2014, 83% of the population in Australia used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 23 out of 199 countries surveyed. This represents an increase of 5.1% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is above the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 3%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>] Note: There may be some variations as to how countries calculate this. Some countries base this upon all or part of the population, such as between 16 and 72 years of age.
5.3. International Internet Bandwidth (2014) (bits per second per Internet user)	75,069	The International Internet Bandwidth (per Internet user) of Australia has increased by 12% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 22.2%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]
5.4. International Internet Bandwidth (2014) (total gigabits per second [Gbps] per country)	1,500	Australia has increased its International Internet Bandwidth by 15% since 2013 to 1,500 Gbps and is ranked 24 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2008-2013 of 27.2%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]

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6. Fixed Broadband		
6.1. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	6	Australia has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 4% since 2013 to 6 million, and is ranked 20 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is above the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 2.5%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
6.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of households (2014)	65%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries.
6.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of population (2014)	28%	Australia has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 7.9% since 2013, which is above the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 3.1%. This ranks Australia 36 out of 215 countries surveyed. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] The OECD figures below present a breakdown on the type of fixed broadband connections in Australia. In the OECD during 2014, Australia was ranked 21st out of 34 for fixed broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (July 2015) < www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband >] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSL: 21.6% • Cable: 4.1% • Fiber/LAN: 1.4% • Satellite: 0.3% • Fixed wireless: 0.3% Total: 27.7% (6.6 million subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2014 was 28.2%. Australia's fixed broadband growth for 2014 was 12% (ranked 10 out of 34 for growth), above the OECD average growth of 7.7%. In Australia, fiber makes up 5% of fixed broadband subscriptions (ranked 20 out of 34), significantly below the OECD average of 17%. The growth in fiber subscriptions for 2014 was 94% (ranking Australia 4 out 34 for growth) and above the OECD average of 13%. 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.
6.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Internet users (2014)	30%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (June 2014) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]

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7. Mobile Broadband		
7.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	31	<p>In 2014, Australia increased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by 24.3% and is ranked 38 out of 215 countries surveyed. The number of subscriptions account for 133% of the population.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p> <p>Note: This figure may be inflated due to multiple subscriptions per head of population, but excludes dedicated mobile broadband devices (such as 3G data cards, tablets, etc.).</p>
7.2. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (2014)	112	<p>Australia has increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 2% since 2013. This ranks Australia 11 out of 215 countries surveyed.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p> <p>Note: This refers to the sum of standard mobile-broadband and dedicated mobile-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet. It covers actual subscribers, not potential subscribers, even though the latter may have broadband enabled-handsets.</p> <p>The OECD figures below present a breakdown on the type of mobile broadband connections in Australia.</p> <p>For 2014, Australia's OECD rank was 5 out of 34 for mobile wireless broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (July 2015) <www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband>]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard mobile broadband subscription: 89% • Dedicated mobile data subscriptions: 25.4% <p>Total: 114.4% (27 million subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2014 was 81.3%.</p> <p>Australia's mobile broadband growth for 2014 was 4.21% (ranked 30 out of 34 for growth), below the OECD average growth of 21.1%.</p> <p>Note: From July 2015, OECD adjusted its definitions of fixed and mobile broadband by transferring the categories satellite and fixed wireless from mobile to fixed broadband.</p> <p>Note: The OECD figures include mobile data subscriptions, which are not as consistently reported in the ITU indicators.</p>
7.3. Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	27	<p>In 2014, Australia increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions by 3% and is ranked 21 out of 215.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p>