COUNTRY: **ITALY**

SCORE: 75.51 | RANK: 10/24

Italy has strong cybercrime laws and strict privacy laws in place. Like many EU countries, Italy's privacy law includes onerous registration requirements that appear unnecessary.

Italy's copyright law also provides adequate protection for cloud computing services, although some uncertainty remains in relation to the enforcement of copyright breaches in practice. Unfortunately, the long anticipated regulations on ISP liability in Italy were dropped in 2012, and this has had a small negative impact on Italy's score in the 2013 report.

Italy has modern electronic signature laws and electronic commerce laws, and Italy is committed to international standards and interoperability.

One risk in Italy is that limited Internet censorship is in place, including mandatory ISP-level filtering for certain content.

Italy has a moderate level of broadband penetration, and the "Italia Digitale" Plan aims to further bridge the digital divide.

Italy is one of just three countries whose overall score fell in the 2013 Scorecard, and the country's ranking slipped four spots — from 6th to 10th.

Q ITALY	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
DATA PRIVACY		
1. Are there laws or regulations governing the collection, use, or other processing of personal information?	✔	Legislative Decree of June 30, 2003 No. 196 (Data Protection Code) regulates the collection and use of personal data in Italy.
2. What is the scope and coverage of privacy law?	Comprehensive	
3. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the EU Data Protection Directive?	✔	The Data Protection Code implemented the EU Directive in full.
4. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the APEC Privacy Framework?	✔	Italian privacy law 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	Private actions are available under the Constitution (Articles 2, 14, and 15 all provide limited privacy rights) and under the Data Protection Code.
6. Is there an effective agency (or regulator) tasked with the enforcement of privacy laws?	National regulator	The Italian Data Protection Authority (Garante per la protezione dei dati personali), commonly known as the Garante <www.garanteprivacy.it>.
7. What is the nature of the privacy regulator?	Collegial body	The Garante is a collegiate body comprising four members who are elected by Parliament for a seven-year term.
8. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	✘	Registration is required for certain categories of data, and the categories are quite broad. They include health data, creditworthiness, location data, genetic information, market research data, and most types of customer profiling.
9. Are cross-border transfers free from registration requirements?	✔	Transfers to non-EU countries must meet one of the exceptions, such as express consent or model contracts. There are no additional registration requirements for offshore transfers.
10. Is there a breach notification law?	✘	There is no data breach notification requirement or guidance in Italy at this stage.

Q ITALY	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
SECURITY		
1. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?	✔	Legislative Decree of January 23, 2002 No. 10 on Electronic Signatures establishes a regulatory framework for electronic signatures.
2. Are ISPs and content service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	◑	The Decree on Combating Child Pornography on the Internet (Decree No. 23 of January 29, 2007) requires ISPs to block access to child pornography Web sites once they are notified by the National Center against Child Pornography (which maintain a list of blocked sites). In addition, the Financial Law (Law 266/2005) requires Italian ISPs to block access to Internet sites that offer online gambling.
3. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing general security requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Detailed legislation	Annex B of the Data Protection Code provides for specific minimum security measures. They include different security measures depending on whether or not the processing is carried out by electronic means. The measures are quite specific, including requirements for user authentication and firewalls.
4. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing specific security audit requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Limited coverage in legislation	The Data Protection Code does not include specific audit requirements, but it does require the development of a security risk management and compliance plan — which is very likely to include an audit framework.
5. Are there security laws and regulations requiring specific certifications for technology products?	Comprehensive requirements (including common criteria)	Italy is a Certificate Authorizing Member (the highest level) of the Common Criteria Recognition Arrangement (CCRA) <www.commoncriteriaportal.org>. Certification requirements are common in government procurement, especially in defense-related contracts.
CYBERCRIME		
1. Are cybercrime laws in place?	✔	The Italian Criminal Code includes comprehensive cybercrime provisions.
2. Are cybercrime laws consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime?	✔	Italy ratified the Convention on Cybercrime in 2008 and has amended and strengthened its Criminal Code to include comprehensive coverage of computer crimes and cybercrime. Italy has not implemented all of the cross-border assistance options contained in 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?	Access with a warrant	Access to encrypted data may be available in limited circumstances and subject to a judicial warrant. A proposed law to criminalize the use of encryption for hiding illicit activities was defeated in 2004.
4. How does the law deal with extraterritorial offenses?	Limited coverage	The Italian Criminal Code limits jurisdiction to offenses where the offense (or part of the offense), whether completed or attempted, has been committed in Italian territory — provided that the "part" was an essential component of the offense.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS		
1. Is the country a member of the TRIPS Agreement?	✔	Italy became a member of the TRIPS Agreement in 1995.
2. Have IP laws been enacted to implement TRIPS?	✔	Italy has implemented the TRIPS Agreement in local laws.
3. Is the country party to the WIPO Copyright Treaty?	✔	Italy signed the WIPO Copyright Treaty in 1996 and ratified it in 2009. It entered into force in Italy in March 2010.
4. Have laws implementing the WIPO Copyright Treaty been enacted?	✔	Italy's copyright law is contained in the Law for the Protection of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights (Law No. 633 of April 22, 1941). It has been the subject of numerous updates an amendments — mainly the Legislative Decree 70/2003 — implementing the EU E-Commerce Directive 2000/31.
5. Are civil sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✔	Sections 171-174 of the Law for the Protection of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights contains civil penalties for copyright infringement (not specifically for online infringement), including fines of 2,500 to 15,000 euros. The Urbani Decree (the general name for amendment to the Copyright law delivered by Law128/2004 and Law 43/2005) introduced additional civil and criminal penalties for copyright infringements committed through the use of electronic communication networks, even where this is for a non-commercial purpose.
6. Are criminal sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✔	The Urbani Decree includes criminal penalties for copyright infringements committed through the use of electronic communication networks.

Q ITALY	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
7. Are there laws governing ISP liability for content that infringes copyright?	✔	Legislative Decree 70/2003 sets out an ISP liability regime. ISP activity is categorized as either "active" or "passive" hosting. Passive hosting will not generally attract liability. However, ISPs are still required to adopt measures to prevent copyright infringements once they receive a notice from right holders. In 2011, Italy's Regulatory Communication Authority (AGCOM) issued a draft of regulations governing the liability of ISPs for copyright breaches <www.agcom.it/default.aspx?DocID=6692>. This draft was the subject of detailed consultation but was never finalized. The terms of the AGCOM members expired in mid-2012 and the new commissioners are yet to issue guidelines in this area, stating that further legislative reform may be a better approach. The result is that after two years of debate, no detailed regulation of ISP liability is in place.
8. Is there a basis for ISPs to be held liable for content that infringes copyright found on their sites or systems?	✔	In the case R.T.I. v. Italia On Line (2011), the Court of Milan found against Italia On Line for copyright infringement and obliged IOL to remove all videos found on its sites that reproduced R.T.I.'s television shows. The court ruled that IOL was not a "passive" host because it provided search and index services for the online content.
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, but in the absence of detailed regulations or guidance on ISP liability, there is no real prospect of enforcement against ISPs at this time.
10. Must ISPs take down content that infringes copyright, upon notification by the right holder?	◑	Currently, if infringing content is not removed after receipt of an order by AGCOM, ISPs are liable for sanctions of up to 250,000 euros (Article 1, Section 31, Law No. 249/1997). This is a very limited takedown requirement, as it requires intervention by the regulator. However, the draft AGCOM regulations (2011) proposed a four-step notice and takedown procedure: 1. The right holder contacts the ISP to request the removal of copyright infringing material; 2. If removal doesn't occur within four days, the copyright owner contacts AGCOM within the following seven days; 3. If the AGCOM believes that the notice from the right holder is well-founded, it will check whether the ISP intends to comply with the request of removal; and 4. If this does not occur, the AGCOM board can order the removal of the infringing content. Unfortunately, the AGCOM draft regulations were never finalized and have now been dropped, leaving a significant gap in regulation of ISP liability.
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 requirement to notify subscribers in the current law.
12. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of cloud computing services, including effective enforcement?	Comprehensive protection	Italy has strong cybercrime laws and strict privacy laws in place. Italy's copyright law also provides adequate protection for cloud computing services but has some gaps in relation to ISP liability.
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?	✔	Italy implements EU standards directives and policies in national sectoral policy, typically delegating implementation to the Italian Organization for Standardization (Ente Nazionale Italiano di Unificazione [UNI]) <www.uni.com> or an associated body.
2. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?	✔	The Italian standards organization for ICT matters is UNINFO, an associated body of UNI.
3. Are e-commerce laws in place?	✔	The Italian Legislative Decree No. 70 of April 9, 2003 on Electronic Commerce is the main source of e-commerce law.
4. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws based on?	UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce	The Electronic Commerce Decree implements the EU E-Commerce Directive into Italian law. It is largely based on 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 specific tariffs or other barriers in Italy that would have an impact on digital data.

Q ITALY	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
6. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?	✔	Italy gives priority to EU standards and international standards in most sectors.
7. Does the government participate in international standards-setting process?	✔	Italy (through UNI) is an active participant in international standards development processes.
PROMOTING FREE TRADE		
1. Are any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government?	◑	There are no national laws or policies in place that specifically promote technology neutrality. Italy has a complex system of national, regional, and local procurement, and neutrality is promoted in some specific regions and localities.
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 at the national level in Italy.
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 at the national level, but preferences at the regional level are becoming more common. The Italian courts have upheld the right of a regional government (Piedmont) to give a preference to open source software in procurement contracts (Italian Constitutional Court, Decision No. 122 of 03/22/2010).
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 is no discrimination based on vendor nationality in the relevant procurement rules in Italy. Italy is a member of the WTO plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement.
ICT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT		
1. Is there a national broadband plan?	• By 2013, provide broadband to 5 million people excluded from high-speed Internet services • By 2020, provide access to at least 50% of the population speeds greater than 100 Mbps on fixed networks (FttH)	In 2010, the Digital Italy (Italia Digitale) Plan was released <www.sviluppoeconomico.gov.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2017691>. Two pillars of the plan are: • National Broadband Plan to bridge the digital divide — By 2013, provide broadband to 5 million people excluded from high-speed Internet services • Next-Generation Access Networks Plan — By 2020, provide access to at least 50% of the population at speeds greater than 100 Mbps on fixed networks (FttH) and on mobile networks (LTE). The Italian government's plan for the development of New Infrastructure for Next-Generation Access Networks is to be launched in public-private partnerships, to accelerate and optimize the implementation of European Agenda goals, which are beyond current investment capacity of the Italian telecommunication system. In October 2012 the government released "Crescita 2.0" — the second Growth Decree. The decree aims to make Italy a place where innovation is the driving force behind sustainable growth and one of the key factors of its industrial competitiveness. It includes additional provisions to the financial plan aimed at reducing the broadband digital divide and significant simplifications to the installation process for broadband optical fiber. More specifically, the target is to establish a connection of at least 2 Mbps in as-yet uncovered areas 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?	Regulation under consideration by government and extensive public debate	Principles of net neutrality are the subject of extensive public and government consideration. In March 2011, AGCOM held a public consultation on net neutrality (Resolution no. 40/11/CONS <www.agcom.it/default.aspx?DocID=5770>). 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' <ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/line-public-consultation-specific-aspects-transparency-traffic-management-and-switching-open>. This may have an impact on the implementation of net neutrality principles in member countries.

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Q ITALY	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
3. Base Indicators		
3.1. Population (2011)	60,788,694	In 2011, the population of Italy increased by 0.5%.
		[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)	68%	[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)	23,399,000	In 2011, the number of households in Italy increased by 1.6%.
		[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)	206	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (2012) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST>]
3.5. Per Capita GDP (US$ 2011)	$36,116	In 2011, the per capita GDP for Italy increased by 0.4% to US$36,116.
		[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: GDP per capita, current US$ (2012) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD> and GDP growth, annual % (2012) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>]
3.6. Public Cloud Services Market Value (2011) (Billions of US$)	1.33	Gartner has calculated the value of the public cloud services market in Italy in 2011 to be US$1.33 billion. This is a 22% increase from 2010 and ranks Italy 11 (out of 20 countries) in the forecast. Gartner has projected the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) to 2016 to be 10.4%, and this ranks Italy 18 (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)	66%	In 2011, 66.4% of households in Italy had personal computers. This is a 2.3% increase since 2010 and ranks Italy 44 out of 182 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 6.7%.
		[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)	6.28	Italy's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2011 is 6.28 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 29 (out of 161 economies). The 2011 IDI for Italy has increased by 2.4%, and the IDI ranking has remained the same 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)	4.43	Italy has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 4.43 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 43 (out of 142 economies) and a rank of 38 (out of 47) in the high-income grouping of economies. The 2012 NRI for Italy has increased by 11.5% and improved from a rank of 51 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)	4.79	Italy has a Connectivity Score of 4.79 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 22 (out of 25) in the innovation-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)	50.70	Italy has an IT Industry Competitiveness Index Score of 50.7 (out of 100), resulting in a rank of 23 (out of 66 countries/economies included in the index). The 2011 index score is a 2% increase on the 2009 score. Italy has moved up the ranking by one place since 2009.
		[Business Software Alliance (BSA) / Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), IT Industry Competitiveness Index (2011) <globalindex11.bsa.org>]

Q ITALY	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
5. Internet Users and International Bandwidth		
5.1. Internet Users (2011)	34,527,978	[calculated from 8.3.1. and 8.5.2.]
5.2. Internet Users as % of Population (2011)	57%	In 2011, 57% of the population in Italy used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 58 out of 199 countries surveyed. This is a 5.8% increase since 2010. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 8.4%.
		[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)	60,820	Italy's International Internet Bandwidth (per Internet user) has decreased by 1% 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)	2,100	Italy has increased its International Internet Bandwidth by 5% since 2010 to 2,100 Gbps and is ranked 10 out of 188 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 63%.
		[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)	13,421,336	Italy has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 3% since 2010, to 13,421,336, and is ranked 10 out of 182 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 9.6%.
		[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)	57%	[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)	22%	Italy 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 9%. This ranks Italy 10 out of 187 countries surveyed.
		The OECD figures below present a breakdown on the type of fixed broadband connections in Italy in 2011.
		In the OECD, Italy was ranked 24 (out of 34) for fixed (wired) broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (Dec 2011) <www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband>] – DSL: 21.9% – Cable: 0% – Fiber/LAN: 0.5%
		Total: 22.4% (13,426,138 subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2011 was 25.6%.
		Italy's fixed broadband growth for 2011 was 1.3% (ranked 33 out of 34 for growth), below the OECD average growth of 4.1%.
		Note: There may be minor variations in the ITU and OECD subscriber totals due to definition, timing or population baseline differences.
		[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)	39%	[calculated from 8.5.1 and 8.6.1]

Q ITALY	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
7. Mobile Broadband		
7.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (2011)	96,004,795	In 2011, Italy increased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by 2.5% and is ranked 11 out of 195 countries surveyed. The number of subscriptions account for 158% 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)	33%	Italy has increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions (as a share of the population) by 13% since 2010. This ranks Italy 40 out of 144 countries surveyed. The OECD figures below present a breakdown on the type of mobile broadband connections in Italy. For 2011, Italy's OECD rank has declined 11 places and was 28 (out of 34) for mobile wireless broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (Dec 2011) <www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband>] – Satellite: 0% – Terrestrial fixed wireless: 0% – Standard mobile broadband subscription: 13.9% (down from 28.4% in 2010) – Dedicated mobile data subscriptions: 17.7% (up from 10.2% in 2010) Total: 31.7% (19,010,505 subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2011 was 54.3%. Italy's wireless broadband shrank by 18.1% in 2011 (ranked 32 out of 34 for growth), well below the OECD average growth of 30.5%. Note: The mobile broadband subscription types were first reported by OECD in 2010, and ITU data are beginning to have this granularity. Note: The OECD figures include mobile data subscriptions, which are not as consistently reported in the ITU indicators. [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)	20,224,000	In 2011, Italy has increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions by 13% and is ranked 40 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>]