

COUNTRY: POLAND

SCORE: 76.7 | RANK: 10/24

Poland has up-to-date laws 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 Internet service provider (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 nondiscriminatory policies for government procurement.

In 2013, the Polish government released the latest approved broadband plan, which adopts the European Commission set targets for all households to have download speeds of at least 30 Mbps by 2020 and 50% of households at 100 Mbps by 2025.

Poland moved up two spots in the rankings, to tenth, based on impressive gains in both its legal and regulatory framework and information technology (IT) infrastructure.

Q POLAND	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
DATA PRIVACY (SCORE: 8.3/10 RANK: 6/24)		
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. A further significant amendment was passed by Parliament in 2014 and came into effect in 2015. The Act on Facilitating Economic Activity in order to encourage entrepreneurship (November 2014) allows companies to appoint an information security officer in exchange for a substantial lessening of registration requirements under Polish data protection legislation.
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 European Union (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 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (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 the case of violation of constitutional rights, the injured party has the right of access to the court, the right to complain to the Constitutional Tribunal, 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)) < www.giodo.gov.pl >.
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.

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8. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	🔵	<p>Under the original Personal Data Protection Act, a data controller is obliged to notify and submit for registration to the Inspector General for Personal Data Protection (GIODO) <www.giodo.gov.pl> on any "data filing system." A data filing system, or database, includes any structured set of personal data hosted on an IT system (paper files are exempt).</p> <p>Alternatively, an amendment to the Personal Data Protection Act that came into effect in 2015 allows data controllers to optionally appoint a data protection officer / information security officer to register data filing systems on their behalf. In this case, a data protection officer is only under obligation to register data filing systems that contain sensitive data. The officers must be registered with GIODO, and must make public any data filing systems they administer.</p>
9. Are cross-border transfers free from registration requirements?	✅	<p>Cross-border transfers to non-EU member states that maintain the same level of data protection as Poland, or else satisfy a set of requirements listed in the Personal Data Protection Act are permitted, without needing to seek prior permission from the Inspector General for Personal Data Protection (GIODO) <www.giodo.gov.pl>. These reflect the standards in the EU Data Protection Directive.</p>
10. Is there a breach notification law?	🔵	<p>Poland has limited data breach notification requirements. These exist as requirements issued by the Inspector General for Personal Data Protection (GIODO) <www.giodo.gov.pl>. The requirement, in compliance with EC Regulation No. 611/2013, mandates service providers to report data breaches via an online notification form within 24 hours. Individuals affected by the data breach need not be notified where service providers can show evidence that security measures have been implemented that have rendered the data in question unintelligible. It should be noted that both the law and subsequent notification requirements are limited to breaches that occur in the context of providing electronic communication services. These rules came into force in March 2013.</p> <p>Furthermore, a data breach notification requirement exists 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.</p>
SECURITY (SCORE: 6.8/10 RANK: 7/24)		
1. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?	✅	<p>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 in 2008.</p>
2. Are ISPs and content service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	✅	<p>A proposal to introduce Internet censorship legislation and a register of blocked websites was abandoned by the Polish government in early 2011, following protests and petitions opposing the proposal.</p>
3. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing general security requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Detailed legislation	<p>Poland's data protection legislation includes general security principles. This was complemented by security regulations issued in 2004 and 2015.</p> <p>The 2015 regulations are the result of the Act on Facilitating Economic Activity in Order to Encourage Entrepreneurship (November 2014) and they came into force in June 2015. They allow companies to appoint an information security officer in exchange for a substantial lessening of registration requirements under Polish data protection legislation. However, as part of the arrangement, the regulations impose mandatory data protection audits on all companies taking advantage of the new arrangements, including those cloud service providers that volunteer to be covered by the scheme.</p>
4. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing specific security audit requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Limited coverage in legislation	<p>As part of the Act on Facilitating Economic Activity in order to encourage entrepreneurship (November 2014) companies can appoint a data protection officer / information security officer in exchange for a substantial lessening of registration requirements under Polish data protection legislation. As part of the arrangement, the regulations impose mandatory data protection audits on all companies taking advantage of the new arrangements.</p> <p>The Inspector General for Personal Data Protection (GIODO) <www.giodo.gov.pl> sets the rules for these audits. Audits must be carried out at least annually, and the regulator can also order spot-checks and ad hoc audits.</p>
5. Are there security laws and regulations requiring specific certifications for technology products?	Limited requirements	<p>Although Poland is not a member of the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement <www.commoncriteriaportal.org>, there is an interest in security certification in the country. The Polish Internal Security Agency (ABW) <www.abw.gov.pl> grants security certificates for IT products that meet high standards.</p>

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CYBERCRIME (SCORE: 8.8/10 RANK: 10/24)		
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 ratified the Convention in 2015.
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.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (SCORE: 16.8/20 RANK: 9/24)		
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 Feb. 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 Feb. 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, subject to a limited ISP liability scheme discussed below.
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.
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 IT 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. In practice, the Polish courts have imposed strict tests for when an ISP can be required to cooperate with rights holders. See for example the 2013 case: A Cz 114/13 (Appellate Court of Białystok, Feb. 7, 2013). An English language summary of the case is available at: < rychlicki.net/en/2013/06/21/9566/ >.

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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.
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?	✓	The Law on Standardization (2002) established the Polish Committee for Standardization (PKN) < www.pkn.pl >.
2. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?	✓	Polish Committee for Standardization (PKN) < www.pkn.pl > 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 implements the EU E-Commerce Directive, which 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 relevant tariffs or other trade barriers in Poland. Information technology tariffs were reduced to zero in 2002.
6. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?	✓	Poland originally favored national standards. However, since 2002, Poland has favored a mix of EU and international standards. In the IT sector, Poland favors international standards.
7. Does the government participate in international standards setting process?	✓	Poland is an active participant in International Standards Organization (ISO) standards development processes.
PROMOTING FREE TRADE (SCORE: 8.6/10 RANK: 7/24)		
1. Are there any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government?	✓	The former National Computerization Plan for the Period 2007-2010 (Plan Informatyzacji Państwa na lata 2007-2010) < www.mswia.gov.pl/portal/pl/256/4635 > mandated technology neutrality in all initiatives and procurement. The new National Strategy of Regional Development (2010-2020) for Poland does not include a specific technology neutrality requirement, but it does contain a strong emphasis on supporting innovation < www.espon-usespon.eu/library/national-regional-development-strategy-2010-2020-regions-cities-rural-areas-nsrc-f7da >.
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 product requirements 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 product preferences in Poland.
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 Jan. 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 IT contracts. Poland is a member of the updated World Trade Organization (WTO) plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement (all EU members are covered by the EU membership since April 2014).

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IT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT (SCORE: 17.4/30 RANK: 12/24)		
1. Is there a national broadband plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2020, 100% of population to have access to speeds of at least 30 Mbps By 2025, 50% of households at 100 Mbps 	<p>In 2013, the Polish government released the latest approved broadband plan, which adopts the European Commission set targets for all households to have download speeds of at least 30 Mbps by 2020 and 50% of households at 100 Mbps by 2025.</p> <p>Previously, in December 2008, the Polish Ministry of Interior and Administration released "The Strategy for the Development of the Information Society in Poland until 2013" <www.mswia.gov.pl/portal/SZS>, adopting the European policy priorities defined in European Commission's "i2010 – A European Information Society for growth and employment."</p> <p>Note: The European Commission has set goals under the Digital Agenda for Europe initiative <ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/broadband-strategy-policy> for EU-wide broadband coverage with speeds above 30 Mbps by 2020 and for 50% of EU households being subscribed to a broadband service with speeds above 100 Mbps by 2020.</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?	Limited regulation and limited public debate	<p>There has been no detailed public policy consideration of net neutrality in Poland.</p> <p>With regard to wider European Union legislation, Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 of the European Parliament and of the Council was adopted on 25 November 2015, laying down measures concerning open internet access <eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/NOT/?uri=CELEX:32015R2120>. Article 3.3 of the regulation requires providers to treat all data equally, irrespective of content or the applications or services used to deliver it. However, it also states that this does not prevent providers from implementing "reasonable traffic management measures."</p>
3. Base Indicators		
3.1. Population (millions) (2014)	38	<p>In 2014, the population of Poland remained stable.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p>
3.2. Urban Population (%) (2014)	61%	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Urban Population (2015) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS >]
3.3. Number of Households (millions) (2014)	14	<p>In 2014, the number of households in Poland remained stable.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p>
3.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2014)	124	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (2015) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST >]
3.5. Per Capita GDP (US\$ 2014)	\$14,423	<p>In 2014, the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) for Poland increased by 3.4% to US \$14,423.</p> <p>[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>]</p>
3.6. IT Service Exports (2014) (billions of US\$)	13.78	<p>In 2014, the value of IT service exports for Poland increased by 4.1% to US \$13.78 billion. The five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2009-2014 was 9.1%. Please note: This 2014 amount is an estimate based upon an average growth rate calculated from previous years. As of January 2016, the 2014 amount was not available in the World Bank Data Catalog.</p> <p>[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: ICT Service Exports US\$ (Dec 2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.CCIS.CD>]</p>
3.7. Personal Computers (2014) (% of households)	78%	<p>In 2014, 77.7% of households in Poland had personal computers. This is an increase of 4% since 2013 and ranks Poland 41 out of 183 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is above the five-year CAGR from 2009 to 2014 of 3.3%.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</p>

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4. IT and Network Readiness Indicators		
4.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2015) (Score is out of 10 and covers 167 countries)	6.91	Poland's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2015 is 6.91 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 44 (out of 166) countries. The 2015 IDI for Poland increased by 4.7%, and the IDI ranking has remained the same 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)	4.38	Poland has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 4.38 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 50 (out of 143 countries), and a rank of 26 (out of 31) in the high income: OECD grouping of economies. The 2015 NRI for Poland increased by 3.4% and improved from a rank of 54 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)	3.28	Poland has an International Connectivity Score of 3.28 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 23 (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)	24	[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)	63%	In 2014, 63% of the population in Poland used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 63 out of 199 countries surveyed. This represents an increase of 0.9% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 3.4%. [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)	90,356	The International Internet Bandwidth (per Internet user) of Poland has increased by 24% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 32.4%. [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)	2,300	Poland has increased its International Internet Bandwidth by 31% since 2013 to 2,300 Gbps, and is ranked 20 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2008-2013 of 35.7%. [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	<p>Poland has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 1% since 2013 to 6 million, and is ranked 18 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 8.5%.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p>
6.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of households (2014)	44%	<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 may be skewed by business usage in some countries.</p>
6.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of population (2014)	19%	<p>Poland has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 2.9% since 2013, which is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 5.3%. This ranks Poland 61 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>The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) figures below present a breakdown on the type of fixed broadband connections in Poland.</p> <p>In the OECD during 2014, Poland was ranked 25 out of 34 for fixed 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"> • DSL: 10.5% • Cable: 9.7% • Fiber/LAN: 6% • Fixed wireless: 1.1% • Other: 0.4% <p>Total: 27.2% (2.8 million subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2014 was 28.2%.</p> <p>Poland's fixed broadband growth for 2014 was 16.3% (ranked 5 out of 34 for growth), above the OECD average growth of 7.7%.</p> <p>In Poland, fiber makes up 4.3% of fixed broadband subscriptions (ranked 23 out of 34), significantly below the OECD average of 17%. The growth in fiber subscriptions for 2014 was 27% (ranking Poland 14 out 34 for growth) and above the OECD average of 13%.</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: Fiber subscriptions data includes FTTH, FTTP and FTTB and excludes FTTC.</p> <p>Note: There may be minor variations in the ITU and OECD subscriber totals due to definition or timing differences.</p>
6.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Internet users (2014)	25%	<p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (June 2014) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p>

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7. Mobile Broadband		
7.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	57	<p>In 2014, Poland decreased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by -0.1% and is ranked 26 out of 215 countries surveyed. The number of subscriptions account for 149% 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)	56	<p>Poland has increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 1% since 2013. This ranks Poland 57 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 Poland.</p> <p>For 2014, Poland's OECD rank was 25 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: 42.1% • Dedicated mobile data subscriptions: 13.2% <p>Total: 55.3% (21.3 million subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2014 was 81.3%.</p> <p>Poland's mobile broadband growth for 2014 was -6.4% (ranked 33 out of 34 for growth), significantly 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. This adjustment accounts for the reduction in mobile broadband subscribers in the OECD indicator.</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)	21	<p>In 2014, Poland increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions by 1% and is ranked 25 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>