

COUNTRY: ARGENTINA

SCORE: 51.75 | RANK: 17/24

Argentina has data protection laws in place and is updating some aspects of the law. There are effective laws in place on cybercrime and electronic signatures in the country. Although Argentina’s scores for IT infrastructure (and broadband access in particular) improved since the Scorecard was first launched in 2012, progresses in this area is still necessary.

The country has a poor track record of protecting and enforcing intellectual property rights relevant to cloud computing. For example, Argentina does not provide specific “safe harbor” protection for intermediaries. Some gaps also exist in the important areas of standards development and technology neutral and nondiscriminatory government procurement of information technology (IT).

Argentina also scored poorly on promotion of free trade because it imposes numerous tariffs and other trade barriers that negatively affect the digital economy.

There were very few changes in Argentina’s results from the previous Scorecard. Argentina fell slightly in the 2018 report rankings mostly because of progress made by other countries.

# ARGENTINA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
DATA PRIVACY (SCORE: 7.8/12.5 RANK: 15/24)		
1. Is a data protection law or regulation in place?	✓	The Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL) 2000 is in place. In March 2017, a draft bill containing significant amendments was released by the National Commission for the Protection of Personal Data (Dirección Nacional de Protección de Datos Personales [DNPDP]) <www.jus.gob.ar/datos-personales.aspx>. The draft bill includes specific provisions for cloud service providers and is expected to form the basis of new data protection legislation in Argentina in early 2018.
2. What is the scope and coverage of the data protection law or regulation?	Comprehensive	The legislation covers both the public and private sectors.
3. Is a data protection authority in place?	✓	The National Commission for the Protection of Personal Data (Dirección Nacional de Protección de Datos Personales [DNPDP]) <www.jus.gob.ar/datos-personales.aspx> oversees the privacy laws.
4. What is the nature of the data protection authority?	Sole commissioner	The national regulator is a sole Commissioner under the Ministry of Justice.
5. Is the data protection authority enforcing the data protection law or regulation in an effective and transparent manner?	✓	The National Commission for the Protection of Personal Data (Dirección Nacional de Protección de Datos Personales [DNPDP]) <www.jus.gob.ar/datos-personales.aspx> has taken a more active role in enforcement in recent years, issuing around 30 sanctions in the last five years. However, most enforcement action appears to relate to failures to register with the regulator, rather than more significant privacy compliance issues. The regulator also conducts regular audits of local businesses.
6. Is the data protection law or regulation compatible with globally recognized frameworks that facilitate international data transfers?	EU framework	Argentina’s legislation was based on the EU Data Protection Directive and Argentina received a formal “adequacy” determination by the European Commission in 2003.
7. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	✗	All public and private sector databases must be registered with the National Commission for the Protection of Personal Data (Dirección Nacional de Protección de Datos Personales [DNPDP]) <www.jus.gob.ar/datos-personales.aspx>. Registration is available online and fees apply. In addition, Regulation No. 60-E/2016 on international transfers of personal data provides model contract language for international data transfers to countries that do not provide adequate levels of protection. The Regulation also requires notification to the DNPDP when contracts are used other than those provided in the Regulation. This acts as a de facto registration requirement for some international data transfers. The proposed draft bill (2017) to amend the data protection law generally removes registration requirements, but the progress of this bill is uncertain.

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8. Are there cross-border data transfer requirements in place?	Detailed requirements	The requirements for cross-border transfers in Argentina are complex. Data can be transferred only if it will be protected in the target country, although numerous exceptions apply (including consent, contractual clauses, and binding corporate rules). In November 2016, the National Commission for the Protection of Personal Data (Dirección Nacional de Protección de Datos Personales [DNPDP]) issued Regulation No. 60-E/2016 further restricting the international transfer of data. The Regulation lists those countries and regions that provide for an adequate level of protection and do not need any additional safeguards before the transfer takes place. The list of countries and regions is made up of EU member states and countries recognized as “adequate” by the EU, such as Canada and New Zealand. Regulation No. 60-E/2016 also provides model contract language for international data transfers to countries that do not provide adequate levels of protection.
9. Are cross-border data transfers free from arbitrary, unjustifiable, or disproportionate restrictions, such as national or sector-specific data or server localization requirements?	📌	Argentina’s cross-border data transfer provisions include some cumbersome registration requirements and mandatory contractual clauses. These provisions are recent (November 2016) and their effect is not yet clear — the concern is that they may be inflexible in practice. In addition, the Argentinian Parliament is considering a draft bill on data sovereignty that would impose additional restrictions on the location of some Government related data sets. The bill was submitted to parliament on March 9, 2017. This is a separate proposal to efforts to amend and update Argentina’s data protection law.
10. Is there a personal data breach notification law or regulation?	✖	There are no data breach notification requirements in Argentina. However, Directive 11/2006 of the National Commission for the Protection of Personal Data (Dirección Nacional de Protección de Datos Personales [DNPDP]) <www.jus.gov.ar/datos-personales.aspx> requires the recording of security incidents. The proposed draft bill amending Argentina’s data protection legislation (March 2017) includes a proposed data breach notification requirement.
11. Are personal data breach notification requirements transparent, risk-based, and not overly prescriptive?	Not applicable	There are no data breach notification requirements in Argentina.
12. Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy?	✔	Section 33 of the Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL) includes a private right called a habeas data right. This allows a court to consider private action by any individual seeking enforcement of their right to access, rectify, update, or suppress personal information.
SECURITY (SCORE: 3/12.5 RANK: 22/24)		
1. Is there a national cybersecurity strategy in place?	Draft	The Government of Argentina has developed a draft National Cybersecurity Strategy and as of June 2017 it is awaiting adoption. The initiative was led by the National Program for Critical Information Infrastructure and Cybersecurity (ICIC) <www.icic.gov.ar>.
2. Is the national cybersecurity strategy current, comprehensive, and inclusive?	Not applicable	The strategy is still a draft. Little detail is available on its contents.
3. Are there laws or appropriate guidance containing general security requirements for cloud service providers?	📌	The Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL) contains some broad, generic security requirements. The data protection regulator has also issued Disposition No. 11/2006, which contains specific, mandatory security requirements for certain categories of data. One of the key requirements in Argentina is that databases of sensitive information (e.g., health information) must be encrypted.
4. Are laws or guidance on security requirements transparent, risk-based, and not overly prescriptive?	📌	Security requirements in Argentina are limited. However, one of the key requirements in Argentina — that databases of sensitive information (e.g., health information) must be encrypted — is overly prescriptive and does not follow international practice.
5. Are there laws or appropriate guidance containing specific security audit requirements for cloud service providers that take account of international practice?	📌	The Personal Data Protection Law (PDPL) includes a requirement for “periodic security audits.” The provision does not appear to be widely recognized or enforced.
6. Are international security standards, certification, and testing recognized as meeting local requirements?	✖	Argentina has no formal security certification requirements in place. Argentina is not a participant in the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement (CCRA) <www.commoncriteriaportal.org>.

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CYBERCRIME (SCORE: 11.5/12.5 RANK: 5/24)		
1. Are cybercrime laws or regulations in place?	✓	Law 26388/2008 updated Argentina's Criminal Code to include computer and information technology crimes. The law covers all the main cybercrime categories, including distribution and possession with the intent to distribute child pornography, illegal access to information systems, and distribution of viruses.
2. Are cybercrime laws or regulations consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime?	✓	There are some minor concerns about procedural matters and the low level of criminal penalties in the Criminal Code. However, overall, the laws appear to be consistent with the EU Convention on Cybercrime. In 2012, Argentina was formally invited to accede to the Convention by the Council of Europe; however, there has been no further progress toward signing.
3. Do local laws and policies on law enforcement access to data avoid technology-specific mandates or other barriers to the supply of security products and services?	✓	Decree 1563/2004 implements the Data Retention Law. It requires that companies intercept and forward intercepted communications to the authorities, when required to do so by a court order. It also requires ISPs to decrypt customers' encrypted communications, if they have offered encryption tools to their customers. However, this part of the law was suspended in 2005 after a Supreme Court ruling. A subsequent 2009 Supreme Court ruling confirmed that the law was unconstitutional. There is no significant current debate in Argentina on requiring technology specific mandates in the data security field.
4. Are arrangements in place for the cross-border exchange of data for law enforcement purposes that are transparent and fair?	✓	Argentina has formal Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) in place with a small number of countries (mostly Latin American countries plus Australia, Canada, and the US). These agreements follow international practice for the exchange of data.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (SCORE: 5.8/12.5 RANK: 19/24)		
1. Are copyright laws or regulations in place that are consistent with international standards to protect cloud service providers?	ⓘ	In Argentina, international standards are supposed to be implemented in local law through a "self-executing" process — that is, international treaty provisions take precedence over any inconsistent local laws. This should include WIPO Copyright Treaty and TRIPS Agreement provisions, as Argentina has signed both instruments. However, most of these international standards have not been specifically implemented in local law, and this leads to some gaps and confusion. For cloud service providers, there is no specific "safe harbor" protection available in Argentina's copyright legislation. However, the courts have developed a series of tests in specific cases that provide some minimal protection. For example, the Supreme Court in the 2014 case of Rodríguez v. Google found that search engines are not liable for infringing content unless they have been notified by a Court, or unless the material was obviously unlawful and caused grave harm.
2. Are copyright laws or regulations effectively enforced and implemented?	✗	In practice, there is little enforcement of copyright law in Argentina, court processes are slow and complex, and penalties for copyright infringement are very small. Argentina has very high rates of copyright infringement, including online copyright infringement, and this issue has become worse in recent years. Enforcement barriers include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of enforcement against the act of circumvention, as well as the manufacture or distribution of devices aimed at circumventing technological protection measures (TPMs); • Absence of effective statutory damage provisions in civil infringement cases; and • Failure to recognize IP ownership by legal entities on the same footing with natural persons. In addition, the availability of an intellectual property "safe harbor" for cloud service providers is limited and uncertain because there are no specific legislative provisions on this issue.
3. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of trade secrets?	✓	Section 1 of the Confidentiality Law (Law 24, 766) provides that information that is legitimately owned by a person will be protected if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information is secret; • The information is commercially valuable because it is secret; and • The owner has taken reasonable measures to maintain its secrecy.
4. Is the law or regulation on trade secrets effectively enforced?	✗	Enforcement of the trade secrets provisions is severely limited by the absence of any specific penalty provisions or sanctions in the Confidentiality Law. Claimants must rely on alternative enforcement action (e.g., using unfair competition law) and this has resulted in very few cases in Argentina.
5. Is there clear legal protection against the circumvention of Technological Protection Measures?	✓	Argentinian copyright law is supposed to automatically adopt the provisions of international treaties, such as the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the TRIPS Agreement. In theory, the manufacture or distribution of devices aimed at circumventing technological protection measures (TPMs) is therefore prohibited in Argentina.

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6. Are laws or regulations on the circumvention of Technological Protection Measures effectively enforced?	✗	There is almost no enforcement of laws related to technological protection measures in Argentina. Argentina remains on the highest level of priority watch lists for intellectual property breaches in both the European Union and the United States.
7. Are there clear legal protections in place for software-implemented inventions?	✓	Patents are available for software-implemented inventions, but not for computer programs.
8. Are laws or regulations on the protection of software-implemented inventions effectively implemented?	📌	The National Patent Office, a part of the National Institute for Industrial Property (INPI), only grants a small number of patents for software-implemented inventions. These are usually inventions that have a strong focus on the technical effect of the invention. Further details are provided by Regulation No. 318 on December 7, 2012, issued by INPI < www.inpi.gov.ar >. The Argentine Patent and Trademark Office has a large backlog of pending applications that prevents patents from being issued in a timely manner.
STANDARDS AND INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION (SCORE: 7.8/12.5 RANK: 20/24)		
1. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?	✓	The Instituto Argentino de Normalización y Certificación (IRAM) < www.iram.org.ar >.
2. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?	📌	Argentina has a neutral position on standards development, and the use of international ICT standards is promoted, although local standards are used.
3. Does the government participate in international standards setting process?	✓	Argentina is an active member of the International Standards Organization (ISO) and is an observer in the top-level ICT standards committee (JTC-1) < www.iso.org/isoiec-jtc-1.html >.
4. Are e-commerce laws or regulations in place?	✗	Argentina is unusual in that it has specific legislation in place for digital signatures — Digital Signature Law 2001 (Law 25.506) — but there is no general e-commerce law in place that would cover such issues as electronic contracting.
5. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws or regulations based on?	Not applicable	There is no general e-commerce law in place to cover such issues as electronic contracting.
6. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?	✓	The Digital Signature Law 2001, also known as Law 25.506, is in place. The Argentinean law gives the same legal effect to digital signatures as handwritten signatures, with some exceptions (e.g., where the signature is used for purposes other than those for which the digital certificate was issued or for a transaction whose value exceeds any limit stated in the certificate).
7. Are cloud service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	✓	Presidential decree 1279/97 recognizes that the constitutional protection of free speech also applies to Internet communications. Mandatory filtering and censorship is not in place in Argentina.
PROMOTING FREE TRADE (SCORE: 5.3/12.5 RANK: 19/24)		
1. Is a national strategy or platform in place to promote the development of cloud services and products?	✗	Although Argentina has some national strategies in place for ICT and communications (e.g., Argentina Connectada), these strategies do not promote cloud services.
2. Are there any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government?	✗	There are no specific policies or laws in Argentina regarding technology neutrality.
3. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that either mandate or give preference to the use of certain products, services, standards, or technologies?	✓	There are no mandatory product selection requirements or preferences in Argentina.
4. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws, procurement policies, or licensing rules that discriminate based on the nationality of the vendor, developer, or service provider?	📌	For public procurement at the central government level, preference is given to goods of domestic origin when, under identical or similar supply conditions, their price is equal to or below that of bids involving foreign goods. A 5% buffer is given to the prices offered by local companies — this rises to 7% when bids are made by small- and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) or exporters. Argentina is an observer, but not a full member, of the World Trade Organization (WTO) plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement.
5. Has the country signed and implemented international agreements that ensure the procurement of cloud services is free from discrimination?	✗	In 1997, Argentina was accepted as an observer (not a member) of the WTO plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement < www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/gproc_e/gp_gpa_e.htm >.

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6. Are services delivered by cloud providers free from tariffs and other trade barriers?	✘	<p>Since early 2014, Argentina has imposed a series of significant legal and tariff barriers on many e-commerce activities. These included prohibitions on the import of specific products (for example, smartphones), tax surcharges on most electronic goods of up to 40%, an annual cap on the amount consumers can purchase via online shopping from international sites, and a requirement for ordinary consumers to register with the government as “importers” if they make international purchases. These measures have acted as a serious barrier to cross-border e-commerce and have also resulted in a booming black market for imported goods and services.</p> <p>These measures are linked to broader economic and currency issues in Argentina and some of these policies have been modified, or announcements to modify them have been made. However, the effect on the ICT sector is still significant.</p>
7. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that impose data localization requirements?	✔	<p>There are currently no data localization policies or rules in place in Argentina that might affect cloud computing services. However, the Argentinian parliament is considering a draft bill on data sovereignty that would impose additional restrictions on the location of some government-related data sets. The bill was submitted to parliament on March 9, 2017. (This is a separate proposal to efforts to amend and update Argentina’s data protection law.)</p>
IT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT (SCORE: 10.8/25 RANK: 19/24)		
1. Is there a National Broadband Plan?	The 2010 Argentina Conectada plan promoted digital inclusion, but did not include specific national targets. No national broadband strategy is in place.	<p>Argentina launched its national broadband plan, Argentina Conectada, on October 18, 2010. The aim of Argentina Conectada was to promote digital inclusion and ensure that all Argentinians received access to high-speed Internet. However, as of June 2017, there is no national broadband strategy.</p> <p>In August 2016, ARSAT also became a partner in a project to deliver low-cost broadband to 1,200 localities across the country. The project is expected to cost ARS4.53 billion (about US\$ 310 million), of which ARS3.66 billion will be used to connect localities to the Federal Fibre-Optic Network (REFEFO), which is composed of a federal backbone network made up of 13 geographic regions, as well as provincial networks interconnected to the backbone. When complete, the network will span 58,000km and connect around 2,600 localities, accounting for 90% of the population <www.budde.com.au/Research/Argentina-Fixed-Broadband-Digital-Economy-and-Digital-Media-Statistics-and-Analyses>.</p>
2. Is the National Broadband Plan being effectively implemented?	📌	<p>Argentina is making slow progress on broadband connectivity. The latest data (2015) shows that fixed broadband has reached 59% of the population (growth of 5% since 2014) and that mobile broadband has reached 78%.</p>
3. Are there laws or policies that regulate “net neutrality”?	Extensive regulation	<p>Articles 56 and 57 of the Digital Argentina Law (Ley Argentina Digital, Law 27.078) 2014 guarantee a user’s right to “access, use, send receive or offer any content, application, service or protocol through the Internet” without any restrictions or discrimination <www.infoleg.gov.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/240000-244999/242859/norma.htm>.</p>
4. Base Indicators		
4.1. Population (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 4,700 million	42	<p>In 2015, the population of Argentina increased by 0.8%.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</p>
4.2. Urban Population (%) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 73%	92%	<p>In 2015, the urban population of Argentina increased by 0.2%.</p> <p>[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Urban Population (Jan. 2017) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS>]</p>
4.3. Number of Households (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 1,249 million	12	<p>In 2015, the number of households in Argentina increased by 0.8%.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</p>
4.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 471	16	<p>In 2015, the population density of Argentina increased by 1%.</p> <p>[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (Jan. 2017) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST>]</p>
4.5. Per Capita GDP (US\$ 2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: US\$ 22,649	\$13,432	<p>In 2015, the per capita GDP for Argentina increased by 2.4% to US\$ 13,432. This was below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 5.4%.</p> <p>This ranks Argentina 12th for value of per capita GDP and 3rd for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard.</p> <p>[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: GDP Per Capita, Current US\$ (Jan. 2017) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD> and GDP Growth, Annual % (Jan. 2017) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>]</p>

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<p>4.6. ICT Service Exports (billions of US\$) (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total for all countries in this scorecard: US\$ 978 billion 	\$6	<p>In 2015, the value of ICT service exports for Argentina increased by 6.5% to US\$ 6.28 billion. This was above the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 2%.</p> <p>This ranks Argentina 19th for value of ICT service exports and 3rd for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard.</p> <p>[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: ICT Service Exports US\$ (Jan. 2017) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.CCIS.CD>]</p>
<p>4.7. Personal Computers (% of households) (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average for all countries in this scorecard: 63% 	65%	<p>In 2015, 65.1% of households in Argentina had personal computers. This is an increase of 4.7% since 2014 and ranks Argentina 67th out of 236 countries surveyed. The growth from 2014 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 6.7%.</p> <p>This ranks Argentina 15th for the number of personal computers (as a % of households) and 7th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</p>
5. IT and Network Readiness Indicators		
<p>5.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2016)</p> <p>(score is out of 10 and covers 175 countries)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average for all countries in this scorecard: 6.58 	6.52	<p>Argentina's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2016 is 6.52 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 55th (out of 175 economies). The 2016 IDI for Argentina increased by 5%, and the IDI ranking improved by 1 place from a rank of 56th since 2015.</p> <p>This ranks Argentina 14th in the ITU ICT Development Index and 11th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/net4/ITU-D/idi/2016>]</p>
<p>5.2. World Economic Forum Networked Readiness Index (NRI) (2016)</p> <p>(score is out of 7 and covers 139 countries)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average for all countries in this scorecard: 4.77 	3.79	<p>Argentina has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 3.79 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 89th (out of 139 economies) and a rank of 19th (out of 20) in the High income: non-OECD grouping of economies. The 2016 NRI for Argentina increased by 2% and improved by 2 places from to a rank of 91st since 2015.</p> <p>This ranks Argentina 23rd in the ITU ICT Development Index and 1st for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard.</p> <p>[World Economic Forum, Global Information Technology Report (2016) <reports.weforum.org/global-information-technology-report-2016>]</p>
6. Internet Users and International Bandwidth		
<p>6.1. Internet Users (millions) (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total for all countries in this scorecard: 2,330 million 	29	<p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</p>
<p>6.2. Internet Users (% of population) (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average for all countries in this scorecard: 67% 	69%	<p>In 2015, 69% of the population in Argentina used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 65th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This is an increase of 7.3% since 2014 and is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 9.1%.</p> <p>This ranks Argentina 13th in the proportion of the population using the Internet and 8th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>6.3. International Internet Bandwidth (total gigabits per second (Gbps) per country) (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total for all countries in this scorecard: 117,736 Gbps 	1,350	<p>Argentina has increased its international Internet bandwidth by 4% since 2014 to 1,350 Gbps and is ranked 35 out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. The growth from 2014 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2009–2014 of 18.8%.</p> <p>This ranks Argentina 21st for total international Internet bandwidth and 18th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</p>

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6.4. International Internet Bandwidth (bits per second (bps) per Internet user) (2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average for all countries in this scorecard: 97,747 bps 	46,145	<p>The international Internet bandwidth (per Internet user) of Argentina has decreased by -4% since 2014. The growth from 2014 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 8%.</p> <p>This ranks Argentina 16th for international Internet bandwidth per user and 21st for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</p>
7. Fixed Broadband		
7.1. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total for all countries in this scorecard: 697 million 	7	<p>Argentina has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 5% since 2014 to 6.86 million, and is ranked 20th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. The growth from 2014 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 11.2%.</p> <p>This ranks Argentina 18th for the number of fixed broadband subscriptions and 7th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</p>
7.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (% of households) (2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average for all countries in this scorecard: 63% 	59%	<p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</p> <p>Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries.</p>
7.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (% of population) (2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average for all countries in this scorecard: 21% 	16%	<p>Argentina has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 4.4% since 2014, which is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 10.3%. This ranks Argentina 79th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU.</p> <p>This ranks Argentina 15th for the number of fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) and 7th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</p>
7.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (% of Internet users) (2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average for all countries in this scorecard: 29% 	23%	<p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</p>
7.5. Average Broadband Data Connection Speed (total megabits per second (Mbps) per country) (Q1 2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average for all countries in this scorecard: 12 Mbps Average peak for all countries in this scorecard: 70 Mbps 	6	<p>In Argentina the Q1 2017 average broadband data connection speed was 6.27 Mbps and is ranked 105th out of 239 countries measured by Akamai.</p> <p>This ranks Argentina 24th for average broadband data connection speed in this scorecard.</p> <p>Additional connection metrics for Q1 2017 in Argentina include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average peak broadband connection speed: 40.28 Mbps (ranked 119th globally and 23rd in this scorecard) Above 4 Mbps: 60% (ranked 112th globally and 22nd in this scorecard) Above 10 Mbps: 16% (ranked 96th globally and 23rd in this scorecard) Above 15 Mbps: 5% (ranked 98th globally and 22nd in this scorecard) Above 25 Mbps: 1% (ranked 108th globally and 22nd in this scorecard) <p>[Akamai, The State of the Internet (1st Quarter, 2017) <www.akamai.com/us/en/about/our-thinking/state-of-the-internet-report/>]</p>
8. Fiber-to-the-home/building (FttX)		
8.1. Fiber-to-the-home/building (FttX) Internet Subscriptions (millions) (2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total for all countries in this scorecard: 258 million 	0.1	<p>Argentina has decreased the number of FttX subscribers by 6% since 2014 to 0.115 million, and is ranked 53rd out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU.</p> <p>This ranks Argentina 21st for the number of FttX subscriptions and 20th for growth (from 2014) for this indicator in this scorecard.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</p>

# ARGENTINA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
8.2. Proportion of Fiber-to-the-home/building (FttX) Internet Subscriptions (% of households) (2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average for all countries in this scorecard: 18% 	1.0%	<p>Argentina has decreased the proportion of FttX subscribers to households by 6% (since 2014) to 1%.</p> <p>This ranks Argentina 20th for the proportion of FttX subscriptions to households and 20th for growth (from 2014) for this indicator in this scorecard.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</p> <p>Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries.</p>
8.3. Proportion of Fiber-to-the-home/building (FttX) Internet Subscriptions (% of fixed broadband subscriptions) (2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average for all countries in this scorecard: 23% 	1.7%	<p>Argentina has decreased the proportion of FttX subscribers to fixed broadband subscribers by 6% (since 2014) to 1.68%.</p> <p>This ranks Argentina 19th for the proportion of FttX subscriptions to fixed broadband subscriptions and 20th for growth (from 2014) for this indicator in this scorecard.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</p>
9. Mobile Broadband		
9.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (millions) (2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total for all countries in this scorecard: 4,823 million 	62	<p>In 2015, Argentina increased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by 1% since 2014, which is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 1.6%. Argentina is ranked 23rd out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. The number of subscriptions account for 147% of the population.</p> <p>This ranks Argentina 17th for the number of mobile cellular subscriptions and 20th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</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>
9.2. Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total for all countries in this scorecard: 2,506 million 	33	<p>In 2015, Argentina has increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions by 47%, which is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 74.9%. Argentina is ranked 23rd out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU.</p> <p>This ranks Argentina 19th for the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions and 4th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</p>
9.3. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (% of population) (2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average for all countries in this scorecard: 77% 	78%	<p>Argentina has increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 46% since 2014, which is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 73.4%. Argentina is ranked 36th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU.</p> <p>This ranks Argentina 12th for the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) and 4th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</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>
9.4. Average Mobile Data Connection Speed (total megabits per second (Mbps) per country) (Q1 2017) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average for all countries in this scorecard: 11 Mbps 	5	<p>In Argentina the Q1 2017 average mobile data connection speed was 5.1 Mbps and is ranked 62nd out of 70 countries measured by Akamai.</p> <p>This ranks Argentina 22nd for average mobile data connection speed in this scorecard.</p> <p>[Akamai, The State of the Internet (1st Quarter, 2017) <www.akamai.com/us/en/about/our-thinking/state-of-the-internet-report/>]</p>