

COUNTRY: ITALY

SCORE: 79.02 | RANK: 9/24

Italy's data protection laws are comprehensive but include certain registration requirements that are onerous and appear unnecessary, as well as some limitations to data flows like other European Union countries.

Italy provides adequate intellectual property protection for cloud computing services, including appropriate "safe harbor" protection from liability for third-party infringement.

Italy has strong cybercrime laws and a comprehensive cybersecurity strategy in place, which works in conjunction with the Italian Digital Agenda — a government-led initiative to invest in digital development.

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

Italy's overall ranking fell slightly — to ninth from eighth in the 2016 report. This was the result of better performance by other countries, particularly in IT Readiness and Broadband Deployment, as well as the rebalancing of the Scorecard methodology.

# ITALY	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
DATA PRIVACY (SCORE: 10.3/12.5 RANK: 5/24)		
1. Is a data protection law or regulation in place?	✓	Legislative Decree of June 30, 2003 No. 196 (Data Protection Code) regulates the collection and use of personal data in Italy. Italy, like other EU member countries, is updating its laws to reflect the provisions of the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which comes into force in 2018. The 2018 edition of the Scorecard will report on the new laws in detail.
2. What is the scope and coverage of the data protection law or regulation?	Comprehensive	The legislation is comprehensive and covers all sectors.
3. Is a data protection authority in place?	✓	The Italian Data Protection Authority (Garante per la protezione dei dati personali), commonly known as the Garante <www.garanteprivacy.it> is the national regulator.
4. What is the nature of the data protection authority?	Collegial body	The Italian Data Protection Authority (Garante) <www.garanteprivacy.it> is a collegiate body comprising four members who are elected by Parliament for a seven-year term.
5. Is the data protection authority enforcing the data protection law or regulation in an effective and transparent manner?	✓	The regulator is considered to be very active, relying on a mix of complaints, investigations and on-site audits. A wide range of both civil and criminal sanctions are available. In March 2017 the Data Protection Authority (the Garante) issued Europe's largest fine for a breach of privacy. Five companies were required to pay more than €11 million for the unauthorized disclosure of personal data as part of a broader police investigation into a money laundering scam.
6. Is the data protection law or regulation compatible with globally recognized frameworks that facilitate international data transfers?	EU framework	The Data Protection Code 2003 implemented the EU Data Protection Directive in full.
7. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	ⓘ	Electronic notification to the Italian Data Protection Authority (Garante) <www.garanteprivacy.it> by a data controller is required for the transfer of certain broad categories of data, including health data, creditworthiness, location data, genetic information, market research data, and most types of customer profiling.

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8. Are there cross-border data transfer requirements in place?	Detailed requirements	Transfers to non-European Union countries must be to either one of the exempted countries listed by the Italian Data Protection Authority (Garante < www.garanteprivacy.it >, or else must satisfy the requirements of Section 43 of Legislative Decree no. 196 of June 30, 2003 (Data Protection Code). Italian law follows the usual European practice of allowing all cross-border data transfers within the EU and to countries deemed to have adequate protection by the EU, and then restricting other transfers to certain specific exceptions. As of May 2017, the exceptions include transfers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States made by companies participating in the EU-US Privacy Shield <www.privacyshield.gov>; • Any country based on contractual provisions, e.g., by standard contractual clauses (Model Clauses), approved by the European Commission, or internal rules (Binding Corporate Rules) applicable to data exporters and data importers.
9. Are cross-border data transfers free from arbitrary, unjustifiable, or disproportionate restrictions, such as national or sector-specific data or server localization requirements?	📌	Both the exempted countries and the additional requirements are in line with existing EU legislation. There are no additional registration requirements for offshore transfers or other significant barriers to cross-border data transfers. There are no general data localization requirements in Italian data protection law.
10. Is there a personal data breach notification law or regulation?	📌	Italy has limited data breach notification requirements. These exist as guidelines released by the Italian Data Protection Authority (Garante) < www.garanteprivacy.it > under the powers granted to them by Legislative Decree no. 196 of June 30, 2003 (Italian Data Protection Code). Additional data breach notification requirements are in place for electronic health records and biometric data.
11. Are personal data breach notification requirements transparent, risk-based, and not overly prescriptive?	📌	The guidelines, in compliance with EC Regulation No. 611/2013, require 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. Note that both the law and subsequent notification requirements are limited to breaches that occur in the context of providing electronic communication services.
12. Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy?	✅	Private actions are available under the Constitution (Articles 2, 14, and 15 all provide limited privacy rights) and under the Data Protection Code.
SECURITY (SCORE: 9.8/12.5 RANK: 7/24)		
1. Is there a national cybersecurity strategy in place?	✅	The Italian Cyber Strategy is composed of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Strategic Framework for Cyberspace Security; and • The National Plan for Cyberspace Protection and ICT Security. < www.sicurezza nazionale.gov.it/sisr.nsf/english/italian-national-cyber-strategy.html >
2. Is the national cybersecurity strategy current, comprehensive, and inclusive?	✅	The framework and plan were finalized in 2013 and adopted by prime ministerial decree in January 2014. Together they comprise a comprehensive strategy that provides an assessment of Italy's cybersecurity capacity and outlines the roles and responsibilities of relevant ministries and agencies. They work in conjunction with the Italian Digital Agenda < agenda-digitale.it >, a government-led initiative to invest in digital development.
3. Are there laws or appropriate guidance containing general security requirements for cloud service providers?	✅	Annex B of Legislative Decree no. 196 of June 30, 2003 (Italian 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.
4. Are laws or guidance on security requirements transparent, risk-based, and not overly prescriptive?	📌	The measures in the Italian Data Protection Code are quite specific, including requirements for user authentication and firewalls. There may be a danger that the requirements are too prescriptive and fail to keep up to date with international best practice.
5. Are there laws or appropriate guidance containing specific security audit requirements for cloud service providers that take account of international practice?	📌	The Italian 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.
6. Are international security standards, certification, and testing recognized as meeting local requirements?	✅	In 2009 Italy was accepted as 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.

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CYBERCRIME (SCORE: 12/12.5 RANK: 1/24)		
1. Are cybercrime laws or regulations in place?	✓	The Italian Criminal Code includes comprehensive cybercrime provisions.
2. Are cybercrime laws or regulations consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime?	✓	Italy ratified the Council of Europe 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. 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?	✓	Access to encrypted data may be available in limited circumstances and subject to a judicial warrant. As of June 2017, there are no detailed requirements or proposals in Italy that would mandate specific security technology or backdoor access to existing technology. However, Italy is one of a number of European countries who have asked for the European Commission to consider a Europe-wide policy on backdoor access to encrypted data.
4. Are arrangements in place for the cross-border exchange of data for law enforcement purposes that are transparent and fair?	✓	Italy is party to numerous Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) and other international agreements for sharing data for law enforcement cooperation, both directly and via European wide agreements. These agreements are up to date and follow international best practice.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (SCORE: 11/12.5 RANK: 3/24)		
1. Are copyright laws or regulations in place that are consistent with international standards to protect cloud service providers?	✓	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 and amendments. The law follows international standards. Copyright "safe harbor" protection for intermediaries such as cloud service providers is provided in European Union member countries by Article 14 of the E-commerce Directive. According to this article, an Internet intermediary cannot be held liable unless actual knowledge of infringement or awareness of facts or circumstances from which infringement is apparent exists. However, there are proposals in Europe to weaken these protections; see the Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on copyright in the Digital Single Market — COM (2016) 593 at <ec.europa.eu/newsroom/dae/document.cfm?doc_id=17200>.
2. Are copyright laws or regulations effectively enforced and implemented?	✓	Italy has an effective regime in place for copyright enforcement. An effective intellectual property "safe harbor" has been implemented for cloud service providers.
3. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of trade secrets?	ⓘ	There is no specific trade secrets legislation in Italy. Some limited trade secret protections can be found in Articles 98 and 99 of the Italian Industrial Property Code and in the unfair competition rules of the Italian Civil Code. These laws do not include a specific definition of trade secrets. Trade Secrets law in Europe is influenced by the EU Trade Secrets Directive, which was adopted on May 26, 2016 by the European Commission and must be implemented by all Member States by the end of 2018 <ec.europa.eu/growth/industry/intellectual-property/trade-secrets_en>.
4. Is the law or regulation on trade secrets effectively enforced?	ⓘ	All remedies available in the IP Code against infringement of IP rights, including preliminary remedies and temporary restraining orders, are available in relation to violation of trade secrets. However, there have been very few enforcement actions in Italy. It is expected that enforcement of trade secrets will improve significantly once Italy implements the Trade Secrets Directive, due to be implemented by the end of 2018.
5. Is there clear legal protection against the circumvention of Technological Protection Measures?	✓	Italian law no. 633/1941 as modified by the legislative decree no. 68/2003 contains comprehensive provisions prohibiting the development and distribution of circumvention devices.
6. Are laws or regulations on the circumvention of Technological Protection Measures effectively enforced?	✓	Italy has a history of strong enforcement against circumvention devices, including the major 2015 case won by Nintendo against the producer of a circumvention device (Nintendo v. PC Box). Although that specific case took more than seven years to complete, including a referral to the European Court of Justice, it has helped to confirm the validity of using technological protection measures in Europe, and paved the way for effective enforcement in Italy.
7. Are there clear legal protections in place for software-implemented inventions?	✓	Article 12 of the Italian patent law (the Code of Industrial Property, amended numerous times) states that computer programs are not patentable as such. However, interventions that combine software with an additional technical element or effect may be patentable.

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8. Are laws or regulations on the protection of software-implemented inventions effectively implemented?	✓	The Italian Patent and Trademark Office <www.uibm.gov.it> issues regular guidance and advice on the patentability of computer implemented inventions.
STANDARDS AND INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION (SCORE: 11.5/12.5 RANK: 8/24)		
1. 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 <www.uni.com> and the national standards body for Italy.
2. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?	✓	Italy gives priority to EU standards and international standards in most sectors. International standards are favored in the ICT sector.
3. Does the government participate in international standards setting process?	✓	Italy (through the Italian Organization for Standardization (UNI) <www.uni.com>) is an active participant in international standards development processes and is a participant in the top-level ICT standards committee (JTC-1) <www.iso.org/iso/iec-jtc-1.html>.
4. Are e-commerce laws or regulations in place?	✓	The Italian Legislative Decree No. 70 of April 9, 2003, on Electronic Commerce is the main source of e-commerce law.
5. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws or regulations 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.
6. 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.
7. Are cloud 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 websites once they are notified by the National Center against Child Pornography (which maintains 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. Many organizations operating in Italy also comply with the European Commission Code of Conduct on Countering Illegal Hate Speech Online, 2016. This Code requires the rapid removal of extremist content from online platforms <ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/files/hate_speech_code_of_conduct_en.pdf>.
PROMOTING FREE TRADE (SCORE: 9.5/12.5 RANK: 6/24)		
1. Is a national strategy or platform in place to promote the development of cloud services and products?	ⓘ	Italy has a regional approach to the promotion of cloud computing. Their programs, led by the Agency for a Digital Italy <www.agid.gov.it>, focus primarily on the promotion of European cloud services, rather than national services. Italy is a major contributor to and supporter of the various European cloud initiatives.
2. Are there 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.
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 requirements at the national level in Italy, although a strong preference for open source software exists in national policy and legislation. Article 68 of the Digital Administration Code (Legislative decree no. 82/2005) requires agencies to conduct a "software comparative assessment" that must give a preference to open source software.
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?	✓	There is no discrimination based on vendor nationality in the relevant procurement rules in Italy.
5. Has the country signed and implemented international agreements that ensure the procurement of cloud services is free from discrimination?	ⓘ	Italy is a full member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement <www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/gproc_e/gp_gpa_e.htm>.
6. Are services delivered by cloud providers free from tariffs and other trade barriers?	✓	There are no specific tariffs or other barriers in Italy that would have an effect on cloud services or products.
7. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that impose data localization requirements?	✓	There are no data localization requirements in Italy that have an effect on cloud services and products.

# ITALY	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
IT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT (SCORE: 15/25 RANK: 12/24)		
1. Is there a National Broadband Plan?	<p>By 2020:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85% of the population to have speeds of 100 Mbps • 100% of the population to have speeds of 30 Mbps 	<p>The Italian government approved the Italian Strategy for Ultra-Broadband Networks (Strategia Nazionale per la Banda Ultra-Larga (SNBUL)) in March 2015 <www.agid.gov.it/agenda-digitale>. This strategy aims to achieve the objects of the European Commission’s Digital Agenda for Europe by deploying services with speeds of 100 Mbps to densely populated areas (approximately 50% of the population) and services with speeds of 30 Mbps to other areas by 2020.</p> <p>The strategy establishes that the state will fully finance the new infrastructure, which will remain in public ownership, and a concessionaire will be selected to operate the network. Although the strategy is technology-neutral, it requires that the technologies used must take into account the strategy’s objectives. The strategy includes an implementation process that involves the identification of clusters of markets with differing levels of likely private investment and the provision of four different intervention models in order to achieve the strategies objectives. The different models each have a different level of public and private involvement.</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 European Union-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. In September 2016, the European Commission adopted a strategy on Connectivity for a European Gigabit Society <ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/connectivity-european-gigabit-society> that proposes by 2025 100% of EU households have 100 Mbps speeds and by 2025 gigabit connectivity for schools, transport hubs, providers of public services, and digitally intensive enterprises.</p>
2. Is the National Broadband Plan being effectively implemented?	✓	<p>In June 2016 the Italian broadband plan received European Commission approval <europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2363_en.htm>, stating:</p> <p>“The European Commission has found Italy’s high-speed broadband plan, with a budget of about €4 billion, to be in line with EU state aid rules. The scheme will bring fast Internet access to areas where it is currently not available, without unduly distorting competition.”</p> <p>The European Commission found that Italy’s high-speed broadband plan will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spend public money on underserved areas without crowding out private investment; • Encourage the use of existing infrastructure; • Foster competition among operators and at retail level; and • Grant state aid by way of open tenders in line with EU and Italian public procurement rules and in compliance with the principle of technological neutrality. <p>Additional information about the national broadband strategies and progress is available for each EU member country at the European Commission Digital Single Market portal <ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/country-information-italy>.</p>
3. Are there laws or policies that regulate “net neutrality”?	Extensive regulation	<p>Italy is subject to wider European Union legislation on net neutrality. Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 of the European Parliament and of the Council was adopted in 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.” The law is complemented by implementation guidelines for Net Neutrality issued by the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) <berec.europa.eu>.</p> <p>Within Italy, the Declaration of Internet Rights <www.camera.it/application/xmanager/projects/leg17/commissione_internet/testo_definitivo_inglese.pdf> was introduced in Italy in July 2015. Article 4 of the declaration prohibits different services levels for data transmission based on the nature of data transmitted.</p> <p>Specifically, the article grants Internet users the right that data received over the Internet “be not subject to discriminations, restrictions, or interference” based upon not only the type or content of the data, but also on the sender, recipient, devices or applications used, or any “legitimate choices of individuals.” Paragraph 2 of the article states that net neutrality is a “necessary condition for the effectiveness of the fundamental rights of the person.”</p>

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4. Base Indicators		
4.1. Population (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 4,700 million	61	In 2015, the population of Italy increased by 0.1%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) < www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx >]
4.2. Urban Population (%) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 73%	69%	In 2015, the urban population of Italy increased by 0.2%. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Urban Population (Jan. 2017) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS >]
4.3. Number of Households (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 1,249 million	24	In 2015, the number of households in Italy increased by 0.1%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) < www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx >]
4.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 471	207	In 2015, the population density of Italy remained stable. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (Jan. 2017) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST >]
4.5. Per Capita GDP (US\$ 2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: US\$ 22,649	\$29,958	In 2015, the per capita GDP for Italy increased by 0.7% to US\$ 29,958. This was above the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of -3.5%. This ranks Italy 9th for value of per capita GDP and 21st for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [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 >]
4.6. ICT Service Exports (billions of US\$) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: US\$ 978 billion	\$30	In 2015, the value of ICT service exports for Italy decreased by 17.2% to US\$ 30.06 billion. This was below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of -0.6%. This ranks Italy 11th for value of ICT service exports and 21st for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: ICT Service Exports US\$ (Jan. 2017) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.CCIS.CD >]
4.7. Personal Computers (% of households) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 63%	73%	In 2015, 72.5% of households in Italy had personal computers. This is an increase of 1% since 2014 and ranks Italy 48th out of 236 countries surveyed. The growth from 2014 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010 to 2015 of 2.3%. This ranks Italy 12th for the number of personal computers (as a % of households) and 13th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) < www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx >]
5. IT and Network Readiness Indicators		
5.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2016) (score is out of 10 and covers 175 countries) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 6.58	7.11	Italy's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2016 is 7.11 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 37th (out of 175 economies). The 2016 IDI for Italy increased by 3.2%, and the IDI ranking declined by 1 from a rank of 36th since 2015. This ranks Italy 11th in the ITU ICT Development Index and 14th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (Dec. 2016) < www.itu.int/net4/ITU-D/idi/2016 >]
5.2. World Economic Forum Networked Readiness Index (NRI) (2016) (score is out of 7 and covers 139 countries) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 4.77	4.43	Italy has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 4.43 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 45th (out of 139 economies) and a rank of 29th (out of 32) in the High income: OECD grouping of economies. The 2016 NRI for Italy increased by 2.4% and improved by 10 places from a rank of 55th since 2015. This ranks Italy 14th in the ITU ICT Development Index and 10th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [World Economic Forum, Global Information Technology Report (2016) < reports.weforum.org/global-information-technology-report-2016 >]
6. Internet Users and International Bandwidth		
6.1. Internet Users (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 2,330 million	40	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) < www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx >]

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<p>6.2. Internet Users (% of population) (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average for all countries in this scorecard: 67% 	66%	<p>In 2015, 66% of the population in Italy used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 73rd out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This is an increase of 5.8% since 2014 and is above the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 4.1%.</p> <p>This ranks Italy 15th in the proportion of the population using the Internet and 13th 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 	3,100	<p>Italy has increased its international Internet bandwidth by 7% since 2014 to 3,100 Gbps and is ranked 16 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 9.2%.</p> <p>This ranks Italy 12th for total international Internet bandwidth and 24th 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>6.4. International Internet Bandwidth (bits per second (bps) per Internet user) (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average for all countries in this scorecard: 97,747 bps 	77,322	<p>The international Internet bandwidth (per Internet user) of Italy has increased by 1% since 2014. The growth from 2014 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 4.7%.</p> <p>This ranks Italy 11th for international Internet bandwidth per user and 22nd 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		
<p>7.1. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total for all countries in this scorecard: 697 million 	15	<p>Italy has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 4% since 2014 to 14.9 million, and is ranked 11th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. The growth from 2014 is above the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 2.6%.</p> <p>This ranks Italy 11th for the number of fixed broadband subscriptions and 23rd 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>7.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (% of households) (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average for all countries in this scorecard: 63% 	63%	<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>

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<p>7.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (% of population) (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 21% 	24%	<p>Italy has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 3.5% since 2014, which is above the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 2.4%. This ranks Italy 52nd out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU.</p> <p>This ranks Italy 11th for the number of fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) and 23rd 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>The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) figures below present a breakdown of the type of fixed broadband connections in Italy as of June 2016.</p> <p>In the OECD, Italy was ranked 30th (out of 35) for fixed broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (Feb. 2017) <www.oecd.org/sti/broadband>]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSL: 20.7% • Cable: 0.0% • Fiber/LAN: 0.7% • Satellite: 0.0% • Fixed wireless: 1.3% • Other: 2.5% <p>Total: 25.2% (15.3 million subscriptions), which is below the OECD average total for June 2016 of 29.8%.</p> <p>This reflects a slight increase in fixed wireless and a consequential decrease in DSL subscriptions.</p> <p>The fixed broadband growth for the June 2015–2016 period was 2.67% (ranked 24 out of 35 for growth), below the OECD average growth of 3.42%.</p> <p>In Italy, fiber makes up 2.7% of fixed broadband subscriptions (ranked 29 out of 35), well below the OECD average of 20.1%. The growth in fiber subscriptions for the June 2015–2016 period was 16.94% (ranking Italy 20 out of 35 for growth) and above the OECD average of 15.94%.</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>
<p>7.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (% of Internet users) (2015)</p> <p>Average for all countries in this scorecard: 29%</p>	37%	<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>7.5. Average Broadband Data Connection Speed (total megabits per second (Mbps) per country) (Q1 2017)</p> <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 	9	<p>In Italy the Q1 2017 average broadband data connection speed was 9.21 Mbps and is ranked 71st out of 239 countries measured by Akamai.</p> <p>This ranks Italy 15th for average broadband data connection speed in this scorecard.</p> <p>Additional connection metrics for Q1 2017 in Italy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average peak broadband connection speed: 51.02 Mbps (ranked 83rd globally and 16th in this scorecard) • Above 4 Mbps: 79% (ranked 77th globally and 15th in this scorecard) • Above 10 Mbps: 26% (ranked 73rd globally and 16th in this scorecard) • Above 15 Mbps: 12% (ranked 71st globally and 15th in this scorecard) • Above 25 Mbps: 4% (ranked 64th globally and 14th 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>

# ITALY	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
7.8. 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 	0.4	Italy has decreased the number of FttX subscribers by 33% since 2014 to 0.377 million, and is ranked 37th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This ranks Italy 19th for the number of FttX subscriptions and 21st for growth (from 2014) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) < www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx >]
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% 	1.6%	Italy has decreased the proportion of FttX subscribers to households by 33% (since 2014) to 1.6%. This ranks Italy 18th for the proportion of FttX subscriptions to households and 21st for growth (from 2014) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) < www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx >] Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries.
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% 	2.5%	Italy has decreased the proportion of FttX subscribers to fixed broadband subscribers by 33% (since 2014) to 2.53%. This ranks Italy 18th for the proportion of FttX subscriptions to fixed broadband subscriptions and 21st for growth (from 2014) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) < www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx >]
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 	87	In 2015, Italy decreased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by -7.8% since 2014, which is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of -1.5%. Italy is ranked 18th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. The number of subscriptions account for 142% of the population. This ranks Italy 13th for the number of mobile cellular subscriptions and 24th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) < www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx >] 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.).
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 	50	In 2015 Italy had increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions by 17%, which is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 17%. Italy is ranked 13th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This ranks Italy 13th for the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions and 15th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) < www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx >]

# ITALY	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
<p>9.3. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (% of population) (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average for all countries in this scorecard: 77% 	82%	<p>Italy has increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 16% since 2014, which is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 16.8%. Italy is ranked 32nd out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU.</p> <p>This ranks Italy 11th for the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) and 14th 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> <p>The OECD figures below present a breakdown of the type of mobile broadband connections in Italy as of June 2016.</p> <p>In the OECD, Italy was ranked 16th (out of 35) for mobile wireless broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (Feb. 2017) <www.oecd.org/sti/broadband/>]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard mobile broadband subscriptions: 72.9% Dedicated mobile data subscriptions: 12.4% <p>Total: 85.4% (51.8 million subscriptions and accounting for 4.27% of all OECD subscriptions of 1.21 billion), which is below the OECD average total for June 2016 of 95.1%.</p> <p>Mobile broadband growth in Italy for the June 2015–2016 period was 10.94% (ranked 16 out of 35 for growth), just above the OECD average growth of 10.7%.</p> <p>Note: From July 2015 OECD adjusted its definitions of fixed and mobile broadband by transferring the categories Satellite and Fixed Wireless from Mobile to Fixed Broadband.</p> <p>Note: The OECD wireless broadband figure includes both data and voice subscriptions (referred to as Standard Mobile Broadband) and data-only subscriptions (referred to as Dedicated Mobile Data).</p> <p>Note: The OECD figures include mobile data subscriptions, which are not as consistently reported in the ITU indicators.</p>
<p>9.4. Average Mobile Data Connection Speed (total megabits per second (Mbps) per country) (Q1 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average for all countries in this scorecard: 11 Mbps 	12	<p>In Italy the Q1 2017 average mobile data connection speed was 12.4 Mbps and is ranked 24th out of 70 countries measured by Akamai.</p> <p>This ranks Italy 8th 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>