

# COUNTRY: CANADA

**SCORE: 80.91 | RANK: 4/24**

Canada is one of the big improvers in the 2015 rankings, moving up from 9th position in 2013 to 4th position this year.

This jump in the rankings was based on significant improvements in privacy law, cybercrime law and intellectual property protection, plus reasonable gains in information technology (IT) infrastructure.

Between 2013 and 2016, Canada strengthened its privacy legislation and introduced a national data breach notification requirement. In 2015, Canada also ratified the Council of Europe Cybercrime Convention and implemented world-class cybercrime legislation.

Canada finally ratified the WIPO Copyright Treaty in 2014, sealing a recent period of improved copyright regulation and enforcement.

Finally, in 2014, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) revised its target for broadband Internet access services across Canada. As a result of the Canadian government's Digital Canada 150 program, the CRTC expects all Canadians to have access to broadband speeds of at least 5 megabits per second (Mbps) for downloads and 1 Mbps for uploads by 2017.

Q CANADA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
<b>DATA PRIVACY (SCORE: 9.7/10   RANK: 1/24)</b>		
1. Are there laws or regulations governing the collection, use, or other processing of personal information?	✓	Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA) 2000. The Digital Privacy Act 2015, passed in July 2015, updated and strengthened PIPEDA.
2. What is the scope and coverage of privacy law?	Comprehensive	Canada has national data protection legislation covering both the public and private sectors. Provincial legislation is also in place in some jurisdictions.
3. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the EU Data Protection Directive?	✓	Canadian privacy legislation has been formally assessed as "adequate" by the European Union, meaning that personal information can be transferred from EU members to Canada without further measures to ensure the data is protected (e.g., contractual arrangements). Canadian privacy law closely mirrors the EU Data Protection Directive.
4. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the APEC Privacy Framework?	✓	Canada is a member of APEC, and its legislation is compatible with the APEC privacy principles. Canada is an active participant in several APEC privacy initiatives and the Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada (OPCC) < <a href="http://www.priv.gc.ca">www.priv.gc.ca</a> > is a member of the APEC Cross-border Privacy Enforcement Arrangement (CPEA). < <a href="http://www.apec.org/Groups/Committee-on-Trade-and-Investment/Electronic-Commerce-Steering-Group/Cross-border-Privacy-Enforcement-Arrangement.aspx">www.apec.org/Groups/Committee-on-Trade-and-Investment/Electronic-Commerce-Steering-Group/Cross-border-Privacy-Enforcement-Arrangement.aspx</a> >
5. Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy?	Available	The privacy legislation in Canada is principally based on complaints to the privacy commissioner, which usually will be settled through a dispute resolution process. However, individuals have a right to pursue matters to the federal court, which can make a range of orders including compensation (under Section 11, PIPEDA).
6. Is there an effective agency (or regulator) tasked with the enforcement of privacy laws?	National regulator	The Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada (OPCC) < <a href="http://www.priv.gc.ca">www.priv.gc.ca</a> > acts as the national regulator. Several other privacy regulators have been established at the provincial level.
7. What is the nature of the privacy regulator?	Sole commissioner	The Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada (OPCC) < <a href="http://www.priv.gc.ca">www.priv.gc.ca</a> > is an independent regulatory office built around a single commissioner.
8. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	✓	There are no registration requirements under Canadian privacy legislation.

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9. Are cross-border transfers free from registration requirements?	✓	Canadian businesses do not need to register their cross-border transfers. However, there are specific rules, in the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA) 2000 applying to the cross-border transfer of data. These rules require businesses to ensure that data will be subject to “comparable” protection in the target country. The commissioner has published Guidelines for Processing Personal Data Across Borders (January 2009) < <a href="http://www.priv.gc.ca/information/guide/2009/gl_dab_090127_e.cfm">www.priv.gc.ca/information/guide/2009/gl_dab_090127_e.cfm</a> > to help businesses meet these obligations.
10. Is there a breach notification law?	✓	<p>Canada’s Digital Privacy Act 2015 introduced a breach notification requirement with an amendment to the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA) 2000.</p> <p>The requirement applies in any circumstance where a data security breach has created a risk of “significant harm” to an individual. Both the individual in question and the privacy commissioner of Canada &lt;<a href="http://www.priv.gc.ca">www.priv.gc.ca</a>&gt; must be notified by the organization. This notification must occur as soon as feasible and the privacy commissioner has the power to fine organization for failing to comply.</p> <p>The law also requires organizations to maintain a record of all data security breaches that involve personal information. This record can be accessed by the privacy commissioner at any time upon request.</p> <p>Canada’s national breach notification requirement is substantially similar to the provincial breach notification requirement that has existed in Alberta since 2009.</p>
<b>SECURITY (SCORE: 6.8/10   RANK: 6/24)</b>		
1. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?	✓	The Canadian Uniform Electronic Commerce Act (UECA) 1999, adopting the principles of the UN Model Law on E-Commerce, implements electronic signature provisions across all provinces and territories of Canada and the federal government. The use of electronic signatures is defined and permitted in Canada’s primary privacy law, the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA) 2000. The Secure Electronic Signature Regulations 2005 establish additional rules for digital signatures.
2. Are ISPs and content service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	✓	Internet content is not censored in Canada, although some specific local laws may apply to online content (e.g., race hate sites). A voluntary filtering service is available from most Internet service providers (ISPs) to filter out a small list of child pornography sites only.
3. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing general security requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	None	Canada has not yet issued any formal guidelines, standards, or regulations regarding cloud computing security. However, there are certain data security practices outlined in the PIPEDA that may apply to cloud computing, and Canadian organizations may be influenced by relevant standards being developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in the United States.
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>Government agencies in Canada are covered by a range of laws, policies, standards and guidelines relating to information security. These are set out at &lt;<a href="http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/sim-gsi/pc-cd/documents/dev-ela-eng.asp">www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/sim-gsi/pc-cd/documents/dev-ela-eng.asp</a>&gt;. However, they do not yet include specific guidance or rules on audits for cloud computing or digital data hosting.</p> <p>The Policy on Government Security allows the secretary of the Treasury Board to order a security audit in limited circumstances, and requires agencies to develop internal audit plans. &lt;<a href="http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/pol/doc-eng.aspx?id=16578&amp;section=text">www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/pol/doc-eng.aspx?id=16578&amp;section=text</a>&gt;</p> <p>The private sector is subject to limited security requirements in relevant privacy legislation. However, these security requirements are very generic, and there are no customized audit rules for cloud computing.</p>
5. Are there security laws and regulations requiring specific certifications for technology products?	Comprehensive requirements (including Common Criteria)	Canada is a Certificate Authorizing Member of the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement (CCRA) < <a href="http://www.commoncriteriaportal.org">www.commoncriteriaportal.org</a> > and it is typical, although not always mandatory, for government procurement requirements to include certification against the Common Criteria.
<b>CYBERCRIME (SCORE: 7.4/10   RANK: 16/24)</b>		
1. Are cybercrime laws in place?	⦿	Canada has comprehensive computer crime laws that will apply to most cybercrimes. However, there are well-recognized limitations in Canada’s laws relating to a lack of online investigation and enforcement tools.
2. Are cybercrime laws consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime?	✓	Canada signed the Cybercrime Convention in 2001 and ratified the Convention in 2015.

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3. What access do law enforcement authorities have to encrypted data held or transmitted by data hosting providers, carriers or other service providers?	Access with a warrant	Law enforcement agencies can seek a warrant to access encrypted data in Canada. The exact circumstances in which such a warrant will be granted remain unclear, and requests are understood to be rare. A law (Bill C-55) that ensures the legality of a police officer to intercept private communication under certain limited circumstances was passed in February 2013, however a bill that sought to address broader limitations on enforcement tools failed to pass Parliament and was withdrawn in 2013.
4. How does the law deal with extraterritorial offenses?	Limited coverage	Canada's computer crime provisions are contained in the criminal code. Section 477.1 E of the code sets out the jurisdiction of the courts. There are very limited circumstances where the code could be enforced against a person outside Canada; generally the person would have to be a Canadian citizen. Some more-specific crimes against the national interest have a broader extraterritorial application. An attempt to amend Canada's cybercrime investigation and enforcement powers in order to ratify the Convention on Cybercrime (historical Bill C-30) failed to pass Parliament and has been withdrawn.
<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (SCORE: 16.2/20   RANK: 12/24)</b>		
1. Is the country a member of the TRIPS Agreement?	✓	Canada became a member of the TRIPS Agreement in 1995.
2. Have IP laws been enacted to implement TRIPS?	✓	Canada had implemented the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement in local laws by 1996.
3. Is the country party to the WIPO Copyright Treaty?	✓	Canada signed the WIPO Copyright Treaty in 1997. Canada ratified the Treaty in May 2014, and it came into full force in Canada in August 2014.
4. Have laws implementing the WIPO Copyright Treaty been enacted?	✓	Canada only ratified the WIPO Copyright Treaty in 2014, but many of the provisions had already been implemented through the enactment of the Copyright Modernization Act (CMA) in 2012 and other legislative and policy changes.
5. Are civil sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	Canada has updated its copyright legislation to clarify the rules relating to Internet content. The Copyright Modernization Act (CMA) was passed in 2012, but key parts of the legislation did not come into force until January 2015 <laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-42/>.  Civil sanctions for the unauthorized making available of copyright material have been clarified and strengthened.
6. Are criminal sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	ⓘ	The criminal sanctions in the Copyright Act (Sections 42 and 43) apply in limited circumstances. Generally, the individual would have to make the infringing copy available for sale before the criminal sanctions would apply.
7. Are there laws governing ISP liability for content that infringes copyright?	✓	ISP liability was clarified and strengthened by the Copyright Modernization Act 2012. The provisions came into effect at the beginning of 2015 <laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-42/>.
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 found liable for hosting infringing content, subject to the detailed and strict requirements of the Copyright Act, as amended by the CMA <laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-42/>. Generally, the legislation targets online services that are "designed primarily to enable copyright infringement."
9. What sanctions are available for ISP liability for copyright infringing content found on their site or system?	Civil	The Copyright Act, as amended by the CMA <laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-42/>, which came into force in January 2015, includes some relevant civil sanctions.
10. Must ISPs take down content that infringes copyright, upon notification by the right holder?	✗	The CMA does not include a takedown system; it includes only a unique "notice and notice" system. This system came into force in January 2015 and has been criticized by rights holders as too lenient to deter serious infringers.
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?	ⓘ	The CMA includes a provision requiring notices to be forwarded to subscribers.
12. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of cloud computing services, including effective enforcement?	Comprehensive protection	Canada's Internet protocol (IP) laws have been updated to provide clear protection for cloud computing. The Copyright Modernization Act was passed in 2012 and was fully implemented by January 2015.  Canada's computer crime laws also provide a useful layer of protection for criminal misappropriation of cloud services.

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<b>SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRY LED STANDARDS &amp; INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION OF RULES (SCORE: 10/10   RANK: 1/24)</b>		
1. Are there laws, regulations or policies that establish a standards setting framework for interoperability and portability of data?	✓	Canada has a strong and well-established framework for standards setting. While some national standards have been developed in specific areas of data interoperability, Canada generally participates in discussions relating to global standards for data-related issues.
2. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?	✓	CSA Group <www.csagroup.org> is responsible for standard setting and management.
3. Are e-commerce laws in place?	✓	The Canadian Uniform Electronic Commerce Act (UECA) 1999.
4. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws based on?	UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce	The Canadian legislation is based on the UN Model Law on E-Commerce. Canada has also been actively engaged in the development of the UN Convention on Electronic Contracting. However, Canada has not yet signed the Convention because of concerns over the differences between local legislation and the Convention regarding electronic signatures.
5. Is the downloading of applications or digital data from foreign cloud service providers free from tariff or other trade barriers?	✓	Canada has not imposed any tariffs or trade-related barriers on digital data or cloud-related services.
6. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?	✓	Canada uses a mix of domestic and international standards in the digital economy sector.
7. Does the government participate in international standards setting process?	✓	Canada is an active participant in international standards-setting processes.
<b>PROMOTING FREE TRADE (SCORE: 9.6/10   RANK: 2/24)</b>		
1. Are there any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government?	✓	Canada is a signatory to the APEC Technology Choice Principles (2006), under which each of the member economies agrees to "promote technology neutral policies and regulations that allow flexibility in the choice of technologies in order to ensure competition, maximize benefits for governments, businesses, and consumers, and bridge the development gap." Canada has implemented these commitments in several key government policies, including procurement policy.
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?	✓	Canada has an open, transparent and nondiscriminatory approach to public procurement, and there are no other restrictions or requirements for the use of mandatory technologies relevant to cloud computing.
3. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that establish preferences for certain products (including, but not limited to types of software), services, standards or technologies?	✓	There are no preferences for any products or services relevant to cloud computing.
4. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws that discriminate based on the nationality of the vendor, developer or service provider?	✓	Canada has a nondiscriminatory policy for procurement, with only a few minor exceptions relating to defense and national security. Some limited domestic preferences also appear in regional and provincial tenders.  Canada joined the updated WTO plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement in April 2014.

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<b>IT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT (SCORE: 21.2/30   RANK: 9/24)</b>		
1. Is there a national broadband plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2017, all Canadians to have access to broadband speeds of at least 5 megabits per second (Mbps) for downloads and 1 Mbps for uploads.</li> </ul>	In March 2014, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) < <a href="http://www.crtc.gc.ca">www.crtc.gc.ca</a> > revised its target for broadband Internet access services across Canada. As a result of the Canadian government's Digital Canada 150 program < <a href="http://www.digitaleconomy.gc.ca">www.digitaleconomy.gc.ca</a> >, the CRTC expects all Canadians to have access to broadband speeds of at least 5 megabits per second (Mbps) for downloads and 1 Mbps for uploads by 2017.
2. Are there laws or policies that regulate the establishment of different service levels for data transmission based on the nature of data transmitted?	Multiple regulations and extensive public debate	Canada lays claim to one of the first policy frameworks that specifically enshrines (and, controversially, sets boundaries) on "net neutrality."  This was established in the November 2009 Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) Telecom Regulatory Policy (CRTC 2009-657) < <a href="http://www.crtc.gc.ca/eng/archive/2009/2009-657.htm">www.crtc.gc.ca/eng/archive/2009/2009-657.htm</a> >. The CRTC has been criticized in its enforcement of the net neutrality policy framework, with claims that most Canadian ISPs have been the subject of complaints with minimal consequence. There have been no compulsory audits or fines imposed < <a href="http://www.thestar.com/business/2015/08/07/when-it-comes-to-net-neutrality-canadas-going-at-half-throttle-geist.html">www.thestar.com/business/2015/08/07/when-it-comes-to-net-neutrality-canadas-going-at-half-throttle-geist.html</a> >.
3. Base Indicators		
3.1. Population (millions) (2014)	35	In 2014, the population of Canada increased by 1%.  [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < <a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a> >]
3.2. Urban Population (%) (2014)	82%	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Urban Population (2015) < <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS">data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS</a> >]
3.3. Number of Households (millions) (2014)	14	In 2014, the number of households in Canada increased by 1%.  [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < <a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a> >]
3.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2014)	4	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (2015) < <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST">data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST</a> >]
3.5. Per Capita GDP (US\$ 2014)	\$50,271	In 2014, the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) for Canada increased by 2.5% to US \$50,271.  [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: GDP per capita, current US\$ (2015) < <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD">data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD</a> > and GDP growth, annual % (2015) < <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG">data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG</a> >]
3.6. IT Service Exports (2014) (billions of US\$)	36.61	In 2014, the value of IT service exports for Canada decreased by -4.9% to US \$36.61 billion. The five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2009-2014 was 4%.  [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: ICT Service Exports US\$ (Dec 2015) < <a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.CCIS.CD">data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.CCIS.CD</a> >]
3.7. Personal Computers (2014) (% of households)	88%	In 2014, 87.6% of households in Canada had personal computers. This is an increase of 2.3% since 2013 and ranks Canada 17 out of 183 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is above the five-year CAGR from 2009 to 2014 of 1.4%.  [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < <a href="http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx">www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx</a> >]

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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)	7.76	Canada's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2015 is 7.76 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 23 (out of 167 countries). The 2015 IDI for Canada increased by 1.8%, and the IDI ranking has remained the same since 2013.  [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (Dec 2015) < <a href="http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/mis2015.aspx">www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/mis2015.aspx</a> >]
4.2. World Economic Forum Networked Readiness Index (NRI) (2015) (Score is out of 7 and covers 143 countries)	5.53	Canada has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 5.53 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 11 (out of 143 countries) and a rank of 8 (out of 31) in the high-income grouping of countries. The 2015 NRI for Canada increased by 2.2% and improved from a rank of 17 since 2014.  [World Economic Forum, Global Information Technology Report (2015) < <a href="http://reports.weforum.org/global-information-technology-report-2015/">reports.weforum.org/global-information-technology-report-2015/</a> >]
4.3. International Connectivity Score (2014) (Score is out of 10 and covers 52 countries)	5.27	Canada has an International Connectivity Score of 5.27 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 8 (out of 26) in the innovation-driven grouping of countries.  [International Connectivity Scorecard (2013) < <a href="http://www.connectivityscorecard.org/">www.connectivityscorecard.org/</a> >]
5. Internet Users and International Bandwidth		
5.1. Internet Users (millions) (2014)	30	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < <a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a> >]
5.2. Internet Users as Percentage of Population (2014)	86%	In 2014, 86% of the population in Canada used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 18 out of 199 countries surveyed. This represents an increase of 3.4% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is above the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 2.3%.  [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < <a href="http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx">www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx</a> >]  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)	129,244	The International Internet Bandwidth (per Internet user) of Canada has increased by 11% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 21.9%.  [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < <a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a> >]
5.4. International Internet Bandwidth (2014) (total gigabits per second [Gbps] per country)	4,000	Canada has increased its International Internet Bandwidth by 14% since 2013 to 4,000 Gbps and ranks 10 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2008-2013 of 25.2%.  [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < <a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a> >]
6. Fixed Broadband		
6.1. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	12	Canada has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 3% since 2013 to 12 million, and ranks 14 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is close to the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 3.5%.  [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < <a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a> >]
6.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of households (2014)	86%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < <a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a> >]  Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries.

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6.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of population (2014)	35%	<p>Canada 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 3%. This ranks Canada 18 out of 215 countries surveyed.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) &lt;<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a>&gt;]</p> <p>The OECD figures below present a breakdown on the type of fixed broadband connections in Canada.</p> <p>In the OECD during 2014, Canada was ranked 11th (out of 34) for fixed broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD broadband subscribers (July 2015) &lt;<a href="http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband">www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband</a>&gt;]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DSL: 13.4%</li> <li>• Cable: 18.9%</li> <li>• Fiber/LAN: 1.7%</li> <li>• Fixed wireless: 1.4%</li> </ul> <p>Total: 35.4% (12.6 million subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2014 was 28.2%.</p> <p>Canada's fixed broadband growth for 2014 was 9.7% (ranked 14 out of 34 for growth), above the OECD average growth of 7.7%.</p> <p>In Canada, fiber makes up 4.7% of fixed broadband subscriptions (ranked 22 out of 34), significantly below the OECD average of 17%. The growth in fiber subscriptions for 2014 was 52% (ranking Canada 10 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)	39%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (June 2014) < <a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a> >]
7. Mobile Broadband		
7.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	29	<p>In 2014, Canada increased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by 1.5% and is ranked 44 out of 215 countries surveyed. The number of subscriptions account for 82% of the population.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) &lt;<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a>&gt;]</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>

Q CANADA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
7.2. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (2014)	54	<p>Canada has increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 9% since 2013. This ranks Canada 59 out of 215 countries surveyed. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) &lt;<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a>&gt;]</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. The OECD figures below present a breakdown on the type of mobile broadband connections in Canada.</p> <p>For 2014, Canada's OECD rank was 26 (out of 34) for mobile wireless broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (July 2015) &lt;<a href="http://www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband">www.oecd.org/sti/ict/broadband</a>&gt;]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standard mobile broadband subscription: 49.7%</li> <li>• Dedicated mobile data subscriptions: 4.6%</li> </ul> <p>Total: 54.2% (19.2 million subscriptions). The OECD average total for 2014 was 81.3%. Canada's mobile broadband growth for 2014 was 10% (ranked 22 out of 34 for growth), below the OECD average growth of 21.1%.</p> <p>Note: From July 2015, OECD adjusted its definitions of fixed and mobile broadband by transferring the categories satellite and fixed wireless from mobile to fixed broadband.</p> <p>Note: The OECD figures include mobile data subscriptions, which are not as consistently reported in the ITU indicators.</p>
7.3. Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	19	<p>In 2014, Canada increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions by 10% and is ranked 28 out of 215. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) &lt;<a href="http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html">www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html</a>&gt;]</p>