

COUNTRY: BRAZIL

SCORE: 48.55 | RANK: 22/24

Brazil recognizes the importance of information technology (IT) and the digital economy, but has struggled to implement relevant laws and regulations. Some trade barriers to IT innovation remain in Brazil.

Brazil still has no privacy legislation in place, and is falling behind its peers in this area. Brazil has some gaps in intellectual property protection and received the lowest overall score for intellectual property in the current scorecard. Brazil has not signed the WIPO Copyright Treaty and has not updated its copyright laws to cover

new technology. Online piracy in Brazil is widespread, and prosecutions are rare. Significant court delays add to the problems facing copyright holders in Brazil.

However, Brazil does achieve better scores in relation to security and infrastructure, with significant improvements recorded in relation to Internet freedom since the last report in 2013.

Brazil's overall rank has not changed since the 2013 Scorecard, and the country is still placed 22nd in the 2015 rankings.

Q BRAZIL	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
DATA PRIVACY (SCORE: 5.3/10 RANK: 19/24)		
1. Are there laws or regulations governing the collection, use, or other processing of personal information?	●	There is no general privacy or data protection law in Brazil. Privacy is a guaranteed right under Article 5 of the 1988 Constitution. The Constitution also provides for habeas data, which gives consumers the right to know what data is held about them and to correct it. In addition, some limited additional statutory protection for privacy can be found in the Consumer Protection Law 1990. The Brazilian Internet Civil Rights Law, Federal Law No. 12965/2014, provides numerous legal rights for Brazilian citizens and Internet users, including protection around collecting and sharing personal data. A Preliminary Executive Draft Bill for the Protection of Personal Data was released in January 2015. The consultation period for the bill ended in July 2015 but, as at February 2016 the draft has not been finalized or sent to Congress. There is also a different version of the bill pending congressional approval. Both versions of the bill are broadly based on the European Data Protection Directive.
2. What is the scope and coverage of privacy law?	Not applicable	No law is in place at this stage. The current legislative proposals are comprehensive in scope.
3. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the EU Data Protection Directive?	✘	There is no general data protection law in Brazil. Existing constitutional and consumer protection rights are limited. The current legislative proposals for data protection are broadly based on the EU Data Protection Directive, however a date for the finalization and implementation of the legislation has not been set. The Internet Civil Rights Law, Federal Law No. 12965/2014 is broadly compatible with aspects of EU Directive 2002/58/EC on the processing of personal data and electronic communications.
4. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the APEC Privacy Framework?	✘	There is no general data protection law in Brazil. Existing constitutional and consumer protection rights are limited. The Internet Civil Rights Law, Federal Law No. 12965/2014 is broadly compatible with some aspects of the APEC Privacy Framework, such as the provisions relating to privacy risks to online personal data.
5. Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy?	Available	A limited right to challenge inaccurate data and to protest against violations of personal privacy is available under the Constitution and the Civil Code.

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6. Is there an effective agency (or regulator) tasked with the enforcement of privacy laws?	None	There is no effective privacy agency or regulator in Brazil. The Preliminary Executive Draft Bill for the Protection of Personal Data, released in 2015, could establish such a regulator. A date for the finalization and implementation of the bill has not been set.
7. What is the nature of the privacy regulator?	Not applicable	The nature of the proposed regulator has not yet been finalized.
8. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	✓	There are no data registration requirements in Brazil.
9. Are cross-border transfers free from registration requirements?	✓	There are no cross-border data transfer restrictions in Brazil. Article 11 of the Internet Civil Rights Law, Federal Law No. 12965/2014, prescribes that if any act that includes collection, storage, custody and treatment of data by a service provider occurs within the national territory of Brazil, it must respect Brazilian law and rights. This does not, however, place any restrictions on the transfer of data. The 2015 Preliminary Executive Draft Bill for the Protection of Personal Data published by the Minister of Justice requires explicit consent to transfer personal data with limited exceptions and restricts the transfer of personal data to countries that provide an equivalent level of data protection to Brazil. A date for the finalization and implementation of the bill has not been set.
10. Is there a breach notification law?	✗	There are no data breach notification requirements in Brazil. Both the executive and Senate legislative proposals include a data breach notification requirement. A date for the finalization and implementation of the bill has not been set.
SECURITY (SCORE: 5.2/10 RANK: 14/24)		
1. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?	✓	Brazil implemented the Electronic Signature Law in 2001 (also known as Medida Provisória n. 2.200-2, 2001). The law establishes regulation for public key infrastructure-based digital signatures and also contains some provisions that are technology neutral. Digital signatures used in electronic documents have the same legal effect in communications between private parties or public agencies.
2. Are ISPs and content service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	✓	There is no formal censorship or filtering of online content in Brazil. The Internet Civil Rights Law, Federal Law No. 12965/2014 requires service providers to treat any data package equally and forbids the blocking, monitoring and filtering, and analysis of data packets, with few exceptions. Furthermore, free speech is the subject of strong constitutional protections. However, numerous private legal cases have resulted in specific online material being removed.
3. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing general security requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Limited coverage in legislation	Limited security requirements are included in the Internet Civil Rights Law, Federal Law No. 12965/2014. These include the safeguarding of retained records and a requirement for service providers to meet the security and secrecy standards set forth by regulation.
4. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing specific security audit requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Limited coverage in legislation	There are no general legal requirements in Brazil regarding security audits. This issue may be addressed in the future in proposed privacy legislation. For some government procurement opportunities, IT services and products may be subject to security audit requirements. Government Decree 8,135, of 11/04/2013, and its implementing regulation (Ordinance number 141 of 05/02/2014) establish audit rules for the procurement and use of IT < www.governoeletronico.gov.br >.
5. Are there security laws and regulations requiring specific certifications for technology products?	No requirements	Brazil has not yet developed widespread security certification or accreditation requirements for technology products. Brazil is not a participant in the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement (CCRA) < www.commoncriteriaportal.org >.
CYBERCRIME (SCORE: 8.4/10 RANK: 13/24)		
1. Are cybercrime laws in place?	✓	In late 2012 both houses of Brazil's Parliament approved new cybercrime legislation to amend Brazil's Criminal Code to incorporate a wide range of cybercrime offenses. The legislation was signed by the president in December 2012 and is now in force.
2. Are cybercrime laws consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime?	✓	The cybercrime law provides comprehensive coverage of cybercrimes. The Council of Europe has not yet assessed whether the law is compatible with the Cybercrime Convention.

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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	<p>Access to all communications data is severely restricted by the Constitution, Federal Law No. 9296/1996 and Federal Law No. 12965/2014. Access without a court order is generally not available.</p> <p>Article 22 of Federal Law No.12965/2014 states that:</p> <p>“The interested party may, for the purpose of creating evidence in civil or criminal legal process, in incidental or autonomous status, require the judge to order the entity responsible for the guard, to provide the records of connection or the records of access to Internet applications.</p> <p>...Without any impairment to other legal requirements, the request shall contain, under penalty of inadmissibility:</p> <p>(I) founded evidence of the occurrence of the violation;</p> <p>(II) motivated justification of the usefulness of the requested records for investigation, or evidence instruction; and</p> <p>(III) the period of time to which the records correspond.”</p> <p>Federal Law No. 12965/2014 requires the “responsible entity” to retain connection records for a period of one year, however it places heavy restrictions on who may store or access these records.</p>
4. How does the law deal with extraterritorial offenses?	Comprehensive coverage	<p>Article 7.II.b. of the Penal Code establishes domestic jurisdiction over all crimes allegedly committed by Brazilian nationals, regardless of where the crime was committed and of the gravity of the crime. It provides for the application of the internal criminal legislation to all nationals. Brazil also asserts jurisdiction over crimes it is obliged to combat under international conventions, even when the crime occurred in another state.</p> <p>Article 11 of Federal Law No. 12965/2014 asserts legal jurisdiction over any collection, storage, keeping and processing activities where at least one of these activities takes place in the national territory of Brazil. Furthermore, the article asserts legal jurisdiction over places abroad where the organization in question offers services to the Brazilian public; or else where at least one member of the organization’s “economic group” is established in Brazil.</p>
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (SCORE: 9.2/20 RANK: 24/24)		
1. Is the country a member of the TRIPS Agreement?	✓	Brazil became a member of the TRIPS Agreement in 1995.
2. Have IP laws been enacted to implement TRIPS?	✓	Brazil has implemented the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement in local laws.
3. Is the country party to the WIPO Copyright Treaty?	✗	Brazil has not signed the WIPO Copyright Treaty.
4. Have laws implementing the WIPO Copyright Treaty been enacted?	●	<p>Although Brazil has not ratified the WIPO Copyright Treaty, it has implemented some very limited laws, which are partly compatible with the treaty provisions.</p> <p>Attempts to reform Brazil’s copyright legislation stalled in 2014. It is not known when the copyright reform process will be restarted.</p>
5. Are civil sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders’ works on the Internet?	●	Online piracy is widespread in Brazil, especially in relation to music and films. The National Council to Combat Piracy and Intellectual Property Crimes has a mandate to enforce copyright, but its resources are limited. Civil sanctions are technically available, and takedown notices can also be effective, but they are rarely used in Brazil.
6. Are criminal sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders’ works on the Internet?	●	Criminal sanctions are technically available. However, in practice, there are extensive court delays, and prosecutions are rare. Most prosecutions result in suspended sentences and do not appear to act as a deterrent.

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7. Are there laws governing ISP liability for content that infringes copyright?		<p>Internet service provider (ISP) liability in Brazil is partially covered by the provisions of the Internet Civil Rights Law, Federal Law No. 12965/2014.</p> <p>Article 19 of the law only requires intermediaries to cooperate with copyright holders following presentation of a court order, and the court must be certain that the infringing information is specified at an “unquestionable location” and subject to a specific infringement in law. The court is also required to apply a national interest test that balances the rights of the copyright holder against “society’s collective interest in the availability of the content on the Internet.”</p> <p>However, Article 19 does not apply fully to online copyright infringement in Brazil until a “specific law” on ISP liability and copyright is developed and passed. As of February 2016, Article 19 is not completely in force.</p> <p>On the positive side, the law anticipates the establishment of special small claims courts for consideration of online copyright disputes. This could help to overcome delays in Brazil’s court system, but the new system had not been implemented as of February 2016.</p>
8. Is there a basis for ISPs to be held liable for content that infringes copyright found on their sites or systems?		<p>ISP liability in Brazil is now covered by the provisions of the Internet Civil Rights Law, Federal Law No. 12965/2014. Article 19 of this law would impose significant hurdles for copyright holders, but technically ISPs could be required to remove infringing content following a court order. However, Article 19 does not come into force in Brazil until a “specific law” on ISP liability and copyright is developed and passed. As of February 2016, Article 19 is therefore not in force.</p> <p>In practice, there is no history of action or enforcement for copyright infringement of this type in Brazil.</p>
9. What sanctions are available for ISP liability for copyright infringing content found on their site or system?	Civil	The Internet Civil Rights Law, Federal Law No. 12965/2014 anticipates the establishment of a specific law for ISP liability that will include civil sanctions.
10. Must ISPs take down content that infringes copyright, upon notification by the right holder?		ISP liability in Brazil is now covered by the provisions of the Internet Civil Rights Law, Federal Law No. 12965/2014. Under Article 19 of this law, ISPs could only be required to remove infringing content following a court order, not notification by a rights holder.
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?		<p>A general notification scheme has not been implemented in Brazil.</p> <p>However, the Internet Civil Rights Law, Federal Law No. 12965/2014 does include a requirement for ISPs to inform content infringers about a content dispute. This requirement is only mandatory following an initial court order.</p>
12. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of cloud computing services, including effective enforcement?	Limited protection (criminal activity only)	Brazil’s cybercrime laws provide one important layer of protection for cloud services, but Brazil is still in the process of updating its Internet protocol (IP) laws to cover online services. As of February 2016, key provisions such as Article 19 of the Internet Civil Rights Law, Federal Law No. 12965/2014 are not yet completely in force. Article 19 will impose significant hurdles for copyright holders. Overall IP protection remains very weak.
SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRY LED STANDARDS & INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION OF RULES (SCORE: 3.6/10 RANK: 24/24)		
1. Are there laws, regulations or policies that establish a standards setting framework for interoperability and portability of data?		There are no specific laws or regulations regarding data portability or interoperability in Brazil.
2. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?		The Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas (ABNT) <www.abnt.org.br>.
3. Are e-commerce laws in place?		<p>Brazil does not have specific e-commerce laws in place. Brazilian general laws are interpreted by the courts as applying to the Internet and e-commerce.</p> <p>The Electronic Commerce Decree (Decree No. 7,962/13) extends some basic consumer protection provisions to electronic commerce, but it is restricted to business to consumer (B2C) contracts and transactions.</p>
4. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws based on?	Not applicable	Brazil does not have specific e-commerce laws.

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5. Is the downloading of applications or digital data from foreign cloud service providers free from tariff or other trade barriers?	✘	<p>Brazil imposes a range of tariffs of up to 25% on both software and IT services that are imported or delivered from abroad. The tariffs are calculated on IP royalties.</p> <p>In addition, Brazil applies a tax to the transfer of technology — the social economic interference contribution (CIDS) — that imposes an additional 10% surcharge on many technology remittances.</p> <p>In February 2013, Decree 7903 (2013) was issued, setting new preference margins for IT products. Under the new guidelines, IT products assembled in Brazil with imported component parts will have a 15% preference margin, while IT products manufactured in Brazil from local components will have a 25% preference.</p>
6. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?	✔	<p>Brazil has a strong commitment to international standards. Local standards in the IT sector are rare.</p> <p>The Internet Civil Rights Law, Federal Law No. 12965/2014 includes a commitment to the “preservation of stability, security and functionality of the network, via technical measures consistent with international standards and by encouraging the use of best practices.”</p>
7. Does the government participate in international standards setting process?	✔	Brazil is a founding member of the International Standards Organization (ISO).
PROMOTING FREE TRADE (SCORE: 2.2/10 RANK: 20/24)		
1. Are there any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government?	✘	Brazil does not have a general technology neutral policy framework in place. Some preference has been established in government procurement guidelines for open source solutions.
2. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that mandate the use of certain products (including, but not limited to types of software), services, standards or technologies?	✔	There are no mandatory product requirements in Brazil.
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?	🕒	Brazil has issued government guideline and established initiatives that prioritize solutions, programs and services based on open source software (OSS). The guidelines are widely followed in both the public and private sectors, creating a strong preference for open standards software and documents.
4. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws that discriminate based on the nationality of the vendor, developer or service provider?	✘	<p>The Buy Brazil Act (Law 12.349/10 of 15 December 2010) allows the imposition of domestic preference requirements at the federal, state, and municipal levels as well as for public entities.</p> <p>Decree 7174 (2010), which regulates the procurement of information technology goods and services, requires agencies to give preferential treatment to locally produced computer products and goods or services with technology developed in Brazil.</p> <p>In February 2013, Decree 7903 (2013) was issued, setting new preference margins for IT products. Under the new guidelines, IT products assembled in Brazil with imported component parts will have a 15% preference margin, while IT products manufactured in Brazil from local components will have a 25% preference.</p> <p>Brazil is not a member of the WTO plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement.</p>

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IT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT (SCORE: 14.6/30 RANK: 16/24)		
1. Is there a national broadband plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2019, national average broadband speed being 25 mbps 	<p>Brazil has the highest broadband penetration in South America, followed by Argentina. Brazil has 48 million fixed and mobile broadband subscribers, ranking it among the top 10 countries worldwide by total number of broadband users. However, its large population puts Brazil's broadband penetration outside the top 50 worldwide.</p> <p>The Ministry for Telecommunications <www.mc.gov.br> is expected to announce a new broadband plan by the end of 2015, with the Secretary for Telecommunications indicating it will include a target of 25 megabits per second average speed by 2019 <convergenciadigital.uol.com.br/cgi/cgilua.exe/sys/start.htm?inford=40570&sid=102>.</p> <p>Previous efforts included a broadband infrastructure development initiative, which had set ambitious targets to triple broadband uptake by 2014, and the previous National Broadband Plan – “Programa Nacional de Banda Larga (PNBL),” which aimed to provide broadband access for low-income households and in areas where private operators had no commercial interest. This involved a commitment to add 11.9 million broadband connections by 2014 (increasing the total number of fixed broadband connections to 30 million, including homes, businesses, and co-operatives, plus 100 000 telecenters), with a minimum speed of 1Mbps. However, there is no detailed information on the outcomes of the plan.</p>
2. Are there laws or policies that regulate the establishment of different service levels for data transmission based on the nature of data transmitted?	Multiple regulations and extensive public debate	Under Chapter III, Section 1 of the Internet Civil Rights Law, Federal Law No. 12965/2014, degradation and discrimination of Internet traffic can exist only from technical requirements essential to the adequate provision of services and application, and from the prioritization of emergency services. The section also prohibits service providers from blocking, monitoring, filtering or analyzing data packets.
3. Base Indicators		
3.1. Population (millions) (2014)	200	In 2014, the population of Brazil increased by 0.9%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
3.2. Urban Population (%) (2014)	85%	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Urban Population (2015) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS >]
3.3. Number of Households (millions) (2014)	59	In 2014, the number of households in Brazil increased by 0.8%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
3.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2014)	25	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (2015) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST >]
3.5. Per Capita GDP (US\$ 2014)	\$11,385	In 2014, the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) for Brazil increased by 0.1% to US \$11,385. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: GDP per capita, current US\$ (2015) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD > and GDP growth, annual % (2015) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG >]
3.6. IT Service Exports (2014) (billions of US\$)	22.96	In 2014, the value of IT service exports for Brazil increased by 8.2% to US \$22.96 billion. The five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2009-2014 was 9.8%. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: ICT Service Exports US\$ (Dec 2015) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.CCIS.CD >]
3.7. Personal Computers (2014) (% of households)	52%	In 2014, 52% of households in Brazil had personal computers. This is an increase of 6.8% since 2013 and ranks Brazil 80 out of 183 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009 to 2014 of 10%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx >]

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4. IT and Network Readiness Indicators		
4.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2015) (Score is out of 10 and covers 167 countries)	6.03	Brazil's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2015 is 6.03 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 61 (out of 167 countries). The 2015 IDI for Brazil increased by 9.6%, and the IDI ranking improved by four places from a rank of 65 since 2013. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/mis2015.aspx >]
4.2. World Economic Forum Networked Readiness Index (NRI) (2015) (Score is out of 7 and covers 143 countries)	3.85	Brazil has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 3.85 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 84 (out of 143 countries) and a rank of 23 (out of 40) in the upper middle income grouping of countries. The 2015 NRI for Brazil decreased by -3.2% and declined from a rank of 69 since 2014. [World Economic Forum, Global Information Technology Report (2015) < reports.weforum.org/global-information-technology-report-2015/ >]
4.3. International Connectivity Score (2014) (Score is out of 10 and covers 52 countries)	4.83	Brazil has a Connectivity Score of 4.83 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 12 (out of 26) in the resource-driven grouping of countries. [International Connectivity Scorecard (2013) < www.connectivityscorecard.org/ >]
5. Internet Users and International Bandwidth		
5.1. Internet Users (millions) (2014)	103	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
5.2. Internet Users as Percentage of Population (2014)	52%	In 2014, 52% of the population in Brazil used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 84 out of 199 countries surveyed. This represents an increase of 6.3% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 8.8%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx >] Note: There may be some variations as to how countries calculate this. Some countries base this upon all or part of the population, such as between 16 and 72 years of age.
5.3. International Internet Bandwidth (2014) (bits per second per Internet user)	42,966	The International Internet Bandwidth (per Internet user) of Brazil has decreased by -1% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 36%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
5.4. International Internet Bandwidth (2014) (total gigabits per second [Gbps] per country)	5,000	Brazil has increased its International Internet Bandwidth by 13% since 2013 to 5,000 Gbps and is ranked 7 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2008-2013 of 48.2%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
6. Fixed Broadband		
6.1. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	20	Brazil has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 11% since 2013 to 20 million, and is ranked 8 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 15.8%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
6.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of households (2014)	34%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries.
6.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of population (2014)	12%	Brazil has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 9.5% since 2013, which is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 14%. This ranks Brazil 87 out of 215 countries surveyed. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
6.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Internet users (2014)	20%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (June 2014) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]

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7. Mobile Broadband		
7.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	281	<p>In 2014, Brazil increased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by 3.6% and is ranked 5 out of 215 countries surveyed. The number of subscriptions account for 140% of the population.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p> <p>Note: This figure may be inflated due to multiple subscriptions per head of population, but excludes dedicated mobile broadband devices (such as 3G data cards, tablets, etc.).</p>
7.2. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (2014)	78	<p>Brazil has increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 52% since 2013. This ranks Brazil 27 out of 215 countries surveyed.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p> <p>Note: This refers to the sum of standard mobile-broadband and dedicated mobile-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet. It covers actual subscribers, not potential subscribers, even though the latter may have broadband-enabled handsets.</p>
7.3. Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	158	<p>In 2014, Brazil increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions by 53% and is ranked 3 out of 215.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p>