COUNTRY: MEXICO
SCORE: 60.61 | RANK: 13/24

Mexico has implemented many relevant cyberlaws, including privacy legislation, rules on data breach notification, and up-to-date cybercrime legislation.

Improvement is required in intellectual property protection and enforcement in Mexico. Significant gaps in legal coverage and enforcement remain. Intellectual property safe harbor has not been implemented for cloud service providers in Mexico and the bar for prosecution of intellectual property crimes is high.

Mexico also scores poorly in the section on promoting free trade.

There is no specific national broadband plan in Mexico and no speed or connectivity targets have been published. The country continues to face challenges in delivering a modern information technology (IT) infrastructure that can facilitate cloud computing.

Overall, Mexico's Scorecard ranking improved slightly, from 15th place in 2016 to 13th in 2018.

# ARGENTINA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
DATA PRIVACY (SCORE: 11.5/12.5 | RANK: 2/24)		
1. Is a data protection law or regulation in place?	✔	The Federal Law for the Protection of Personal Data in Possession of Private Persons (Personal Data Protection Law) 2010 applies to the private sector. Regulations for the law were issued in December 2011. The Federal Law for Information Access and Government Transparency 2002 applies to the public sector. The General Law for the Protection of Personal Data held by Legally Bound Persons (Ley General de Protección de Datos Personales en Posesión de Sujetos Obligados) was issued on January 26, 2017. The new law applies the principles of the Personal Data Protection Law to federal, state, and municipal government entities, as well as other entities that receive public funds. Mexico also has a specific children's privacy law in place — the General Law for Children and Teenagers (GLCT) 2014.
2. What is the scope and coverage of the data protection law or regulation?	Comprehensive	Mexico has comprehensive privacy legislation in place, covering all sectors.
3. Is a data protection authority in place?	✔	The National Institute for Transparency, Access to Information and Data Protection (Instituto Nacional de Transparencia, Acceso a la Información y Protección de Datos Personales,INAI) <inicio.inai.org.mx> has been established.
4. What is the nature of the data protection authority?	Collegial body	The regulator consists of five commissioners, with one acting as the lead commissioner.
5. Is the data protection authority enforcing the data protection law or regulation in an effective and transparent manner?	✔	The National Institute for Transparency, Access to Information and Data Protection (INAI) <inicio.inai.org.mx> has a high public profile and is regarded as an active regulator. Their enforcement powers include both civil and criminal sanctions.
6. Is the data protection law or regulation compatible with globally recognized frameworks that facilitate international data transfers?	APEC framework & EU framework	The Personal Data Protection Law is broadly compatible to the Principles in the EU Data Protection Directive. The Personal Data Protection Law is similar to the APEC Privacy Principles. Mexico participates in the voluntary APEC Cross-border Privacy Rules system (APEC CBPRs) <www.cbprs.org>.
7. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	✔	There are no registration requirements in Mexico's privacy law.
8. Are there cross-border data transfer requirements in place?	Detailed requirements	Cross-border data transfers are subject to strict notice and consent requirement, complemented by an accountability approach where third-party recipients "assume" the same obligations as the original data controller.
9. Are cross-border data transfers free from arbitrary, unjustifiable, or disproportionate restrictions, such as national or sector-specific data or server localization requirements?	✔	The notice and consent requirements for cross-border data transfers in Mexican privacy law may be considered more onerous than current international best practice, but this is balanced by the flexibility provided in the accountability requirements, once the data has been transferred.

# ARGENTINA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
10. Is there a personal data breach notification law or regulation?	✔	The Personal Data Protection Law includes a general requirement that data subjects (and the regulator) must be notified when a data breach occurs, depending on the nature and severity of the breach.
11. Are personal data breach notification requirements transparent, risk-based, and not overly prescriptive?	✔	The data breach notification requirements are straightforward and are aligned with international best practice.
12. Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy?	✔	In addition to the Personal Data Protection Law, the Constitution and the Civil Code both contain limited privacy rights: personality rights and implied privacy rights. However, cases are rare and the rights are limited to very specific circumstances, such as interception of communications.
SECURITY (SCORE: 3/12.5 | RANK: 23/24)		
1. Is there a national cybersecurity strategy in place?	✖	A national cybersecurity strategy is in formative stages and the National Digital Strategy initiative, led by the Office of the President of Mexico, is responsible for development of the strategy. As of June 2017, stakeholders are being consulted.
2. Is the national cybersecurity strategy current, comprehensive, and inclusive?	✖	In 2012, the Specialized Information Security Committee was tasked with the development of a National Strategy for Information Security. As of June 2017, the parameters are still being set for a draft strategy. Mexico is developing a written information security policy that considers cyberdefense to be under the Armed Forces <publications.iadb.org/handle/11319/7449>. The National Digital Strategy (2013) <www.gob.mx/mexicodigital> calls for strengthened information security mechanisms but contains no detailed policies.
3. Are there laws or appropriate guidance containing general security requirements for cloud service providers?	✔	Security measures must be taken through administrative, physical, and technical means (Personal Data Protection Law 2010).
4. Are laws or guidance on security requirements transparent, risk-based, and not overly prescriptive?	✔	The National Institute for Transparency, Access to Information and Data Protection (INAI) <inicio.inai.org.mx> has published several guidelines on security requirements for both the public and private sector <inicio.inai.org.mx/SitePages/ Publicaciones.aspx>. The guidelines encourage the adoption of international standards, and the regulator provides links to relevant international standards.
5. Are there laws or appropriate guidance containing specific security audit requirements for cloud service providers that take account of international practice?	✖	There are no enforceable security audit requirements in Mexico.
6. Are international security standards, certification, and testing recognized as meeting local requirements?	✖	Mexico is not a participant in the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement (CCRA) <www.commoncriteriaportal.org> and product certifications are not used at this stage.
CYBERCRIME (SCORE: 11/12.5 | RANK: 11/24)		
1. Are cybercrime laws or regulations in place?	✔	The Mexican Federal Criminal Code (FCC) contains comprehensive cybercrime provisions.
2. Are cybercrime laws or regulations consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime?	✔	The Mexican Federal Criminal Code (FCC) includes provisions that closely match the Council of Europe Cybercrime Convention, and Mexico has been considering a formal invitation to accede to the Convention. However, a complete adoption of the Budapest Convention principles is pending.
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?	✔	There are no specific laws or regulations regarding encryption in Mexico. General access to data requires a warrant. There have been no proposals in Mexico for mandating specific security technology or requiring backdoor access to security products.
4. Are arrangements in place for the cross-border exchange of data for law enforcement purposes that are transparent and fair?	✔	Mexico has a small number of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) in place. Mexico is also considering joining the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime, which contains additional mutual cooperation mechanisms.

# ARGENTINA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (SCORE: 6/12.5 | RANK: 16/24)		
1. Are copyright laws or regulations in place that are consistent with international standards to protect cloud service providers?	◑	In Mexico, international treaties are self-executing and do not need to be implemented by law. The Mexican Copyright Act 1984 (heavily amended in 1991 and 2003) and the Industrial Property Act 1991 cover most copyright and trademark issues. They need to be read together with Mexico's international treaty obligations. In practice, significant gaps in legal coverage and enforcement remain.

Copyright "safe harbor" protection for intermediaries such as cloud service providers is not available in Mexico. Adequate legal remedies are not available for right holders to address copyright infringement online. This should include implementing procedures, such as notice and takedown to address allegations of infringement. As the Government of Mexico considers the legal changes in this area, it is important to ensure that appropriate safe harbors are provided for service providers. |
| 2. Are copyright laws or regulations effectively enforced and implemented? | ✖ | Copyright legislation in Mexico has been the subject of significant criticism as it sets a very high bar for criminal prosecutions. Additionally, there are no rights to an injunction for copyright breaches in Mexico.

No intellectual property "safe harbor" has been implemented for cloud service providers, and there are persistent concerns regarding ineffective judicial enforcement mechanisms. |
3. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of trade secrets?	✔	Trade secrets are defined and protected in the Industrial Property Law. This law also includes criminal offenses related to trade secrets, including prohibitions on both appropriation and unauthorized use of trade secrets.
4. Is the law or regulation on trade secrets effectively enforced?	✔	Protection of trade secrets law in Mexico relies on criminal offenses. The enforcement regime is fairly comprehensive and active, although no injunctions are available to protect trade secrets from unauthorized use or disclosure.
5. Is there clear legal protection against the circumvention of Technological Protection Measures?	◑	TPM protection in Mexico is provided by a combination of Mexico's membership of TRIPS (which in theory incorporates the provisions of TRIPS into Mexican law) and Article 42 of the Penal Code, which prohibits the domestic manufacture of circumvention devices. Overall, the Mexican law is not comprehensive and lacks detailed provisions on the development and distribution of circumvention devices.
6. Are laws or regulations on the circumvention of Technological Protection Measures effectively enforced?	✖	There is no effective enforcement against circumvention devices in Mexico. This is in part due to a general lack of resources and technical capability, and in part due to the fact that the Mexican criminal code punishes the manufacturing of circumvention devices but the commercialization of and trafficking in TPM tools are not addressed by Mexican law. In addition, the absence of any criminal provisions that can be applied to circumvention devices that have been manufactured outside Mexico. Most circumvention devices are imported and therefore escape the reach of the criminal law in Mexico.
7. Are there clear legal protections in place for software-implemented inventions?	✔	Article 19 of Mexico's Law of Industrial Property states that computer programs cannot be patented. In some limited cases, patent protection is conferred by the Mexican Patent Office (IMPI) to software-related inventions that demonstrate a clear interaction with the physical environment, or where the invention has a clear technical effect.
8. Are laws or regulations on the protection of software-implemented inventions effectively implemented?	◑	Protecting computer-related inventions in Mexico is extremely difficult. The Patent Office has not developed clear guidance for parties attempting to protect computer-related inventions and there are no court decisions on this category of patents. In practice, a small number of claims related to software have been granted when tangible elements (e.g., devices) have been included as a vital component of the invention.

# ARGENTINA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
STANDARDS AND INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION (SCORE: 11.8/12.5 | RANK: 7/24)		
1. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?	✔	As of June 2017, Mexico is in the process of restructuring its standards development process. Currently, standards are normally regulated in a decentralized manner by • Normas Oficiales Mexicanas (NOM) — Mexican Official Standards. These are technical regulations issued by government agencies. Compliance is mandatory. • Normas Mexicanas (NMX) — Mexican "Voluntary" Standards are issued by recognized national standards-making bodies. Compliance is mandatory when a claim is made that a product meets the NMX, when a NOM specifies compliance, and sometimes in government procurement. The National Standardization Commission (Comisión Nacional de Normalización (CNN)) is the national coordinating organization for standards policy. It has 43 members among agencies and public federal administration entities, chambers, national standardization bodies, and associations related to standardization. The CNN approves the annual National Standardization Program, establishes rules of coordination between agencies and entities, and resolves difference between parties. <www.gob.mx/se/acciones-y-programas/standards>
2. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?	◑	Mexico uses international standards in the ICT sector but domestic standards (Normas Oficiales Mexicanas (NOMs) and Normas Mexicanas (NMXs)) are also used.
3. Does the government participate in international standards setting process?	✔	Mexico is a member of the International Standards Organization (ISO) and an active participant in international standards development processes. Mexico is an observer in the top-level ICT standards committee (JTC-1) <www.iso.org/isoiec-jtc-1.html>.
4. Are e-commerce laws or regulations in place?	✔	The E-Commerce Act 2000 was implemented in Mexico in 2001.
5. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws or regulations based on?	UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce	The E-Commerce Act amended the Mexican Civil Code, Code of Commerce and other statutes to implement the key provisions of the UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Commerce. Further amendments were made in 2003 to implement the UNCITRAL Model Law on E-Signatures.
6. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?	✔	Mexico amended its Civil Code and other statutes in 2003 to include basic provisions recognizing electronic signatures. Further recognition of "advanced digital signatures" was implemented by the government in 2011.
7. Are cloud service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	✔	There is little Internet censorship in Mexico. In 2014, the Telecommunications Competition Bill 2014 was signed into law. Article 197 allows telecommunication signals to be blocked only in prisons or when requested by "authorities" for reasons of crime prevention. This article was altered by the Mexican Senate after criticism that the original wording granted the government wider scope for censorship.
PROMOTING FREE TRADE (SCORE: 8.3/12.5 | RANK: 11/24)		
1. Is a national strategy or platform in place to promote the development of cloud services and products?	✔	Mexico's national IT policy, named Prosoft 3.0 <prosoft.economia.gob.mx>, includes ambitious commitments to expand and enhance the use of cloud computing. Under the plan, Mexico also intends to become a major global provider of outsourcing services, and to grow the IT market to US$ 58 billion by 2024.
2. Are there any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government?	✔	In 2013 Mexico adopted a formal policy on technology neutrality as part of the National Digital Mexico Strategy <embamex.sre.gob.mx/italia/images/pdf/national%20digital%20strategy.pdf>. The strategy commits Mexico to the use of "technological solutions favoring neutrality and interoperability." The plan expires in 2018.
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 laws or policies that mandate the use of certain products in Mexico or otherwise provide preferences for specific technologies.
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?	✖	The Law on Procurement, Leases, and Services by the Public Sector (LAASSP) allows agencies to include a 10% preference for local suppliers in most cases.

# ARGENTINA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
4.6. ICT Service Exports (billions of US$) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: US$ 978 billion	$0.2	In 2015, the value of ICT service exports for Mexico decreased by 13.1% to US$ 0.16 billion. This was below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of -4.7%. This ranks Mexico 23rd for value of ICT service exports and 13th 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%	45%	In 2015, 44.9% of households in Mexico had personal computers. This is an increase of 17.3% since 2014 and ranks Mexico 97th out of 236 countries surveyed. The growth from 2014 is above the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010 to 2015 of 8.5%. This ranks Mexico 19th for the number of personal computers (as a % of households) and 5th 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	4.87	Mexico's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2016 is 4.87 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 92nd (out of 175 economies). The 2016 IDI for Mexico increased by 9.4%, and the IDI ranking improved by 4 from a rank of 96th since 2015. This ranks Mexico 21st in the ITU ICT Development Index and 4th 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	3.99	Mexico has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 3.99 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 76th (out of 139 economies) and a rank of 20th (out of 34) in the Upper middle income grouping of economies. The 2016 NRI for Mexico decreased by -0.8% and declined by 7 places from a rank of 69th since 2015. This ranks Mexico 21st in the ITU ICT Development Index and 7th 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	72	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
6.2. Internet Users (% of population) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 67%	57%	In 2015, 57% of the population in Mexico used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 87th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This is an increase of 29.4% since 2014 and is above the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 13.1%. This ranks Mexico 17th in the proportion of the population using the Internet and 4th 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: 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.
6.3. International Internet Bandwidth (total gigabits per second (Gbps) per country) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 117,736 Gbps	1,500	Mexico has increased its international Internet bandwidth by 30% since 2014 to 1,500 Gbps and is ranked 33 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 42.2%. This ranks Mexico 20th for total international Internet bandwidth and 4th 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>]

# ARGENTINA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
6.4. International Internet Bandwidth (bits per second (bps) per Internet user) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 97,747 bps	20,855	The international Internet bandwidth (per Internet user) of Mexico has decreased by -0.3% since 2014. The growth from 2014 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 24.3%. This ranks Mexico 21st for international Internet bandwidth per user and 9th 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>]
7. Fixed Broadband		
7.1. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 697 million	15	Mexico has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 15% since 2014 to 14.58 million, and is ranked 12th 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 6.6%. This ranks Mexico 12th for the number of fixed broadband subscriptions and 10th 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>]
7.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (% of households) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 63%	53%	[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.
7.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (% of population) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 21%	12%	Mexico has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 13.8% since 2014, which is above the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 5.3%. This ranks Mexico 94th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This ranks Mexico 18th for the number of fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) and 10th 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>] The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) figures below present a breakdown of the type of fixed broadband connections in Mexico as of June 2016. In the OECD, Mexico was ranked 35th (out of 35) for fixed broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (Feb. 2017) <www.oecd.org/sti/broadband>] • DSL: 6.4% • Cable: 4.4% • Fiber/LAN: 1.7% • Satellite: 0.0% • Fixed wireless: 0.3% Total: 12.8% (15.4 million subscriptions) and well below the OECD average total for June 2016 of 29.8%. This reflects a significant increase in DSL and fiber subscriptions and decrease in cable connections. The fixed broadband growth for the June 2015–2016 period was 2.51% (ranked 25 out of 35 for growth), below the OECD average growth of 3.42%. In Mexico, fiber makes up 13.0% of fixed broadband subscriptions (ranked 23 out of 35), below the OECD average of 20.1%. The growth in fiber subscriptions for the June 2015–2016 period was 76.3% (ranking Mexico 5 out of 35 for growth) and well above the OECD average of 15.94%. 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. Note: Fiber subscriptions data includes FttH, FttP, and FttB, and excludes FTTC. Note: There may be minor variations in the ITU and OECD subscriber totals due to definition or timing differences.
7.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (% of Internet users) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 29%	20%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]

# ARGENTINA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
7.5. Average Broadband Data Connection Speed (total megabits per second (Mbps) per country) (Q1 2017) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 12 Mbps • Average peak for all countries in this scorecard: 70 Mbps	8	In Mexico the Q1 2017 average broadband data connection speed was 7.54 Mbps and is ranked 88th out of 239 countries measured by Akamai. This ranks Mexico 19th for average broadband data connection speed in this scorecard. Additional connection metrics for Q1 2017 in Mexico include: • Average peak broadband connection speed: 45.18 Mbps (ranked 104th globally and 21st in this scorecard) • Above 4 Mbps: 78% (ranked 79th globally and 16th in this scorecard) • Above 10 Mbps: 19% (ranked 89th globally and 20th in this scorecard) • Above 15 Mbps: 6% (ranked 93rd globally and 19th in this scorecard) • Above 25 Mbps: 2% (ranked 87th globally and 19th in this scorecard) [Akamai, The State of the Internet (1st Quarter, 2017) <www.akamai.com/us/en/about/our-thinking/state-of-the-internet-report/>]
8. Fiber-to-the-home/building (FttX)		
8.1. Fiber-to-the-home/building (FttX) Internet Subscriptions (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 258 million	1.5	Mexico has increased the number of FttX subscribers by 70% since 2014 to 1.511 million, and is ranked 15th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This ranks Mexico 9th for the number of FttX subscriptions and 7th 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) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 18%	5.4%	Mexico has increased the proportion of FttX subscribers to households by 70% (since 2014) to 5.44%. This ranks Mexico 12th for the proportion of FttX subscriptions to households and 7th 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) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 23%	10.4%	Mexico has increased the proportion of FttX subscribers to fixed broadband subscribers by 70% (since 2014) to 10.36%. This ranks Mexico 12th for the proportion of FttX subscriptions to fixed broadband subscriptions and 7th 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) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 4,823 million	108	In 2015, Mexico increased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by 2.8% since 2014, which is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 3.3%. Mexico is ranked 13th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. The number of subscriptions account for 86% of the population. This ranks Mexico 9th for the number of mobile cellular subscriptions and 12th 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) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 2,506 million	64	In 2015, Mexico has increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions by 24%, which is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 67.5%. Mexico is ranked 8th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This ranks Mexico 8th for the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions and 5th 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>]

# ARGENTINA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
9.3. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (% of population) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 77%	51%	Mexico has increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 22% since 2014, which is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 65.5%. Mexico is ranked 83rd out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This ranks Mexico 21st for the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) and 5th 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 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 of the type of mobile broadband connections in Mexico as of June 2016. In the OECD, Mexico was ranked 30th (out of 35) for mobile wireless broadband subscribers as a percentage of population [OECD Broadband Subscribers (Feb. 2017) <www.oecd.org/sti/broadband>] • Standard mobile broadband subscriptions: 56.7% • Dedicated mobile data subscriptions: 0.3% Total: 57.0% (69.0 million subscriptions and accounting for 5.68% of all OECD subscriptions of 1.21 billion) and well below the OECD average total for June 2016 of 95.1%. Mobile broadband growth in Mexico for the June 2015–2016 period was 23.24% (ranked 3 out of 35 for growth) and well above the OECD average growth of 10.7%. 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. 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). Note: The OECD figures include mobile data subscriptions, which are not as consistently reported in the ITU indicators.
9.4. Average Mobile Data Connection Speed (total megabits per second (Mbps) per country) (Q1 2017) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 11 Mbps	8	In Mexico the Q1 2017 average mobile data connection speed was 7.5 Mbps and is ranked 49th out of 70 countries measured by Akamai. This ranks Mexico 18th for average mobile data connection speed in this scorecard. [Akamai, The State of the Internet (1st Quarter, 2017) <www.akamai.com/us/en/about/our-thinking/state-of-the-internet-report/>]