

COUNTRY: SINGAPORE

SCORE: 78.55 | RANK: 5/24

Singapore has an ambitious program of cyberlaw development and has some of the most modern digital economy laws in the region. For example, the Electronic Transactions Act 2010 implements the UN Convention on Electronic Contracting, which Singapore has ratified.

Singapore also has up-to-date cybercrime laws and intellectual property laws.

In 2012 Singapore passed comprehensive privacy law. The new law is an excellent example of providing a balanced approach between protecting personal information and facilitating innovation in cloud computing and the digital economy.

Singapore has some minor Internet censorship in place but generally promotes innovative business practices that are free from tariffs and government intervention.

Singapore has excellent ICT infrastructure in place and is developing a national network to bring high-speed fiber to the home.

Singapore's score jumps by more than six points, and its ranking improved five places — to 5th — in the 2013 Scorecard based on its new privacy law and continued improvements in ICT infrastructure.

Q SINGAPORE	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
DATA PRIVACY		
1. Are there laws or regulations governing the collection, use, or other processing of personal information?	✓	Singapore passed the Personal Data Protection Act in October 2012. This is comprehensive privacy legislation, modeled on the OECD Privacy Guidelines.
2. What is the scope and coverage of privacy law?	Comprehensive	The legislation is comprehensive and covers all sectors.
3. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the EU Data Protection Directive?	✓	The privacy law appears compatible with the EU Directive.
4. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the APEC Privacy Framework?	✓	Singapore is a member of APEC. The new law is compatible with the APEC Privacy Framework.
5. Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy?	Not available	No private right of action is available for privacy breaches in Singapore.
6. Is there an effective agency (or regulator) tasked with the enforcement of privacy laws?	National regulator	The new law includes the establishment of a Personal Data Protection Commission (PDPC) < www.pdpc.gov.sg >.
7. What is the nature of the privacy regulator?	Not applicable	The PDPC is an independent authority, with oversight provided by a new appeals tribunal.
8. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	✓	There are no registration requirements in Singapore. The new law does not include registration requirements.
9. Are cross-border transfers free from registration requirements?	✓	There are no registration requirements in Singapore. The new law does include the development of some basic, cross-border transfer rules.
10. Is there a breach notification law?	✗	There are no data breach notification requirements in Singapore. The new privacy law in Singapore is silent on the issue of data breach notification requirements.

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SECURITY		
1. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?	✓	The Electronic Transactions Act 2010 replaces the Electronic Transactions Act 1998. It provides for the recognition of electronic signatures and digital signatures in Singapore. Section 8 provides that where a rule of law requires a signature, an electronic signature satisfies that rule of law, subject to some simple requirements.
2. Are ISPs and content service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	✗	Singapore's Media Development Authority (MDA) < www.mda.gov.sg > maintains license and registration requirements that subject Internet content and service providers to penalties for non-compliance with restrictions on prohibited material. The MDA is charged with ensuring that "nothing is included in the content of any media service which is against public interest or order, or national harmony, or which offends good taste or decency." The core of this framework is a class license scheme stipulated under the Broadcasting Act and by industry policies and regulations issued by the MDA. Under the class license scheme, all Internet service providers (ISPs) and those Internet content providers (ICPs) determined to be political parties or persons "engaged in the propagation, promotion or discussion of political or religious issues relating to Singapore" must register with the MDA. As licensees, ISPs and ICPs are also bound by the MDA's Internet Code of Practice. The code defines "prohibited material" broadly, specifying only a few standards for sexual, violent, and intolerant content. Where filtering is not mandated at the ISP level, the code requires that ICPs deny access to material if so directed by the MDA. Licensees that fail to comply with the code may face sanctions, including fines, license suspensions, or terminations.
3. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing general security requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	None	There is no general security requirement that covers infrastructure in Singapore.
4. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing specific security audit requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	None	There is no general security audit requirement that covers all information. However, where the retention of electronic records comes under the jurisdiction and supervision of a government agency or statutory organization, it may impose additional requirements to ensure that it can continue to exercise proper supervision over the relevant activities and information which these records capture. For example, to keep electronic records for tax purposes, the prior approval of the Inland Revenue Authority of Singapore (IRAS) is required. Pursuant to the Guide to Keeping of Records in Imaging Systems issued by IRAS, it will approve the storage of business records in a taxpayer's computer system only if such system is an "approved process" under the Evidence Act (Cap. 97).
5. Are there security laws and regulations requiring specific certifications for technology products?	Limited requirements	Singapore is a Certificate Consuming Member of the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement (CCRA) < www.commoncriteriaportal.org >. In practice certification is not required for most government procurement opportunities, although it has been included in some national infrastructure projects.
CYBERCRIME (SCORE: 9/10 RANK: 7/24)		
1. Are cybercrime laws in place?	✓	The Computer Misuse Act 1993 (Cap. 50A) includes provisions to protect computers, computer programs, and data stored in computers from unauthorized access, modification, interception, and interference. The law intentionally defines "computer" very broadly and is not technology-specific. It applies to any person, irrespective of physical location, who does any act that relates to any computer, program, or data located within Singapore at the material time. Section 3 of the law states that any person who knowingly causes a computer to perform any function for the purpose of securing access without authority to any program or data held in any computer shall be guilty of an offense. Singapore plans to amend the law to cover a wider range of cybercrime and cybersecurity issues, including attacks on national infrastructure and cyber-bullying. The first of these amendments was introduced to the Singapore Parliament in November 2012.
2. Are cybercrime laws consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime?	✓	The offenses contained in the Computer Misuse Act are not as specific as the offenses listed in the Convention on Cybercrime, but they do cover the majority of online criminal activity.

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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	This is covered in the Criminal Procedure Code Act 2010: Section 40 (Power to access decryption information) (1) For the purposes of investigating an arrestable offence, the Public Prosecutor may by order authorize a police officer or an authorized person to exercise ... all or any of the powers under this section. (2) The police officer or authorized person referred to in subsection (1) shall be entitled to — (a) access any information, code or technology which has the capability of retransforming or unscrambling encrypted data into readable and comprehensible format or text for the purposes of investigating the arrestable offence; (b) require — (i) any person whom he reasonably suspects of using a computer in connection with an arrestable offence or of having used it in this way; or (ii) any person having charge of, or otherwise concerned with the operation of, such computer, to provide him with such reasonable technical and other assistance as he may require for the purposes of paragraph (a); and (c) require any person whom he reasonably suspects to be in possession of any decryption information to grant him access to such decryption information as may be necessary to decrypt any data required for the purposes of investigating the arrestable offence.
4. How does the law deal with extraterritorial offenses?	Comprehensive coverage	The Computer Misuse Act provides that the law shall have effect, in relation to any person, whatever the nationality or citizenship, outside as well within Singapore. Section 11 (Territorial scope of offences under this Act): (2) Where an offence under the Act is committed by any person in any place outside Singapore, he may be dealt with as if the offence had been committed in Singapore.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS		
1. Is the country a member of the TRIPS Agreement?	✓	Singapore became a member of the TRIPS Agreement in 1995.
2. Have IP laws been enacted to implement TRIPS?	✓	Singapore has implemented the TRIPS Agreement in local laws.
3. Is the country party to the WIPO Copyright Treaty?	✓	The WIPO Copyright Treaty entered into force in Singapore in 2007.
4. Have laws implementing the WIPO Copyright Treaty been enacted?	✓	Singapore has implemented the key provisions of the treaty.
5. Are civil sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	Section 26 of the Copyright Act protects the right of communication to the public.
6. Are criminal sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	It is likely this is caught by the criminal provisions in Section 136 of the Copyright Act for "significant" breaches: (3A) Where, at any time when copyright subsists in a work — (a) a person does any act that constitutes an infringement of the copyright in a work other than act referred to in subsection (1), (2), (3) or (6); (b) the infringement of the copyright in the work by the person is wilful; and (c) either or both of the following apply: (i) the extent of the infringement is significant; (ii) the person does the act to obtain a commercial advantage, the person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$20,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or to both and, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding \$50,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or to both.
7. Are there laws governing ISP liability for content that infringes copyright?	✓	Part IXA of the Copyright Act sets out a comprehensive regime for ISP liability in relation to copyright. Note that Section 26 of the Electronic Transactions Act 2010 also exempts ISPs from any liability for copyright infringement if their participation is limited to "merely providing access."

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8. Is there a basis for ISPs to be held liable for content that infringes copyright found on their sites or systems?	✓	Generally under Section 193D of the Copyright Act, ISPs will be held liable only if they receive a financial benefit from the infringing content and they fail to meet the following tests: Section 193D(2)(b) if the network service provider — (i) acquires actual knowledge that the copyright in the material has been infringed in, or in the course of, making available the electronic copy of the material on the primary network; (ii) acquires knowledge of such facts or circumstances which would lead inevitably to the conclusion that the copyright in the material has been infringed in, or in the course of, making available the electronic copy of the material on the primary network; or (iii) is furnished in the prescribed manner with a notice in, or substantially in accordance with, the prescribed form relating to the electronic copy of the material on the primary network — (A) purportedly made by the owner of the copyright in the material or under the owner's authority; and (B) stating the prescribed matters, the network service provider expeditiously takes reasonable steps to remove or disable access to the copy of the material on the primary network.
9. What sanctions are available for ISP liability for copyright infringing content found on their site or system?	Civil	The ISP liability regime is civil.
10. Must ISPs take down content that infringes copyright, upon notification by the right holder?	✓	Section 193D of the Copyright Act requires the ISP to expeditiously take reasonable steps to remove the copy from the network or disable access to the material on the network after being furnished with a notice, failing which it will lose its protection.
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?	✓	Notification must be provided under Section 193DA of the Copyright Act.
12. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of cloud computing services, including effective enforcement?	Comprehensive protection	Although there are no specific references to cloud computing, Singapore law still provides a strong level of protection for cloud computing services through a combination of comprehensive cybercrime and IP legislation. The new, balanced privacy legislation adds a further layer of protection.
SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRY-LED STANDARDS & INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION OF RULES		
1. Are there laws, regulations or policies that establish a standards-setting framework for interoperability and portability of data?	🕒	There is no comprehensive coverage of interoperability and portability of data in Singapore standards development policy. However, Singapore is in the late stages of developing several national policy frameworks for interoperability.
2. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?	✓	The Standards, Productivity and Innovation Board (SPRING) < www.spring.gov.sg > establishes and publishes Singapore standards, by notification in the Government Gazette. It is commonly known as SPRING Singapore and also acts as the enterprise development agency responsible for helping Singapore enterprises grow. SPRING is a statutory board under the Ministry of Trade and Industry.
3. Are e-commerce laws in place?	✓	Singapore has a comprehensive Electronic Transactions Act 2010 in place.
4. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws based on?	UN Convention on E-Contracting	Singapore has repealed the earlier Electronic Transactions Act 1998 and replaced it with the Electronic Transactions Act 2010 to more closely match provisions of the UN Convention on Electronic Contracting — a Convention that Singapore has both signed and ratified. The Convention comes into force in March 2013.
5. Is the downloading of applications or digital data from foreign cloud service providers free from tariff or other trade barriers?	✓	There are currently no government tariffs or other trade barriers imposed on the foreign sources whose software or applications are downloaded in Singapore.
6. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?	✓	Singapore has signed the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards < www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/17-tbt_e.htm#annexIII > and therefore considers international standards carefully.
7. Does the government participate in international standards-setting process?	✓	Singapore participates in relevant ISO and IEC standard-setting processes and is a full member of the ISO.

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PROMOTING FREE TRADE		
1. Are any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government?	✓	The Intelligent Nation 2015 (iN2015) < www.in2015.sg > (described as a 10-year masterplan with the vision to build Singapore into an Intelligent Nation) includes a commitment to technology neutrality.
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 Singapore.
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 product preferences in Singapore.
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>Singapore is a member of the WTO plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement, which includes rules guaranteeing fair and non-discriminatory conditions of international competition. These rules cover most large contracts.</p> <p>In practice, many government procurement opportunities require a joint venture with a local firm or the establishment of a local agency arrangement.</p> <p>Singapore provides additional market access concessions to its trading partners under its bilateral free trade agreements.</p>
ICT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT		
1. Is there a national broadband plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2015, the Next-Generation National Broadband Network (Next-Gen NBN) to deliver 1 Gbps downstream and 500 Mbps upstream broadband access to every home, office, and school 	<p>Singapore has required the provision of FttH, with customers able to select from a range of suppliers and speeds of access. Singapore, partly due to its compact size and high urbanization, is one of the few countries that has mandated a very high-speed broadband connection to every home.</p> <p>Singapore is progressing with the implementation of its national broadband plan.</p> <p>In 2008, the Singapore Infocomm Development Authority (IDA) <www.ida.gov.sg> announced (as a project under Intelligent Nation 2015) the allocation of US\$750 million to support the building and operation of a national optical fiber-based network as part the Next-Generation National Infocomm Infrastructure (Next-Gen NII). The strategy also included a wireless network.</p> <p>One of the programs under Next-Gen NII is the Next-Generation Broadband Network (Next-Gen NBN) <http://www.ida.gov.sg/Infrastructure/20060919190208.aspx> with the following target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2015, the Next-Gen NBN to deliver 1 Gbps downstream and 500 Mbps upstream broadband access to every home, office, and school. <p>The Singapore government has established an industry structure with three layers (network, operations/wholesale, and retail) with structural separation requirements on the Next-Gen NBN Network Company (NetCo) and operational separation requirements on the Next-Gen NBN Operating Company (OpCo). <www.ida.gov.sg/Infrastructure/20090731125844.aspx>.</p>

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2. Are there laws or policies that regulate the establishment of different service levels for data transmission based on the nature of data transmitted?	Limited regulation and limited public debate	<p>ISPs are able to apply differential charging and/or block different types of traffic over their networks, and there are no net neutrality regulations at this stage.</p> <p>However, a specific telecommunications licence is required to provide VoIP services in Singapore. Licensees must comply with regulations on provision of directory and emergency services, calls to and from other telecommunication networks, quality standards, number portability, and other technical requirements.</p> <p>In June 2011, following a public consultation period, Singapore's IDA stated its Policy Framework for Net Neutrality <www.ida.gov.sg/Policies-and-Regulations/Consultation-Papers-and-Decisions/Store/Consultation-on-Policy-Framework-for-Net-Neutrality.aspx>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No blocking of legitimate Internet content <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ISPs and telecom network operators are prohibited from blocking legitimate Internet content – ISPs and telecom network operators cannot impose discriminatory practices, restrictions, charges or other measures which, while not outright blocking, will render any legitimate Internet content effectively inaccessible or unusable • Comply with competition and interconnection rules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ISPs and telecom network operators must comply with IDA's competition and interconnection rules in the Telecom Competition Code (TCC) <www.ida.gov.sg/Policies-and-Regulations/Industry-and-Licensees/Competition-Management/Telecom-Competition-Code.aspx> • Provide information transparency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ISPs and telecom network operators must comply with IDA's information transparency requirement and disclose to end-users their network management practices and typical Internet broadband download speeds • Meet minimum QoS standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ISPs must meet the minimum broadband quality of service (QoS) standards to ensure a reasonable broadband Internet experience for end-users – Reasonable network management practices are allowed, provided that the minimum Internet broadband QoS requirements are adhered to and that such practices will not render any legitimate Internet content effectively inaccessible or unusable • Niche or differentiated Internet services allowed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ISPs and telecom network operators are allowed to offer niche or differentiated Internet service offerings that meet IDA's information transparency, minimum QoS and fair competition (including on interconnection) requirements
3. Base Indicators		
3.1. Population (2011)	5,187,933	In 2011, the population of Singapore increased by 2.1%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
3.2. Urban Population (%) (2011)	100%	[United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision, < esa.un.org/unup/CD-ROM/Urban-Rural-Population.htm >]
3.3. Number of Households (2011)	1,171,000	In 2011, the number of households in Singapore increased by 3.5%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
3.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2010)	7252	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (2012) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST >]
3.5. Per Capita GDP (US\$ 2011)	\$46,241	In 2011, the per capita GDP for Singapore increased by 4.9% to US\$46,241. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: GDP per capita, current US\$ (2012) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD > and GDP growth, annual % (2012) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG >]
3.6. Public Cloud Services Market Value (2011) (Billions of US\$)	—	Singapore is not included in this Gartner forecast. [Gartner, Forecast Overview: Public Cloud Services, Worldwide, 2011-2016 (August 2012 Update) < www.gartner.com/id=2126916 >]

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3.7. Personal Computers (% of households) (2011)	86%	In 2011, 86% of households in Singapore had personal computers. This is a 2.4% increase since 2010 and ranks Singapore 15 out of 182 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is above the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2006 to 2011 of 2%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.aspx >] Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may update this indicator for prior years.
4. ICT and Network Readiness Indicators		
4.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2011) (Score is out of 10)	7.66	Singapore's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2011 is 7.66 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 12 (out of 161 economies). The 2011 IDI for Singapore has increased by 2.5%, and the IDI ranking has declined by two places from a rank of 10 since 2010. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/idi/2012 >] Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may adjust this indicator, both for 2011 and prior years.
4.2. World Economic Forum Networked Readiness Index (NRI) (2012) (Score is out of 7)	5.63	Singapore has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 5.63 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 2 (out of 142 economies) and a rank of 2 (out of 47) in the high income grouping of economies. The 2012 NRI for Singapore has increased by 0.6% and the ranking has remained the same since 2011. [World Economic Forum, Global Information Technology Report (2012) < www.networkedreadiness.com/gitr >]
4.3. International Connectivity Score (2011) (Score is out of 10)	6.40	Singapore has a Connectivity Score of 6.4 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 10 (out of 25) in the innovation-driven grouping of countries/economies. [Nokia Siemens, Connectivity Scorecard (2011) < www.connectivityscorecard.org >]
4.4. IT Industry Competitiveness Index (2011) (Score is out of 100)	69.80	Singapore has an IT Industry Competitiveness Index Score of 69.8 (out of 100), resulting in a rank of 3 (out of 66 countries/economies included in the index). The 2011 index score is a 9.4% increase on the 2009 score. Singapore has moved up the ranking by six places since 2009. [Business Software Alliance (BSA) / Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), IT Industry Competitiveness Index (2011) < globalindex11.bsa.org >]
5. Internet Users and International Bandwidth		
5.1. Internet Users (2011)	3,890,950	[calculated from 8.3.1. and 8.5.2.]
5.2. Internet Users as % of Population (2011)	75%	In 2011, 75% of the population in Singapore used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 31 out of 199 countries surveyed. This is a 5.6% increase since 2010. The growth from 2010 is above the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 4.9%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (December 2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.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. Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may adjust this indicator, both for 2011 and for prior years.
5.3. International Internet Bandwidth (bits per second per Internet user) (2011)	547,064	Singapore's International Internet Bandwidth (per Internet user) has increased by 200% since 2010. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/idi/2012 >]
5.4. International Internet Bandwidth (2011) (total gigabits per second [Gbps] per country)	2,129	Singapore has increased its International Internet Bandwidth by 242% since 2010, to 2,129 Gbps, and is ranked 15 out of 188 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is above the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 80.5%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]

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6. Fixed Broadband		
6.1. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (2011)	1,329,900	Singapore has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 5% since 2010 to, 1,329,900, and is ranked 48 out of 182 countries surveyed. The growth from 2010 is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 11%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may adjust this indicator, both for 2011 and prior years.
6.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Households (2011)	114%	[calculated from 8.3.3. and 8.6.1.] Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries (refer to OECD comments about this).
6.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Population (2011)	26%	Singapore has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a share of the population) by 3% since 2010, which is below the five-year CAGR from 2006 to 2011 of 7.5%. This ranks Singapore 48 out of 187 countries surveyed. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (July 2011) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ICTEYE/Indicators/Indicators.aspx >]
6.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Internet Users (2011)	34%	[calculated from 8.5.1 and 8.6.1]
7. Mobile Broadband		
7.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (2011)	7,794,300	In 2011, Singapore increased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by 5.5% and is ranked 90 out of 195 countries surveyed. The number of subscriptions account for 150% of the population. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] 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 and tablets).
7.2. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (2011)	114%	Singapore has increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 16% since 2010. This ranks Singapore 2 out of 144 countries surveyed. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] 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. Note: In some jurisdictions this is an estimate and subsequent editions of the ITU ICT Indicators Database may adjust this indicator, both for 2011 and prior years.
7.3. Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (2011)	5,917,400	In 2011, Singapore increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions by 18% and is ranked 2 out of 145 countries surveyed. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2012) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]