

World Broadband Statistics: Q1 2006

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Discussion

1 Introduction

This report continues the series of Point Topic's quarterly *World Broadband Statistics*. The series originated in several DSL reports, first published in Q2 2002 which were eventually expanded to include cable modems and other technologies from Q2 2003.

Here included are optical fibre and other forms of broadband internet which are subsumed under the general heading "Cable modems etc." Fibre in this context means anything from Fibre-to-the-kerb to Fibre-to-the-home, often generalised as "FTTx".

Recent developments reinforce the growing importance of mobile broadband as it is delivered over 3G networks as an alternative to fixed line broadband. Sometimes mobile broadband is already used as a substitute to wired broadband access. We have not included 3G subscriber numbers in this report, but we will be watching this development closely for the future.

Whereas the previous reports already extended the coverage to 88 countries, this edition made two more additions: Ukraine and Viet Nam. We are aware that in late 2005 and early 2006 many more countries in Africa and Central Asia, currently not included in previous reports, have begun the deployment of broadband. Clearly, broadband access is an attractive service that may help in narrowing the global digital divide between 'have' and 'have-not' countries. But there can also be no doubt that disparity in broadband penetration throughout the world is immense.

2 Global and Regional Perspectives

Overall Growth

The worldwide total of broadband lines grew to 229.0m lines during the first quarter of 2006, an increase of 36% from 168.5m lines on 31 March 2005. The total number of broadband lines thus added between Q1 2005 and Q1 2006 was 60.4m.

The first quarter of 2006 showed a worldwide increase in the number of subscribers very similar to that in Q4 2005. A total of 16.40m were added in Q1 2006, compared to 16.42m in the previous quarter. Although the actual number of new subscribers in Q1 2006 was almost the same as in Q4 2005, the percentage growth necessarily declined from 8.37% to 7.71% because the base number of existing subscribers, by definition, had increased. In terms of growth rates, a lively fourth quarter 2005 with many operators offering end-of year sales followed a respectable, but slower paced first quarter 2006.

Quarterly growth rates in Q1 2005, Q2 2005 and Q3 2005 were 8.65%, 7.33% and 8.43% respectively. It highlights that despite exceptionally low penetration rates in many regions and the potential for broadband lines to grow rapidly, the global trend is progressing stably without any noticeable sign of either slowing down or accelerating.

Regional Trends

The APSEA (Asia-Pacific & South and East Asia) region is by far the largest, accounting for 40% of the world's 229.0m broadband lines. But despite a seemingly impressive 21.2m lines

added between Q1 2005 and Q1 2006 and a year-on-year increase of 30.8%, its share fell by 1.5% since the end of March 2005.

With a gain of 30.6% year-on-year, countries in the Americas region did very well too. Nevertheless, the region' share of the world's broadband total decreased by 1%. The past year up to March 2006 belonged to EMEA which proved once more to be the most dynamic region of the three. EMEA's lines grew by 48%, adding 24.1m lines over the last four quarters to achieve a 32.5% share of world broadband lines, up from 30% in Q1 2005.

Global trends rarely find equal reflection in all regions. Regional variability is high. Broken down into smaller regions, inequality is only too apparent (see Figure 1). The Middle East and Africa (MEA) has the smallest share of broadband accesses - about 2% followed by Eastern Europe with 3%. MEA and Eastern Europe are the two fastest growing regions of the world, gaining 89.1% and 86.1% respectively between Q1 2005 and Q1 2006 (Figure 2).

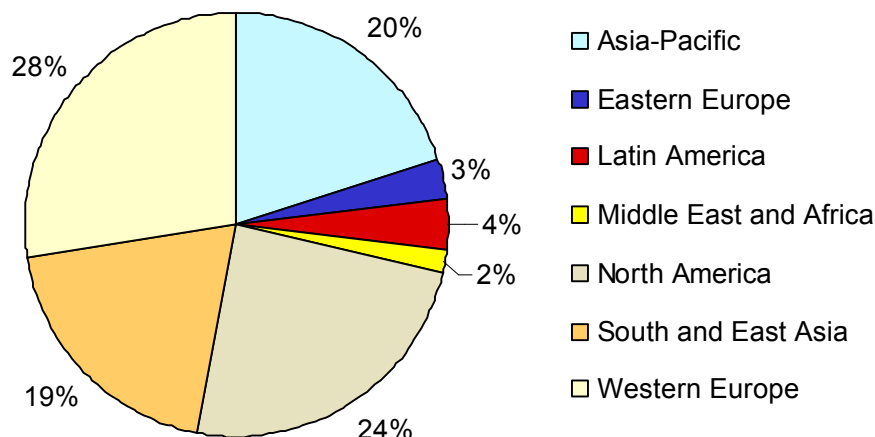


Figure 1 Share of broadband lines by world region (7): 31 Mar 2006

In the MEA, Turkey, Morocco and Egypt doubled or tripled their Q1 2005 subscriber numbers by the end of Q1 2006. Turkey was one of the stars of 2005, adding more than 1 million lines to reach a total of 1.57 million lines by Dec 2005. Although a less impressive increase, Turkey's broadband subscriber number has continued to grow and reached 1.87 million at the end of March 2006. Admittedly, Morocco and Egypt started from much lower bases than Turkey but their quarterly increases are still impressive and they both show much potential for achieving similar milestones in the future. Both countries top the quarterly growth rate in the MEA in Q1 2006 with 22.3% for Morocco and 21.1% for Egypt.

In terms of broadband penetration, Bahrain, UAE, Qatar and Kuwait remain the leaders in the Arab World. Being relatively small, affluent and with high educational standards, this should come as no surprise. Penetration rates at the end of September 2005 were very small compared to many European and Asian-Pacific countries - between 1.23% and 2.25% of the

total population. No data is yet available for assessing how these countries fared in late 2005 and early 2006.

In Eastern Europe, Romania, Croatia, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Bulgaria showed impressive growth rates of between 147% and 186% year-on-year. All these countries kept up momentum throughout Q1 2006, gaining subscribers considerably faster than the world average of 7.7%.

Although its share of the world broadband market is small, Latin America is the third fastest growing region. Here, Mexico is leading the way, adding just under 12% in the first quarter of 2006. Argentina, Puerto Rico, Colombia and Peru all follow closely behind. Between Q1 2005 and Q1 2006, Mexico, Argentina and Colombia increased their broadband subscriber base by 86%, 82% and 72% respectively. Brazil, the country with the largest number of broadband subscriber in Latin America, grew by 262,000 in Q1 2006.

South and East Asia performed well with an annual growth rate of 47.2%. With the mass-roll out of DSL services by the incumbents started in late 2004 and prices in free fall, there were no barriers to India's broadband growth in 2005. Uptake soared in Q1 2006. At the end of March 2006, India had sailed past the one million threshold to reach a total of 1.3 million broadband subscribers. India has now become the country with the highest year-on-year growth rate in the world - a staggering 328%. Q1 2006 itself accommodated a growth of 56.9% - the highest in the world.

The continuing strong growth in China, adding 3.7m lines this quarter alone and 12.9m lines over the year period from Q1 2005 to Q1 2006, accounted for the bulk of the growth in absolute terms in South and East Asia. But Figure 2 illustrates that the region as a whole is growing rather slowly given its low penetration. Other regions with similarly low penetration rates are doing much better. Populous Pakistan and now Viet Nam, which had registered by Dec 2005 only some 14,600 and 220,000 broadband subscribers, are slowing down the region's overall performance.

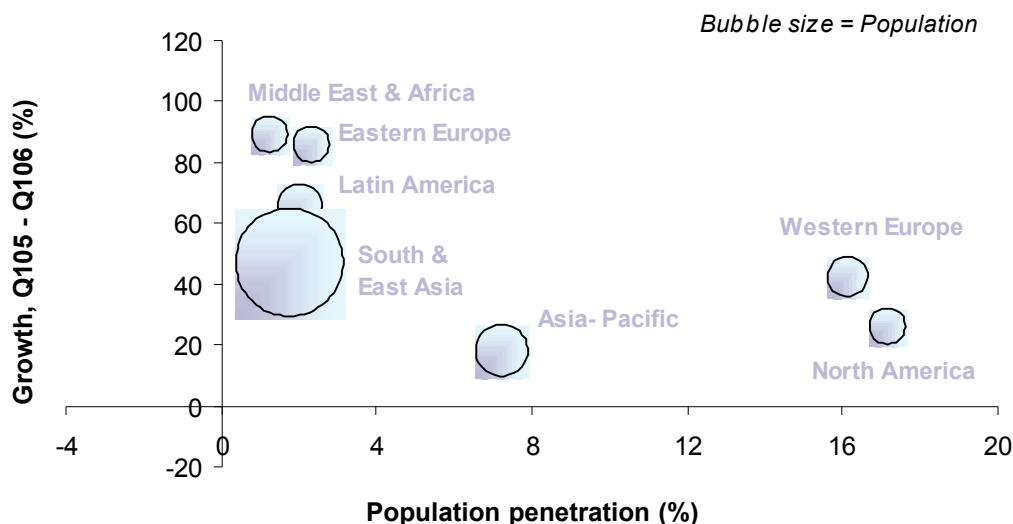


Figure 2 Broadband penetration and growth by world region (7): 31 Mar 2006

North America and Western Europe accounted for more than half of all broadband access in the world. Their penetration rates are 17% and 16% respectively and perhaps because of this, North America's growth rate is slightly under Western Europe's at only 6.9% compared with 7.6%. In a battle of the midgets, Greece, Cyprus, Ireland and Luxembourg managed to come first if annual growth is the measure of all things. Greece and Cyprus already led the way in Q405 and have kept up momentum throughout Q106. Guernsey was up there in terms of growth up until the end of 2005 but dropped a off the pace in Q1 2006. More populous countries like the UK and Germany did well, with annual growth rates of 51% and 52% respectively. Until recently, Spain was up over the half way mark in terms of annual growth too but in Q1 this dropped back to 42%.

The slowest-growing region over the quarter was Asia-Pacific (4.3%) where countries such as Japan, Singapore and Taiwan are continuing to show signs of saturation. Broadband lines in South Korea are flatlining. Technology substitution and subscriber migration to faster broadband (xDSL to FTTx) is now the main driver of operational growth. On the other hand, countries such as Australia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and New Zealand have all shown strong growth in Q1 2006 doubling their Q105 figures in one case and coming close in the others. Penetration is, however, still very low in Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines.

3 Technology Trends and Choices

Cable and alternative technologies are gradually losing out to DSL worldwide. Whereas at the end of Q1 2005, cable operators and other technology providers still had a market share of 34.5%, in Q1 2006 this figure had declined to 32.8%. DSL has continued to pull ahead of other technologies, growing by 39.4%, while cable modem and other technologies achieved a growth rate of 28.9% from Q1 2005. Figure 3 makes it evident that DSL and cable modem/FTTx subscriber trends have followed their own trajectories from as early as Dec 2003. DSL uptake is exhibiting a higher growth rate than other technologies. In the short term, DSL is poised to boost its market share much faster than it has done over the last two years.

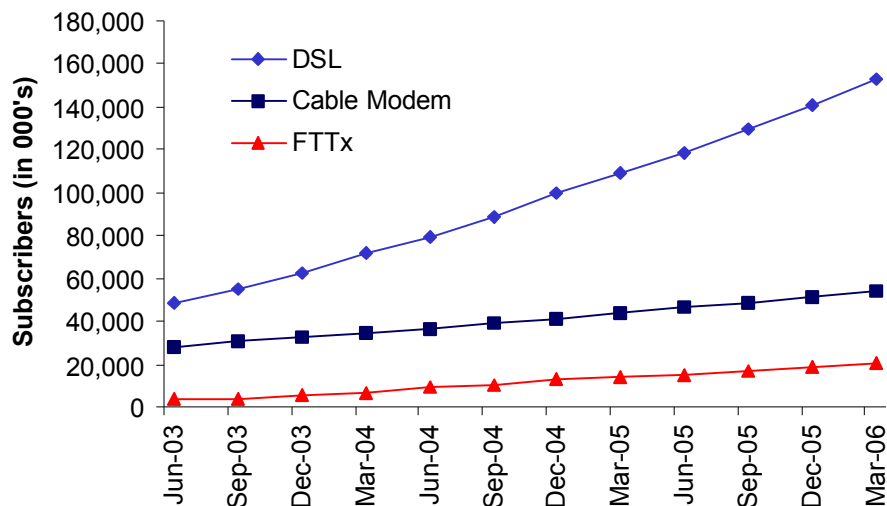


Figure 3 Broadband technology trends: June 2003 to Mar 2006

The DSL share of world broadband lines is now up from a dominant 65% in Q1 2005 to 66.72%. FTTx operators provide 8.84% of lines and cable operators 23.64%. (Figure 4)

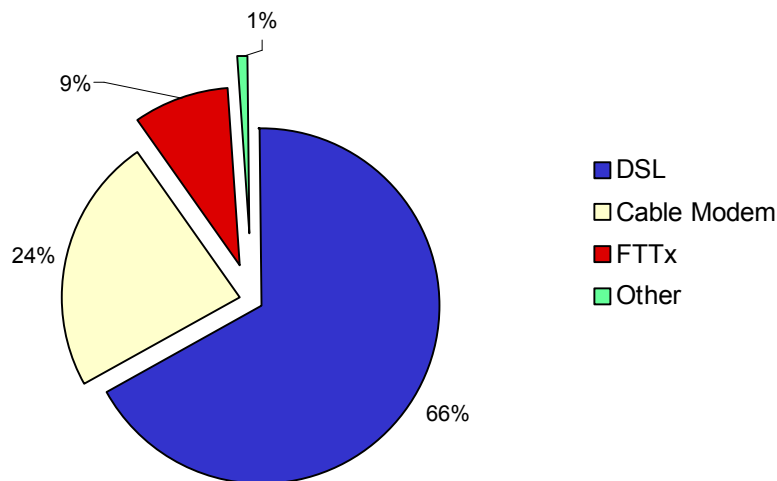


Figure 4 World broadband line by technology: 31 Mar 2006

The USA remains the leading market for cable modem broadband, with 26.1m subscriptions by March 2006. South Korea is a distant second with 4.1m lines. Third place goes to Canada with 3.6m lines. The UK has moved up one position to sit in fifth place with 2.8m lines. Countries such as Japan and China that were at the top of the table are now falling behind presumably due to FTTx adoption and substitution beginning to challenge that market segment too.

North American - US and Canadian - cable operators ended the quarter with a little less than 29.7 million subscribers and a whopping 55% share of the world cable broadband lines. Together they earned themselves a collective 53.6% share of the North American broadband market. But just as in previous quarters, DSL providers challenged the market share of cable operators, gaining ground little by little each quarter. Whereas US cablecos added 4.6 million lines between Q1 2005 and Q1 2006, telcos netted 5.6 million. As a result, the cablecos' share of the US market has shrunk from 54.5% in Q4 2005 to a new low of 54.0%. But this may just be a brief interlude.

North America's largest cable modem broadband provider, Comcast signed up 437,000 subscribers for that service in Q1 2006, up from 378,000 in Q4 2005. Comcast passed March with some 9.0 million cable modem customers. Comcast also released that more DSL subscribers signed up to its cable modem service than ever before. Almost 34% of the company's new subscribers came from DSL providers in Q1 2006, compared to 23% a year earlier.

The case of Verizon Communications shows, however, that a distinction between DSL providing telco and cable operator may become a thing of the past. Verizon has an extensive network of DSL enabled lines, but it has also successfully been advancing fibre-to-the-home

(FTTH), aiming to migrate all its customers to the new network sometime in the near future. It is not clear how much the new fibre-based services have contributed to the exceptional growth in Verizon's subscriber numbers over the last few quarters.

China remains the world's largest DSL market in Q1 2006, reaching 29.4m lines. China was also the world's most dynamic DSL market in absolute terms adding 9.9m lines since Q1 2005. USA added 5.6m and Germany 3.8m lines. Whilst the UK and France contested fourth place with 2.9m and 3.0m DSL lines added respectively. Italy, Spain and Brazil did quite well too with 2.1m, 1.3m and 1.2m DSL lines added.

In South Korea the near saturation of the market seems to be hitting DSL hard - it is the only country where DSL numbers have fallen, by 4.6% in the year period ending in Q1 2006. Here the "Apartment LAN" or "Cable Ethernet" solution seems to have more traction in a difficult market. ("Apartment LAN" or "Cable Ethernet" refers to the situation where individual homes are connected by Ethernet cables to a shared switch which has a broadband link, often fibre, back to the service provider's premises.)

Table 1 gives a breakdown of DSL and cable modem etc. numbers for the 30 countries with most broadband lines between 31 Mar 2005 and 31 Mar 2006.

4 "Top Ten" Broadband Countries

Number of Subscribers

The country ranking in Figure 5 shows that the four biggest countries have successfully defended their positions. The USA remains the largest broadband market with over 48.3m lines. China comes in second place reaching 41.2m lines and Japan is third with 23.4m lines.

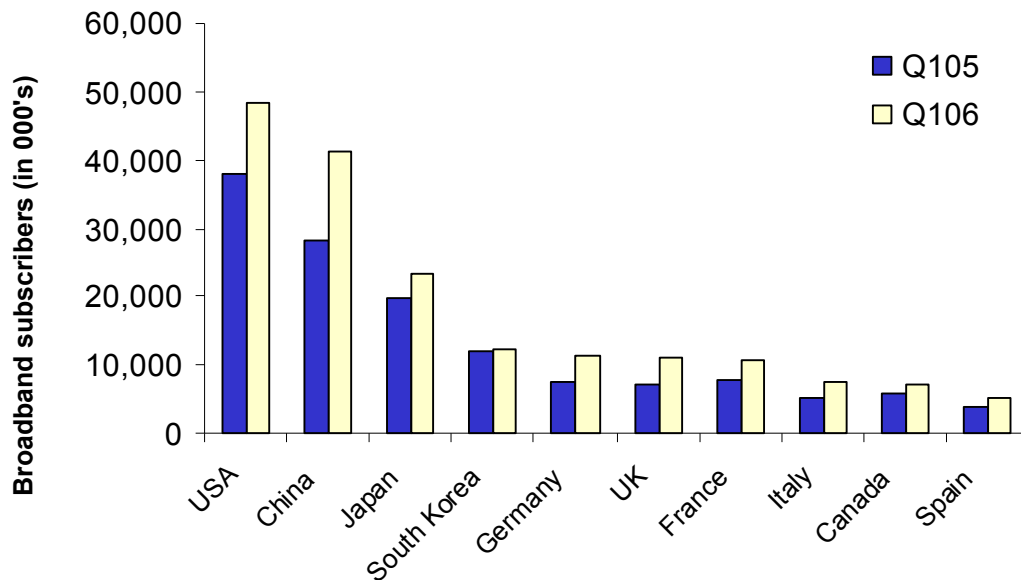


Figure 5 'Top Ten' broadband countries by subscribers: 31 Mar 2005 - 31 Mar 2006

South Korea is some way behind with just over 12.4m lines and has now almost been caught by the bigger Western European countries - Germany (11.5m), UK (10.8m) and France (10.8m).

Year 2005 ended as it had begun. In Q4 2004, Germany was forging ahead with a small advantage of 150,000 lines over France with 6.7m broadband lines herself and the UK with 6.1m lines. Over the year, and thanks to the success of LLU during the second half, Germany kept in the lead. The UK narrowed the gap from 660,000 to 130,000 lines but was finally unable to catch up with France by end 2005. In Q1 2006, the inevitable happened. Strong growth in DSL numbers and a bit of help from LLU, the UK at last overtook France in terms of total broadband subscribers. UK's claim to second place over France is still tiny - 12,000. One may call it a draw for now.

Broadband Subscriber Added

China once again pulled ahead of the USA (Figure 6). In the last quarter, both countries acquired roughly 2.5m new subscribers but in this quarter, China added 3.7m and USA 3.3m.

These two were followed by four very close countries in terms of subscriber additions: UK (1.0m), Japan (0.95m), Germany (0.94m) and France (0.86m).

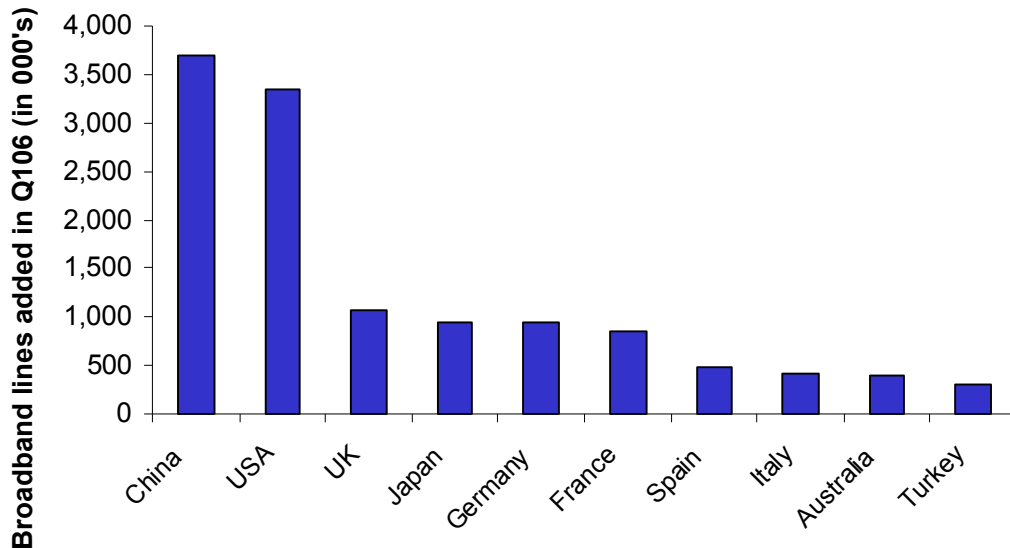


Figure 6 'Top Ten' broadband countries by lines added in Q1 2006

Percentage Growth

Figure 7 ranks the most rapidly growing countries in percentage terms on a year-on-year basis. It considers only those with more than 100,000 broadband lines by the end of Q1 2006. Following up from our last report Egypt has passed that threshold in Q106.

Turkey emerged as one of the countries with successive half-years of high growth. In the second half of 2004, it added over 150% to its broadband installed base, and led the growth rankings in Q2 2005 - achieving 73.6% growth. In Q4 2005 and Q1 2006, Turkey matched this performance with an average of 300,000 net additions each quarter. Year-on-year, it was beaten into seventh place by India, Morocco, Greece, Romania, Croatia and Viet Nam. The growth ranking is dominated by Eastern and Central European countries which posted half of all entries to the Top Ten.

In South and East Asia and the Asia-Pacific region, growth in India was a staggering 222%, with total lines reaching 835,000 in 2005. Early 2006 saw India's annual growth rate rise to 328%. This quarter alone the country's subscribers increased by 56.8%.

Although lower, Australia, Viet Nam, Malaysia and New Zealand also showed healthy quarterly increase, ranging between 12% to 20%.

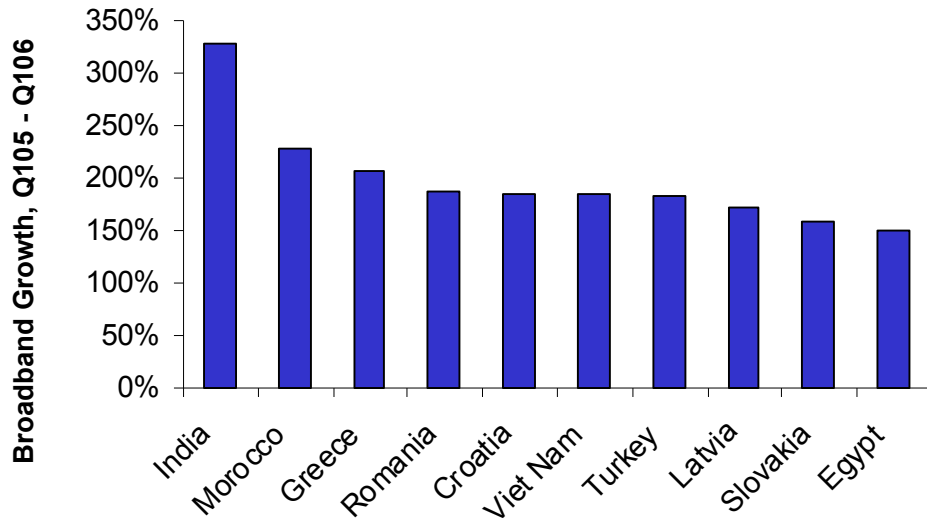


Figure 7 'Top Ten' broadband countries by growth: 31 Mar 2005 - 31 Mar 2006

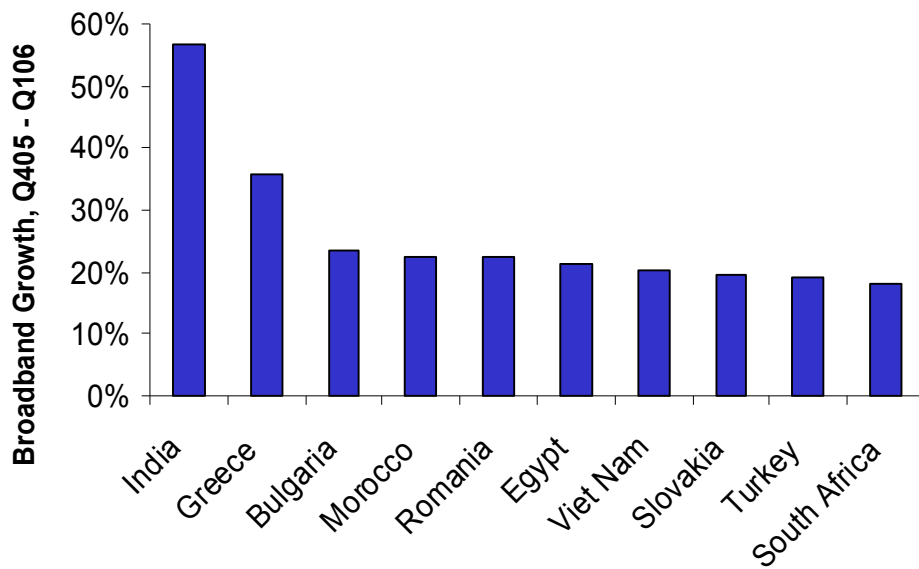


Figure 8 'Top Ten' broadband countries by growth: 31 Dec 2005 - 31 Mar 2006

At the bottom of the growth table, it should come as no surprise that the South Korean broadband market continues to appear saturated. The reported number of broadband lines increases by a mere 3.03% from 12.1m lines in Q1 2005 to 12.5m in Q1 2006. Its quarterly growth in Q1 2006 was 2.13% but surprisingly, Hong Kong and Iceland had worse growth rates over the quarter with 2.09% and 2.03% respectively.

Figure 8 shows the top ten countries in terms of broadband growth over the last quarter. Most of the countries in this list are also in the top ten by year-on-year growth (Figure 7). The only changes are South Africa at the bottom end which only just missed out of appearing on the annual growth top ten, just a fraction behind Egypt in 11th place. Croatia and Latvia were the two countries shunted out of the top ten for Q1 2006 growth but had stronger year-on-year growths.

Technologies Adopted

Figure 9 gives the general market share of broadband technologies in the 'Top Ten' countries. The USA and Canada are the only two that have clearly more cable modems than DSL lines. With the migration from DSL to FTTH, South Korea is gradually joining this group. The numbers in South Korea still just favour DSL, although there is already a substantial share of 48.5% of lines provide by cable modems and other technologies.

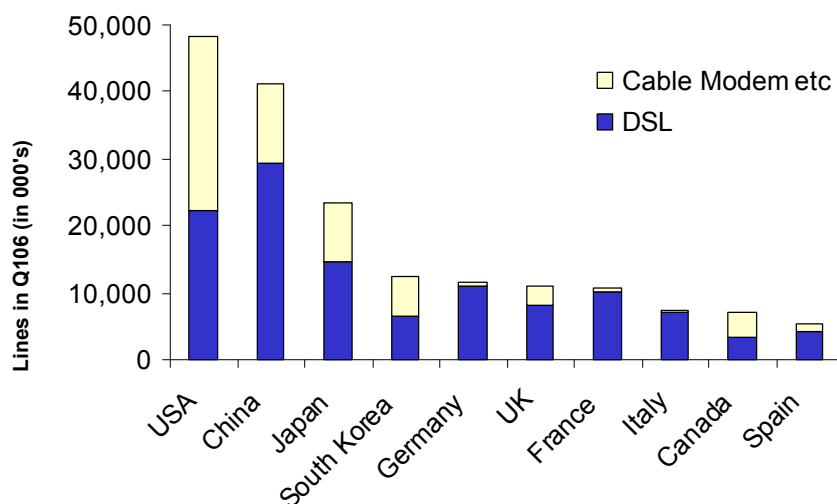


Figure 9 Broadband technologies in 'Top Ten' countries: 31 Mar 2006

Outside the 'Top Ten', several other countries harbour a similar technological preference for cable modems and other technology over DSL. In Romania, for instance, DSL accesses are a tiny minority and other broadband access the rule (less than 2%). In Bulgaria and Colombia, the DSL share is just about 34.3% and 42.0% respectively. In Russia, DSL accesses initially made up a small part of the total, but are now gradually drawing closer. In Q1 2005, DSL accounted for 25% of all broadband lines in Russia, now they are up to a share of 30%.

China, Japan and the UK have a substantial number of 'cable modem etc.' lines. The continued growth of FTTx in Japan especially has given non-DSL technologies a 37.9% share of the domestic broadband market.

Be this as it may, DSL is well ahead in most other countries. In France, Germany and Italy, alternative technologies account for less than 6% of the total broadband market.

Population and Household Penetration

Population and household figures are based on data provided by the ITU for the years 2000 to 2004. The last report for Q4 2005, has updated both population and household statistics for all countries, now dating to 2004. This may also explain instances in which penetration levels are marginally lower for Q305 than we reported earlier. Some of the broadband lines counted will be to business premises. The actual penetration of households will therefore be about 10 to 15% lower. There will also be some variation between individual countries in the proportion of business lines.

Most striking of all, South Korea, which has been way ahead of the rest of the world for years, has been overtaken in broadband take-up by three Western European countries: Denmark, the Netherlands and Iceland. For the compilation of Q4 2005 statistics, we were not able to update our figures for Iceland. We are grateful to the national regulator, PTA Iceland for assisting us retrospectively to correct our omission. Unfortunately, the regulator releases its broadband figures only on a half-yearly basis. Q1 2006 numbers are consequently, again Point Topic's rather conservative estimates.

With negligible growth in 2005, South Korea still has 26% penetration of broadband by population but Denmark, the Netherlands and Iceland have 26.5%, 26.4% and 26.3% respectively. Hong Kong is another country showing clear signs of saturation. Figure 10 shows that in Q1 2005, South Korea and Hong Kong were the top two countries for broadband penetration by population but in Q1 2006, they were bumped back to fourth and fifth places respectively.

Beyond these five, penetration by population becomes an almost exclusively Western European affair. Switzerland, Finland, Sweden and Norway cluster around 22% to 25%. It is only Canada, in ninth place, which breaks the European ranks with 22.4% up from 18.6% in Q1 2005. Just missing out on the top ten are two more European countries – Monaco and Belgium in 11th and 12th places.

When we estimate penetration rates by households rather than population the picture changes (Figure 11). South Korea regains the lead with 83% of all households having signed up to broadband, followed by Hong Kong with 81%. Iceland comes third with 74% and Israel fourth reaching 69%.

Western European countries do less well in these rankings compared to the Asia-Pacific region. European household size is usually lower than in Asian-Pacific countries. Hence there will be more households per 100 people. With broadband being a household-based phenomenon among residential subscribers, the scope for population penetration to increase in Europe is still ample. Among European countries, Iceland and the Netherlands have the highest household penetration levels - 74.0% and 60.6%. Iceland also achieved the largest jump in household penetration from Q1 2005 to Q1 2006, increasing by just over 17%.

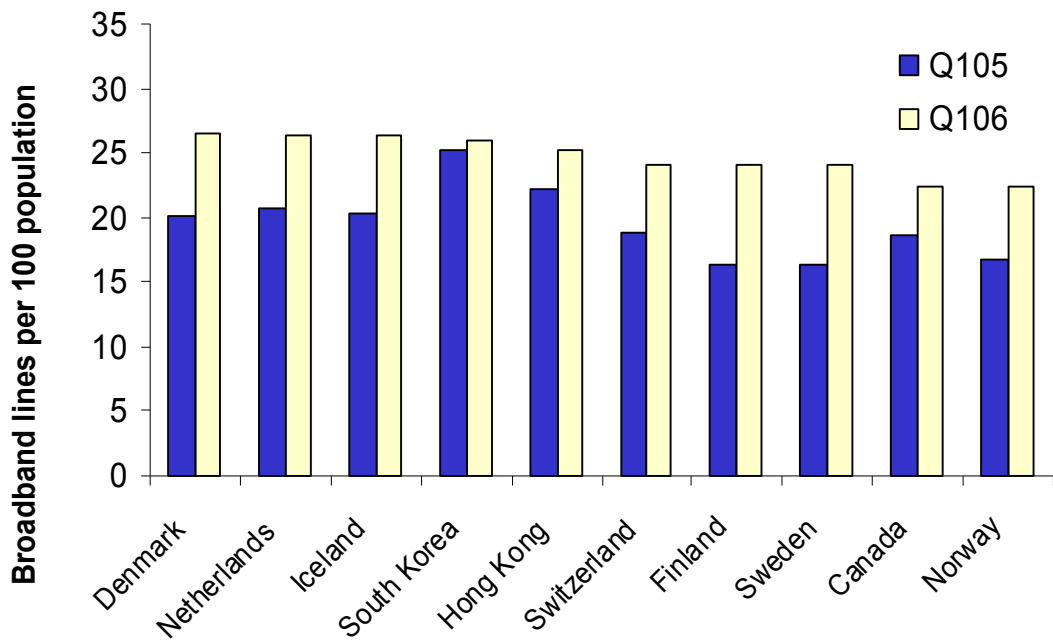


Figure 10 'Top Ten' broadband countries by population penetration:
31 Mar 2005 - 31 Mar 2006

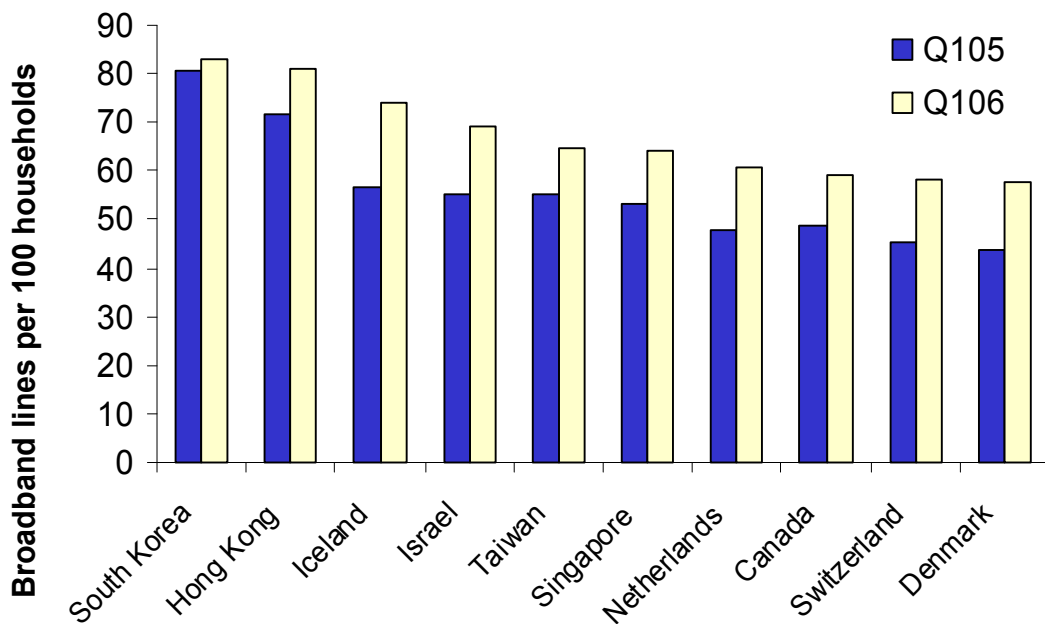


Figure 11 'Top Ten' broadband countries by household penetration:
31 Mar 2005 - 31 Mar 2006

Methodology and supporting material

1 Data collection

Point Topic aims to offer the most complete, up-to-date and accurate source for world broadband statistics and estimates. To do this, we collect quarterly statistics from major primary suppliers of DSL lines and cable modems and from service providers which resell DSL products provided by those primary suppliers. Many suppliers now publish quarterly numbers as part of their regular reporting cycle. Many others provide us with their numbers via email and personal communication. We are as always most grateful to all of them for having taken the time to do so.

Many operators still do not release quarterly reports but only annual ones. Some also aggregate subscriber trends into overall totals, avoiding break-downs by technology. In these cases, Point Topic has continued conservatively estimating broadband uptake. Important sources for estimated totals are commonly partial or earlier reports by the operators themselves. National regulatory authorities (NRAs) also frequently report DSL and other broadband statistics, although sometimes with a bigger time-lag. Where these sources are not available, DSL and cable vendors may give useful indicators, as do estimates quoted by the trade press. Where we do have secondary estimates we try as far as possible to trace these to their original source.

During the research process for the new quarterly statistics report, we commonly also return to past quarters with the aim of synchronising earlier estimates with official sources. Some re-statements were thus necessary for this quarter compared to Q4 2005. We shall continue to maintain close correspondence with broadband operators, national regulators and industry organisations to avoid ambiguities and to minimise the number of re-statements. Some of the historical statistics will be different from those published in earlier reports and Excel spreadsheet dataset. The GBS contains the most up-to-date information and we aim to continuously update its data entries on a running basis. Generally, preference should be given to the numbers in the most recent report - this report and in the GBS.

Data collected for individual operators can be aggregated in the GBS to derive country and region totals, growth rates, market shares of operators and net additions. Full details at the operator level are listed in the GBS, which is available to subscribers of Point Topic' services.

2 Variations in coverage and definitions

In principle, the DSL statistics include all lines which are described by their suppliers as "DSL". In practice the great majority of these are ADSL, variants of ADSL 2+ or other proprietary versions of ADSL. The main exceptions are:

- VDSL lines, of which Korea Telecom and Hanaro are the biggest reporting suppliers.
- Symmetrical DSL lines offered mainly by CLECs such as Covad in the USA and their counterparts in other countries

There are occasionally contradictions between operator and regulator reports. This happens in South Korea, for example, where the operators typically report broadband subscriptions as either DSL or cable modem, whereas the regulator breaks it further down into an "apartment LAN" or "A-LAN" category. A-LAN is defined as using a shared fibre or broadband copper connection to the apartment block with Ethernet-based distribution within the apartment

block. Operators' classifications of these A-LAN subscriptions vary, but they are often included as DSL lines. We have classified all these A-LAN lines as FTTx, although a proportion of them do use copper rather than fibre backhaul.

Other reported statistics may combine broadband lines of different technology types. If a number is an aggregate of major broadband types, such as DSL and cable modems, we usually break up such an aggregate and state uptake for each category separately. In the event in which there is only a marginal proportion using a different technology, the aggregate is kept and assigned to the larger group. These cases are usually noted with a comment in the detailed spreadsheets.

3 Resources for subscribers

In June 2006, Point Topic has introduced a beta version of its *Global Broadband Statistics* (GBS) database. Subscribers to Point Topic who want to carry out their own analyses of broadband trends are welcome to query GBS and download data relevant to their own research.

Subscribers to the *Operator Source Service* will also still have direct online access to data in old workbooks collated up to Dec 2005. For further information, please refer to our website. The workbook series will no longer be continued from Q1 2006.

A production of this kind is bound to have errors and omissions. We would be grateful if readers would notify us of any they discover by emailing info@point-topic.com.

Table 1 DSL subscribers, cable modems etc., and total broadband subscribers (in 000's) in major countries (Top 30): Americas

Country	DSL subscribers			Cable modem etc. subscribers			Total broadband subscribers		
	Q105	Q106	Q105-Q106, % Growth	Q105	Q106	Q105-Q106, % Growth	Q105	Q106	Q105-Q106, % Growth
World Total	109551	152738	39.42%	58977	76194	29.19%	168528	228932	35.84%
USA	16604	22224	33.84%	21400	26087	21.90%	38004	48311	27.12%
Canada	2808	3479	23.91%	3081	3626	17.69%	5889	7105	20.65%
Brazil	2096	3324	58.58%	161	162	0.62%	2257	3486	54.43%
Mexico	922	1832	98.63%	466	744	59.66%	1388	2576	85.56%
Argentina	345	591	71.06%	170	345	102.94%	515	936	81.95%
Other Americas	781	1295	65.81%	486	701	44.24%	1267	1996	57.54%
Americas Total	23556	32745	39.01%	25764	31665	22.90%	49320	64410	30.60%

Table 1 (continued) DSL subscribers, cable modems etc., and total broadband subscribers (in 000's) in major countries: APSEA

Country	DSL subscribers			Cable modem etc. subscribers			Total broadband subscribers		
	Q105	Q106	Q105-Q106, % Growth	Q105	Q106	Q105-Q106, % Growth	Q105	Q106	Q105-Q106, % Growth
China	19497	29357	50.57%	8810	11839	34.38%	28307	41196	45.53%
Japan	13677	14571	6.54%	5956	8876	49.03%	19633	23447	19.43%
South Korea	6729	6422	-4.56%	5358	6037	12.67%	12087	12459	3.08%
Taiwan	3200	3762	17.56%	590	680	15.25%	3790	4442	17.20%
Australia	1351	2494	84.60%	481	642	33.47%	1832	3136	71.13%
Hong Kong	810	933	15.19%	704	779	10.65%	1514	1712	13.08%
India	135	1089	706.62%	171	221	29.24%	306	1310	328.08%
Other APSEA	1298	2218	70.88%	248	331	33.47%	1546	2549	64.88%
APSEA Total	46697	60846	30.30%	22318	29405	31.75%	69015	90251	30.77%

Table 1 (continued) DSL subscribers, cable modems etc., and total broadband subscribers (in 000's) in major countries: EMEA

Country	DSL subscribers			Cable modem etc. subscribers			Total broadband subscribers		
	Q105	Q106	Q105-Q106, % Growth	Q105	Q106	Q105-Q106, % Growth	Q105	Q106	Q105-Q106, % Growth
Germany	7322	11100	51.60%	214	349	63.08%	7536	11449	51.93%
France	7184	10214	42.18%	485	607	25.15%	7669	10821	41.11%
UK	4993	7922	58.65%	2123	2837	33.63%	7116	10759	51.20%
Italy	4935	7024	42.34%	273	370	35.53%	5208	7394	41.98%
Spain	2988	4295	43.72%	748	1027	37.30%	3736	5322	42.43%
Netherlands	2033	2587	27.28%	1339	1705	27.33%	3372	4292	27.26%
Sweden	903	1383	53.07%	573	782	36.47%	1476	2165	46.65%
Belgium	1112	1344	20.85%	654	727	11.16%	1766	2071	17.29%
Russia	275	608	121.31%	835	1428	71.02%	1110	2036	83.46%
Poland	832	1429	71.81%	309	476	54.05%	1141	1905	66.93%
Turkey	636	1844	190.14%	30	30	0.00%	666	1874	181.57%
Switzerland	878	1189	35.42%	500	580	16.00%	1378	1769	28.40%
Denmark	686	883	28.69%	399	544	36.34%	1085	1427	31.52%
Austria	517	726	40.46%	388	576	48.45%	905	1302	43.93%
Israel	709	830	17.07%	310	450	45.16%	1019	1280	25.61%
Finland	634	1091	72.15%	218	168	-22.94%	852	1259	47.83%
Portugal	510	737	44.30%	467	514	10.06%	977	1251	28.10%
Norway	634	859	35.55%	130	165	26.92%	764	1024	34.04%
Other EMEA	1517	3082	103.16%	900	1789	98.78%	2417	4871	101.53%
EMEA Total	39298	59147	50.51%	10895	15124	38.82%	50193	74271	47.97%