

World Broadband Statistics: Q4 2006

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Discussion

1 Introduction

This report continues the series of Point Topic's quarterly *World Broadband Statistics* publications. 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.

Other technologies are optical fibre and other forms of broadband internet such as Fixed Wireless Access (FWA), Satellite, Powerline etc. Fibre in this context means anything from Fibre-to-the-kerb to Fibre-to-the-home and is often generalised as "FTTx".

As briefly discussed in the previous report, the growth of mobile broadband is certainly taking off in many countries using 3G or WiFi/WiMAX networks as an alternative to fixed-line broadband. To address the importance of this new development, Point Topic instituted a special wireless broadband project in Q3 2006 with the aim to include a more comprehensive coverage of wireless subscriber numbers in our quarterly broadband statistics report. But we found that the data is still very much restricted to certain geographical regions. Hence, it is still too early to be used in the Global Broadband Statistic analysis.

In Q4 2006, we have included six new countries: Moldova, Belarus, Syria, Palestine, Yemen and Suriname, as part of the on-going development and improvement of your GBS service. As a result, our country coverage now extends to 98 countries.

2 Global and Regional Perspectives

Overall Growth

By the end of 2006, the worldwide total of broadband lines reached 281.5 million. A total of 17.7 million lines were added over the last quarter of 2006 which results in a 6.7% quarterly growth. The year-on-year growth during 2006 was 31.1%.

In terms of penetration rate, the number of broadband line per 100 population reached 5.4 by the end of 2006. Although the figure is increasing, the actual quarterly growth in penetration has in fact been slowing down since Q4 2004 from 13.3% to 6.8% quarterly, in particularly in regions where broadband markets are relatively saturated (e.g. Asia-Pacific, North America). Other factors such as geography, population distribution and the development of network infrastructure also play a very important role in terms of broadband deployment and service penetration.

Regional Trends

From a regional perspective, Eastern Europe secured its leading position with a remarkable 14.2% growth in the fourth quarter of 2006. Compared to Q3 2006, the quarterly growth rate has increased by 0.8%. The region's market share on the world's broadband subscriber base increased from 2.9% to 3.8% over the year 2006. Of the fifteen countries in the Eastern European region, Russia,

Poland and Romania were the top three countries with an aggregate of 2.8 million new subscribers added in Q4 2006, contributing 61.9% of net additions in the region.

Coming in second is the Middle East & Africa region (MEA) which grew by 13.3% in this quarter. With this report, we have included three countries previously not covered: Syria, Palestine and Yemen. By the end of 2006, the MEA region had almost 6 million broadband users, accounting for 2.1% of the world's broadband subscribers (Figure 1).

In the Latin America region, the quarterly growth in Q4 has reduced slightly from 11.6% to 10.6%, which is mainly due to a decline in subscriber growth in the three leaders of the regional broadband market: Brazil, Argentina and Mexico.

Of all seven world regions, Western Europe, MEA and Eastern Europe are the only regions reporting a rise in quarterly growth rates since Q4 2005. Compared to the previous quarter, the growth has gone from 6.1% to 7.9% at the end of Q4 2006. In terms of total broadband subscribers, Western Europe had netted some 77.7 million by the end of 2006, accounting for 27.6% of the world's broadband subscribers. The broadband market in Greece continued to outgrow all other countries, with a phenomenal quarterly growth rate of 31.9%, an increase of over 10 points over Q3 2006.

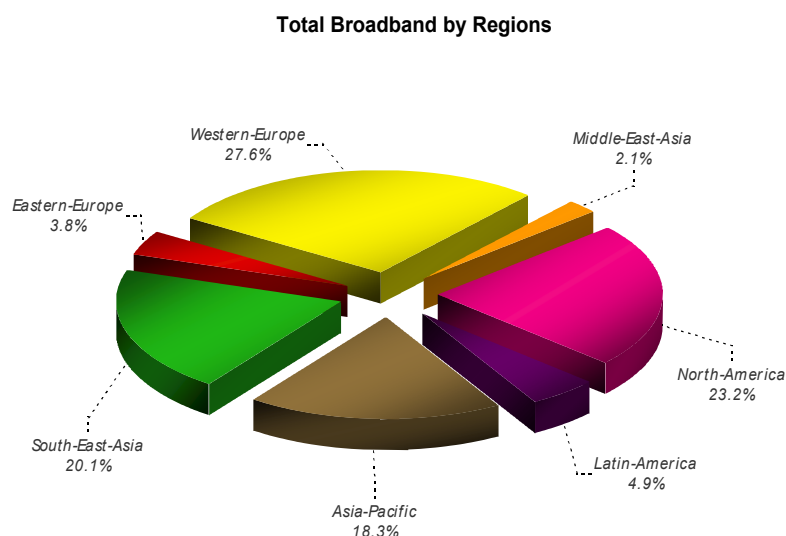


Figure 1. Share of world broadband lines by region

Despite the slight decline in the overall growth rate, the South & East Asia is still the region with the second highest number of new added lines over the quarter.

Here Vietnam reported the highest quarterly growth since Q3 2005. The country saw its broadband subscribers grow by over 36% since Q3 2006, mainly due to a very good final quarter from the incumbent VNPT's ISP VDC. Apart from Vietnam, India also reported an impressive quarterly growth of 17.6%, adding 321,000 new lines in Q4 2006.

China, being the country with the second largest broadband market in the world, had 51.9 million broadband subscribers, posting over 91% of the region's total. Since Q3 2005, the country's quarterly growth rates have declined from 11.9% to 6.8% which has adversely affected the regional growth overall.

The Asia-Pacific and North American regions, where markets are relatively mature, both reported a fall in growth rates during Q4 2006. The growth was down to 3.5% and 5.0% respectively. Due to the slow growth in North America, Western Europe remains in the lead when it comes to of the total number of broadband subscribers. The gap between the subscriber base has widened from 9.9 million in Q3 2006 to 12.5 million in Q4 2006. As new FTTx deployments in Western Europe start to take shape, the steady growth in national broadband markets is expected to continue throughout 2007. This process may further deepen the divide between these two regions.

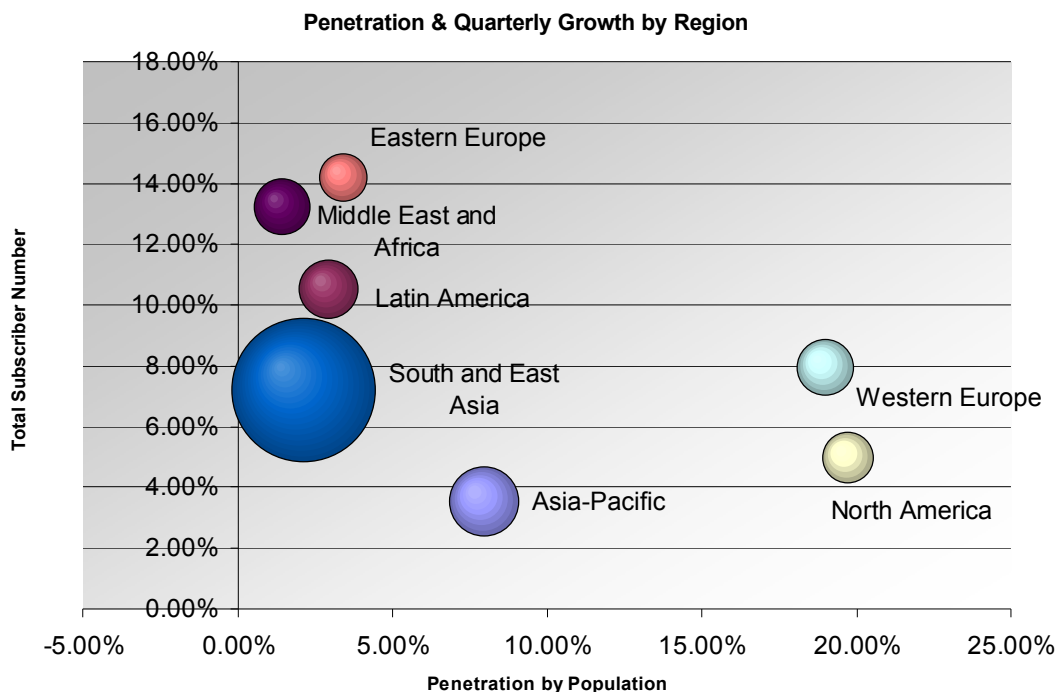


Figure 2. Broadband penetration and growth by world region

Coming third after North America, is the South & East Asia (SEA) region which had over 56.5 million subscribers by the end of 2006. Despite the steady growth over the year, SEA is still a region with the second lowest population penetration rate worldwide. In particular, countries such as China and India where broadband development is restricted to major cities and developed areas, can show sharp sub-national variations in penetration rates.

In Jan 2004, the Chinese government introduced the "Cun Cun Tong" programme (connecting all villages) which aims to extend fixed-line coverage to all administrative villages in rural areas. By the end of 2006, the overall coverage reached 99.5% of these villages. The second phase of the programme is to further extend the network infrastructure to provide internet services to major cities and administrative villages by 2010. Hence, at least for China, the internet penetration in rural areas may catch up with those in urban areas.

At the other end of the spectrum, Western Europe and North America are the two world regions with the highest broadband penetration, 19.0% and 19.7% respectively. With such high percentages, the markets in these regions are considered to be fairly mature and saturated. However, in Q4 2006, thanks to promising growth in Germany and France, the overall regional gain was up to 8.0%, a 2.0% increase compared to the previous quarter.

3 Technology Trends and Choices

During the fourth quarter of 2006, FTTx continued to out-perform DSL and cable modem in terms of quarterly growth. By the end of Q4 2006, the world FTTx subscriber base had reached 30 million lines, with a year-on-year growth of 54.8%. Although the overall market share of FTTx is still very low (10.7%), compared to DSL (65.7%) and cable modem (22.3%), FTTx is gradually gaining ground in market share terms.

Since the beginning of 2005, FTTx subscribers have been growing at a rate of over 10% every quarter. Of the seven regions, North America (primarily the USA) and Asia-Pacific showed growth rates above the average of 18.8% and 14.5% respectively during Q4 2006. One of the drivers for this continuous growth is the increasing popularity and demand of Value-added-Services (VAS) such as IPTV and, in Japan, Video-Conferencing. They consume a large amount of bandwidth for delivering video content and TV channels over broadband connections. As a general requirement, TV-over-Broadband (TVoBB) needs at least 3Mbps bandwidth in order to deliver seamless services. High-Definition (HD) TV can require up to 8Mbps of bandwidth, so conventional ADSL service is unlikely to be able to accommodate this bandwidth hungry service.

An example of this can be seen with the launch of IPTV services in Japan. The service was first launched in April 2005, by the incumbent NTT, as a bundle with its high speed internet service. As a result, a drop in DSL growth from 4.4% to 2.5% was reported between Q2 and Q3 2005. The decline continued and reached sub-zero (-0.18%) in Q2 2006, which suggests possible churning in DSL subscriber base and migration to FTTx.

Countries like South Korea and Taiwan experience very similar DSL market trends. In South Korea's case, the slowing down in DSL growth started as early as Q4 2004, reinforced in later quarters by a large scale-migration of customers onto faster FTTx networks.

At the end of 2006, the world's DSL subscriber total reached 185 million, whereas cable-modem and FTTx was used to deliver services to 62.8 million and 30 million respectively. Unsurprisingly, with the growth in FTTx, the market shares of DSL and cable modem have gone down by 0.07% and 0.43% over the quarter. The difference in subscriber numbers between DSL and FTTx has further widened to 122 million, whereas the gap between cable modem and FTTx has narrowed to 32.7 million.

The growth of FTTx has been significant in the Asia-Pacific region. With the subscriber base growing twice as fast as that of cable modem, the market share of the FTTx is now out-performing cable modem in the region. As reviewed in our Q3 2006 report, the market share of FTTx in the Asia-Pacific region (20.5%) was a tick higher than that of cable modem (20.2%). By the end Q4, the figure increased to 22.7% for FTTx services compared to 19.6% for cable modem services.

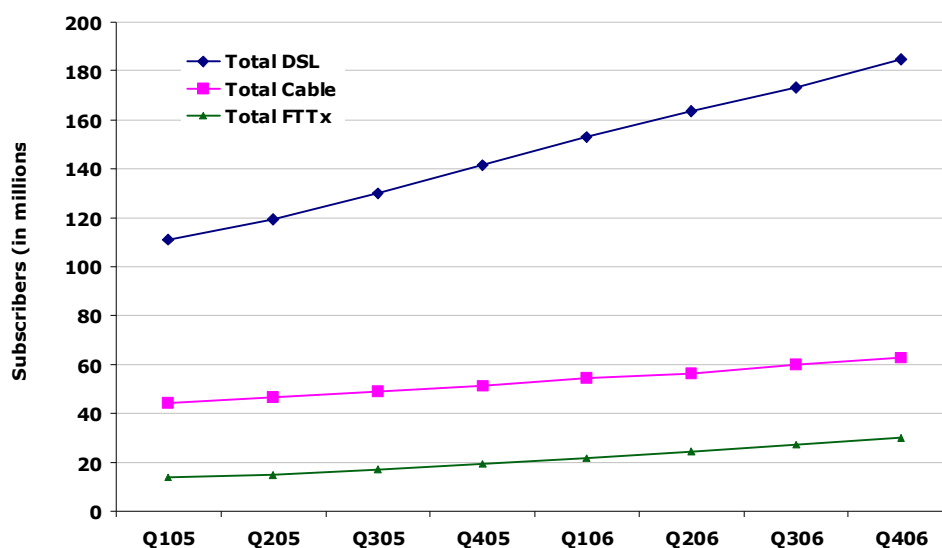


Figure 3. Broadband technology trends: 30 Jun 2003 to 31 Dec 2006

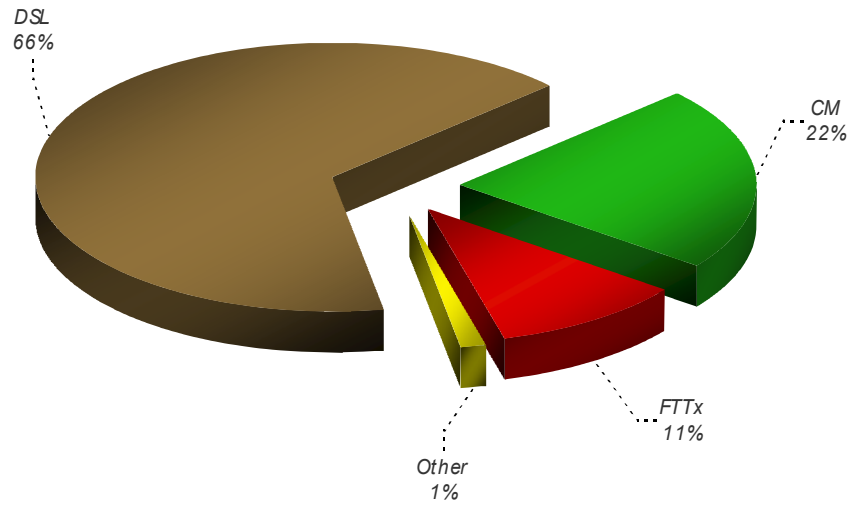
In regions where the broadband market is dominated by DSL and cable modem, the increase in FTTx market is slow but steady. For instance, in North America (primarily the USA), the market share of FTTx services has increased from 2.4% of the total broadband share in Q4 2005 to 4% in Q4 2006. Although the growth is slow, it is beginning to gain market share. In addition to the USA, Japan, South Korea and Italy also report robust growth rates for their FTTx services of between 10.9% and 11.1%.

Figure 4 & Figure 5 show the general overview of the technology take up by regions. The top five DSL countries: China, USA, Germany, Japan and France remain the same as reviewed in the previous report. Germany over-took Japan and comes in third with a total of 14.1 million DSL subscribers in Q4 2006. Egypt, the leading country with the fastest DSL growth in Q3 2006, has now come fourth in this quarter, with a 23.3% quarterly growth, topping the country broadband total to 205,000.

In the cable modem market, it comes as no surprise that North America contributes the majority of the world's total. Over the fourth quarter of 2006, the market share of the North America region dropped, albeit slightly, from 53.5% to 53.4%. Similarly, the Asia-Pacific region also reported a decline in market share for cable modem throughout the quarter, from 16.8% to 16.3%. On the up side, Eastern Europe, SEA and MEA all reported a quarterly growth in the cable modem market. In the latter case, the quarterly growth of cable modem increased by more than a double as compared to Q3 2006.

In Q4 2006, Chunghwa of Taiwan continued to migrate existing DSL users to their FTTx service. A total of 97,000 new FTTx subscribers were added during the quarter while the DSL churn was 35,000 - a fall of 0.8% in Q3 2006. Japan and South Korea also reported a successive churn in DSL total, as discussed above. In the case of the latter, the net loss in DSL subscribers during Q4 2006 was over 300,000, not as significant as in the previous quarter, but still a decline of 5.2%.

Total Broadband by Technology



DSL Market Share by Regions

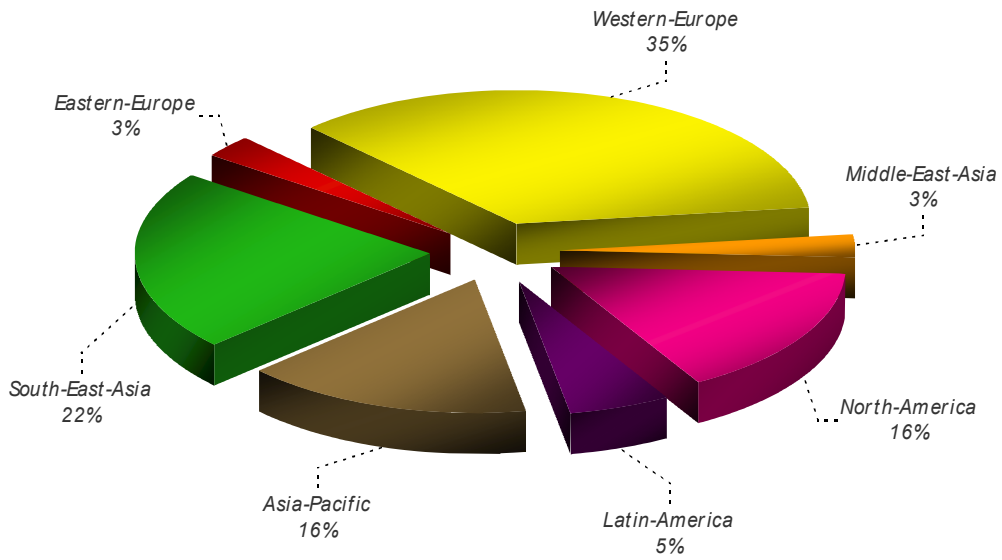
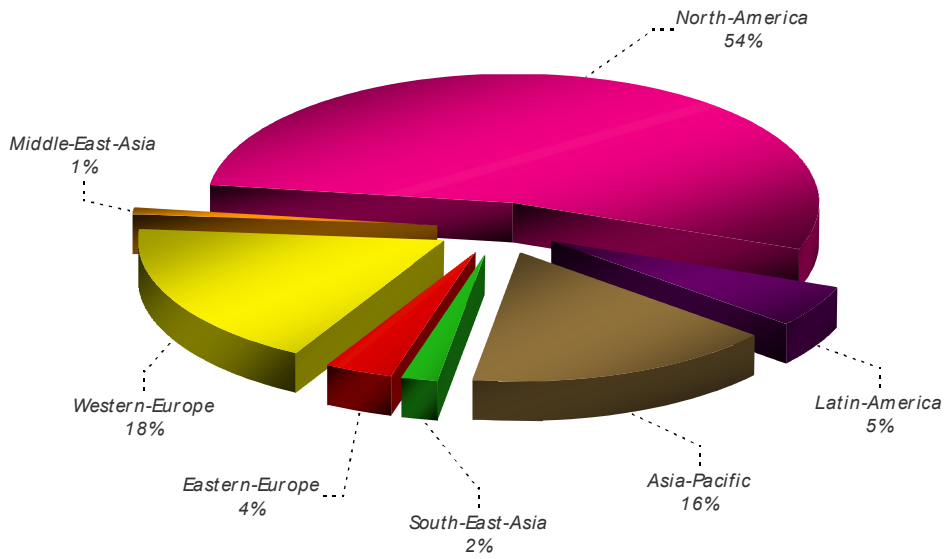


Figure 4. World Total & DSL broadband market share by region

Cable Modem Market Share by Regions



FTTx Market Share by Region

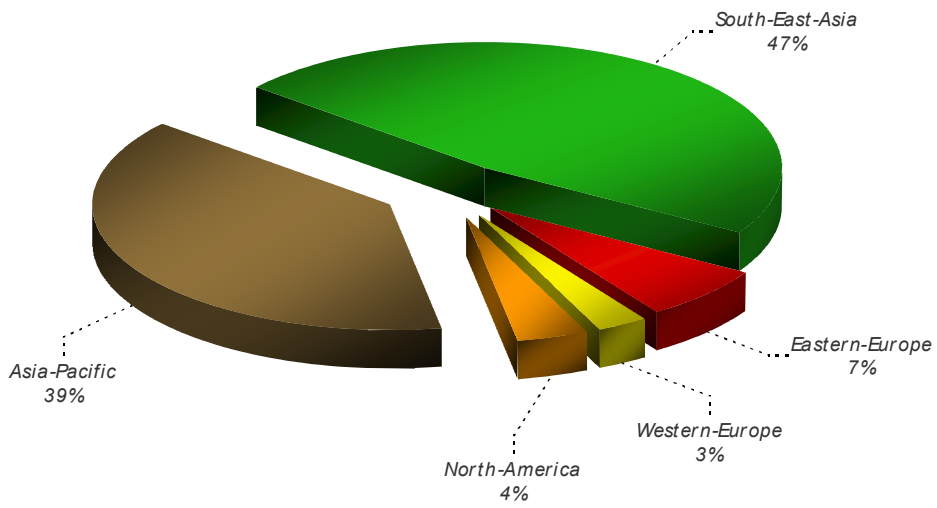


Figure 5 World Cable Modem & FTTx broadband market share by region

4 "Top Ten" Broadband Countries

Number of Subscribers

The ranking of the "Top Ten" countries in Q4 2006 is shown in Figure 6 where a change of order occurred between Germany and South Korea. In Q3 2006, South Korea claimed the fourth place with 0.5 million more broadband subscribers than Germany. In Q4 2006, the country suffered from another slow growing quarter where the gain in subscriber base was a mere 1.04%, far below the 6.7% average growth worldwide. South Korea has now 14 million subscribers, 0.6 million less than Germany.

The order of all other countries remains unchanged since our review last quarter. USA comes top with 57.3 million subscribers, followed by China with 51.9 million subscribers. The gap between the USA and China is narrowing from 5.9 million in Q3 2006 to 5.4 million in Q4 2006. With Phase Two of the "Cun Cun Tong" programme ("Connect all villages with Internet") ready to begin and its populous advantage, it is almost certain that China will be catching up with the USA very soon.

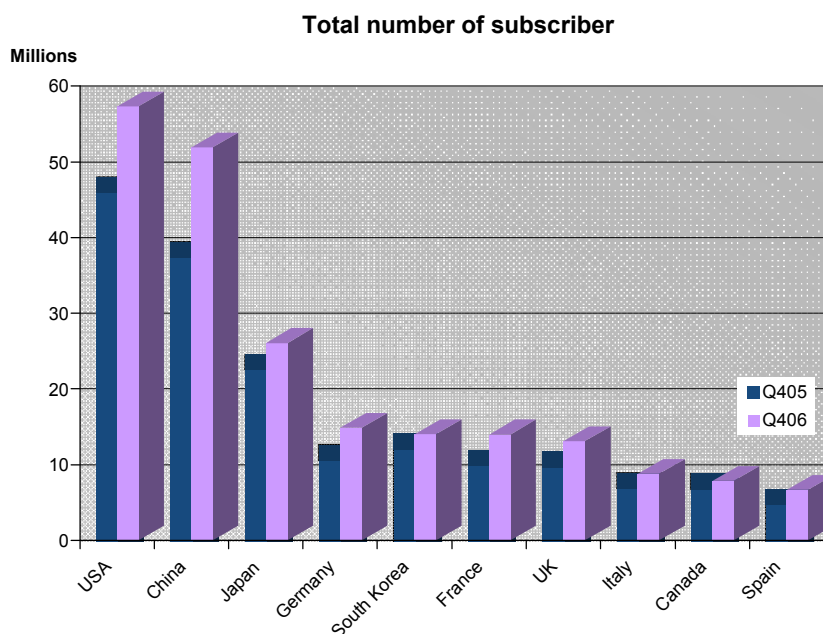


Figure 6. 'Top Ten' Broadband countries by number of lines: Dec 05 & Dec 06

In the third place is Japan, having a total of 26 million broadband subscribers and a year-on-year growth of 15.2%. As mentioned earlier, Japan is undergoing a transition from DSL to FTTx. Hence, of the 951,000 newly added FTTx lines, there were approximately 89,000 lines as the result of migrating DSL subscribers. The phenomenon is more apparent in South Korea, where the DSL subscriber base reduced by an aggregate of 886,000 during the second half of 2006, while the FTTx increased by 1,245,000. Although the 886,000 churning lines may not be totally accountable for DSL to FTTx migration, it certainly gives a good indication of the FTTx development in South Korea.

Broadband Subscribers Added

In Q4 2006, Spain, previously ranked twelfth, now rank seventh. The country had a successful final quarter in terms of both, DSL and cable modem growth. Over 568,000 new lines were added in Q4 2006, compared to 310,000 in Q3 2006.

China has been topping the ranking since the beginning of 2006 due to its high growth rate and market size. Although the quarterly growth has reduced slightly in Q4, the total of new additions was well ahead of the USA by 0.4 million.

The USA, being the country with the second largest number of net additions worldwide, gained another 2.8 million lines over the quarter. Quarterly net additions in the USA have remained very much constant, with around 2.7 to 2.9 millions since Q3 2005. Further down in the rankings, the order is: France (1.34m), Germany (1.26m), UK (0.79m), Spain (0.57m), Brazil (0.498m), Italy (0.496m) and Turkey (0.46m).

Broadband Subscriber Added

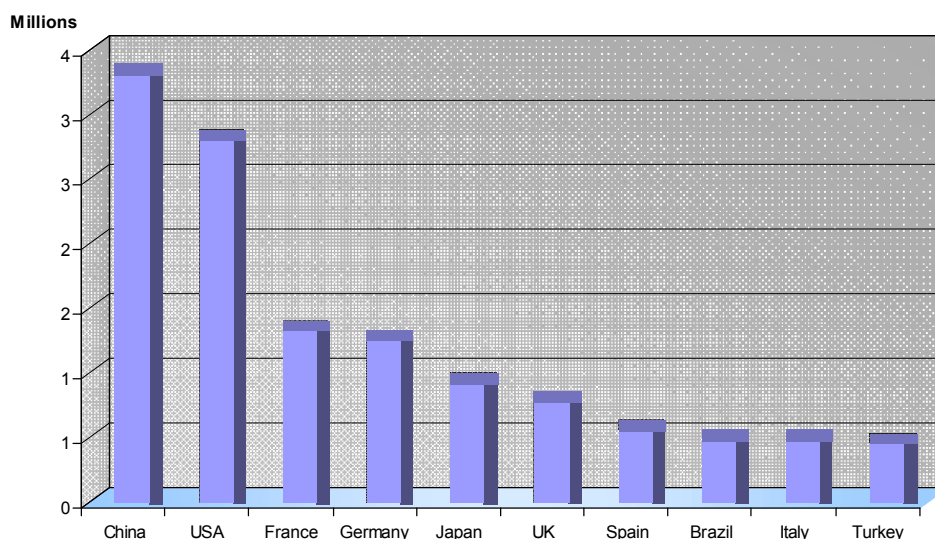


Figure 7. 'Top Ten' Broadband countries by number of lines added in Q4 2006

In the United Kingdom, the two cable modem operators NTL and Telewest bought Virgin Mobile together with its DSL ISP Virgin and rebranded as Virgin Media. The merged companies were officially renamed in early 2007 and now offer the UK's first quad-play service (combined broadband internet, fixed-line telephony, TV and Mobile service). The Virgin Media group added 100,000 new lines in Q4 2006, accounting for 12.5% of the UK's net additions.

Percentage Growth

Figure 8 shows the "Top Ten" countries with the highest broadband growth rates over the quarter. Vietnam experienced a booming quarter with an exceptional increase in its subscriber base of 36.1%. The country, ranked twenty-seventh in the previous quarter, came first in Q4 2006. About 137,000 new lines were added, more than half of which (87,000 lines) were netted by VDC, the incumbent's ISP.

After a fall in growth rate during the third quarter, Greece has now recovered and grew by 31.9% in Q4 2006. The Greek incumbent – OTE, accounted for over 95% of the country's total, adding 117,000 new DSL lines, almost twice as many net additions as reported in Q3 2006.

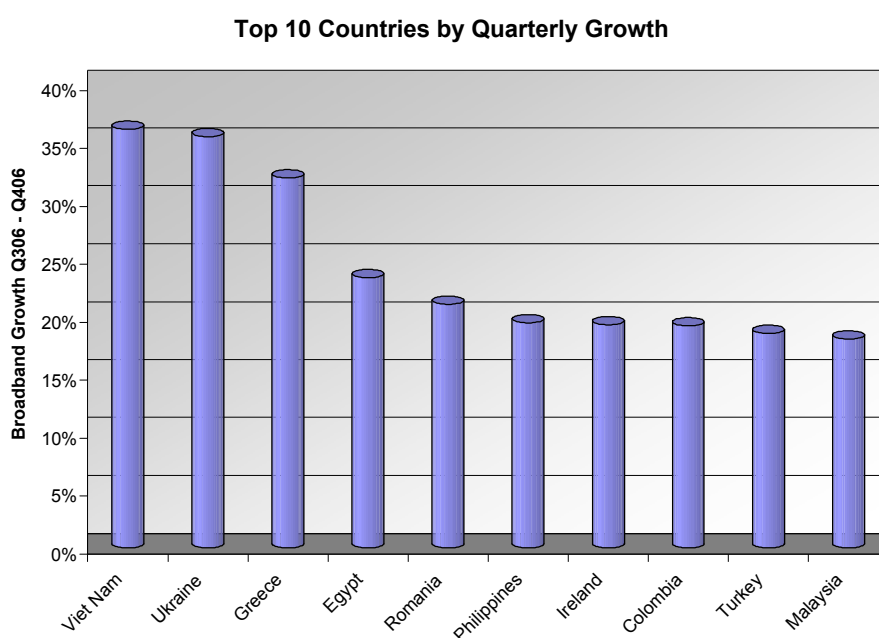


Figure 8. 'Top Ten' Broadband countries by growth: 30 Sep 06 - 31 Dec 06

Figure 8 ranks the most rapidly growing countries in percentage terms on a year-on-year basis. The chart only considers countries with 100,000 or more broadband lines by the end of Q4 2006.

With CAGR (Compound Annual Growth Rate) of 215%, Greece comes first as the country with the highest annual growth rate in 2006. Despite a slight dip in its growth rate during Q3 2006, Greece picked up momentum again in Q4 2006. In contrast, following a second quarter of slow growth, India fell from second to fifth place. By the end of Q4 2006, India ended 2006 with 2.1 million broadband subscribers, as a result of a year-on-year growth of 152%. Eastern Europe's, Romania and Ukraine both did very well in 2006. The countries come in second and third respectively in the annual growth competition. Slovakia remains in fifth place with an annual growth rate of 127.7%, whereas Egypt jumped from eighth to sixth place, over-taking the Philippines by 5.7%. As expected, South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong are ranked lowest, as classic examples of market saturation.

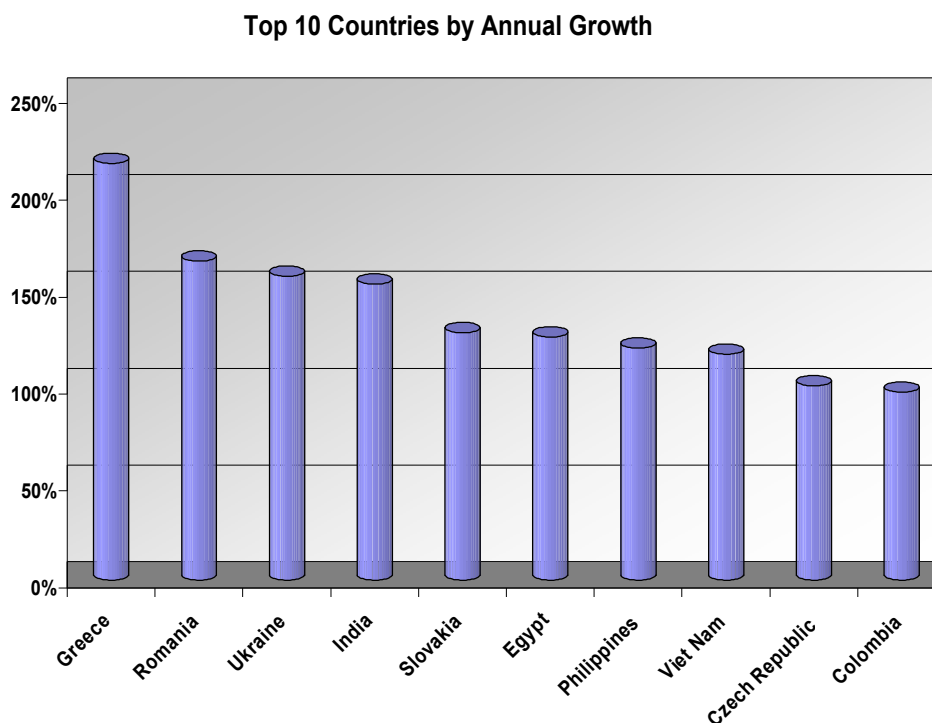


Figure 9. 'Top Ten' Broadband countries by growth: Dec 2005 - Dec 2006

Technologies Adopted

In Q4 2006, the migration from DSL service to FTTx continued. In particular, among the countries where Value Added-Services (VAS) such as IPTV is gaining popularity, the degree of migration is higher and more apparent. South Korea, one of the pioneers in fibre based service, continues to show a successive decline in its DSL subscriber base since early 2005. The total number of DSL lines churned out in Q4 2006 was 300,000 while 432,000 new FTTx lines were added, boosting the country's FTTx to a total of 3.4 million, representing an increase in market share from 21.4% to 24.2%.

As part of the on-going FTTB deployment program, the Taiwanese incumbent Chunghwa added 97,000 new FTTB lines over the quarter, of which 30,000 were line migration from DSL. Although DSL technology is still dominating the broadband market in Taiwan, the market share is gradually coming down, from 89.4% in the first half of 2006 to 85.9% in Q4 2006. Similarly, in Japan, the sign of migration of DSL subscribers to FTTx started at the beginning of this year, till now there has been over 225,000 DSL lines being transferred to fibre-based services. At the same time, the number of new FTTx subscribers is growing steadily with a year-on-year growth of 69.0%.

Figure 10 gives the general market share of broadband technologies in the 'Top Ten' countries. The three Asia-Pacific countries in which the development of FTTx services is taking off share some similarities in the make-up of their broadband market. For instance, the growth in content related Value-Added-Services (IPTV, HDTV et.) is one important driver for FTTx services. The large number of apartment complexes, which can be connected via FTTx+LAN, helps to reduce the deployment cost of FTTx. As bandwidth-intensive video content services continue to gain in popularity, the demand for ultra high-speed internet connections and thus for FTTx will rise.

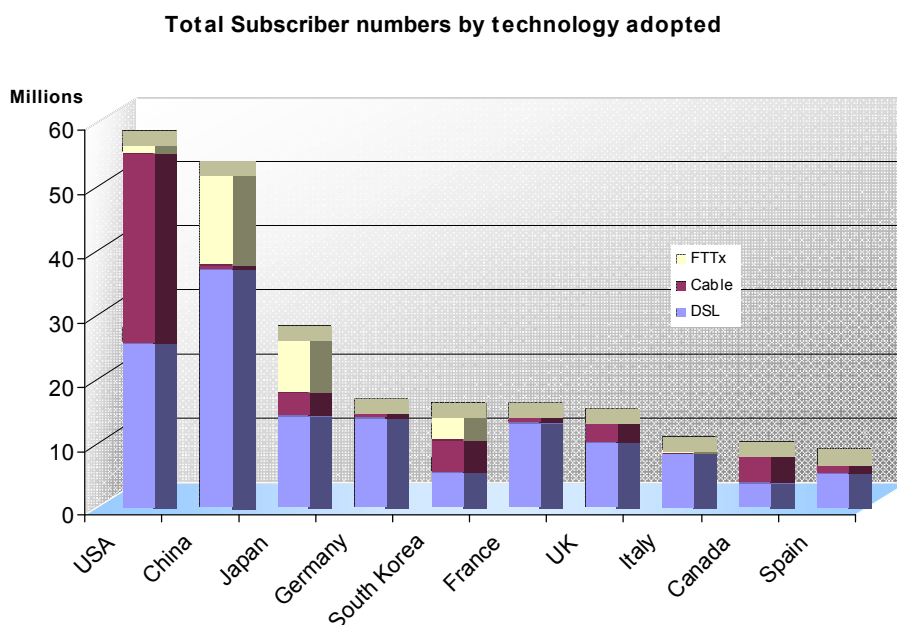


Figure 10. Broadband technologies in 'Top Ten' countries: 31 Dec 2006

By the end of 2006, the world's FTTx total reached 30 million subscribers with a steady growth of 11.4% per quarter. South East Asia contributes the lion share (47.5%) to the world's FTTx total. China alone had over 13.8 million subscribers, primarily served via FTTx+LAN in Q4 2006. The Asia-Pacific region comes second with a market share of 38.9% of the world's FTTx total.

Population and Household Penetration

Population and household figures are based on data provided by the ITU for the years 2000 to 2005. The report for Q4 2006, has updated both population and household statistics for all countries, now dating to 2005.

In Q4 2006, Denmark is the country with the highest population penetration of broadband services. By the end of the year, the country had a population penetration rate of 32.04% and has remained the top of the rank since the Q2 2006. As compared to previous quarter, an increase of 1.7% was reported.

Iceland, scoring a 30.1% penetration, beat the Netherlands (30.0%) to claim second place by a fractional 0.16%.

South Korea is in fourth place, failing to increase its broadband market, resulting in a drop in the penetration rankings. Apart from Hong Kong and Canada, the rest of the "Top Ten" is dominated by Western European countries.

In terms of household penetration, the order of the "Top Ten" countries has only a slight change since our last report. Israel and the Netherlands changed places. In Q3 2006, the Netherlands lost its place to Israel by a marginal 0.06%, but regained it in Q4 2006 and now comes in sixth place with a household penetration of 69.4%.

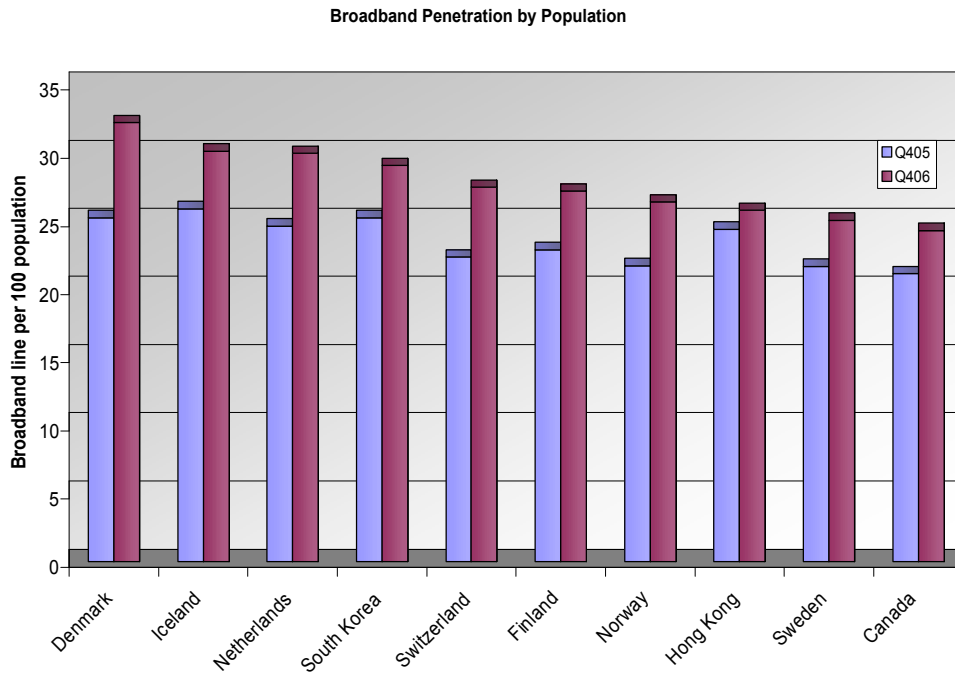


Figure 11. 'Top Ten' broadband countries by population penetration: Dec 05- 06

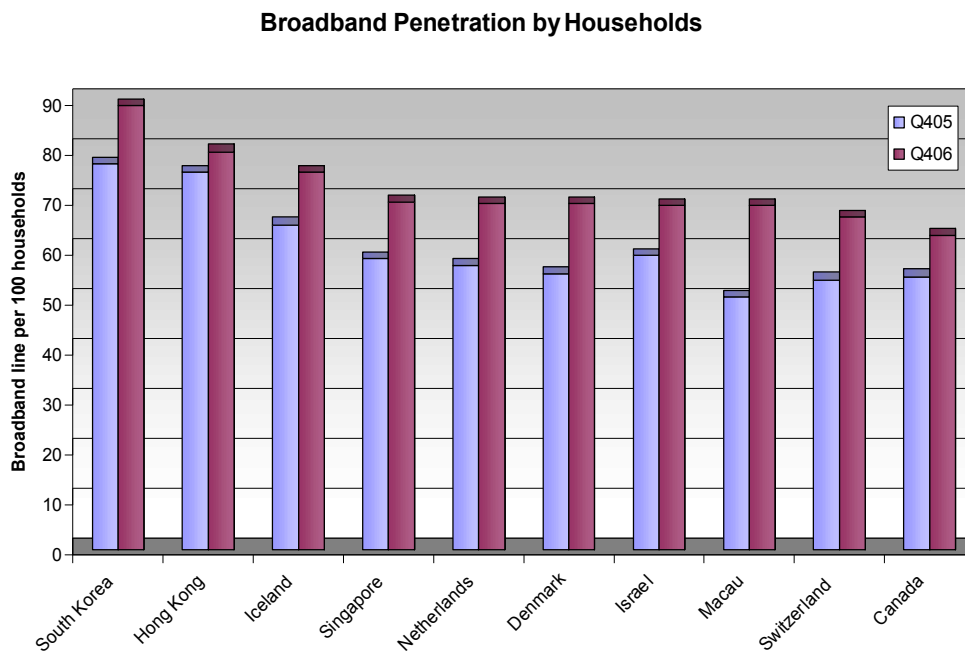


Figure 12. 'Top Ten' broadband countries by household penetration: Dec 05 - 06

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. Despite any implications that may arise due to this re-scheduling, Point Topic will continue to provide the most up-to-date broadband statistics and estimates in our reports. In the case 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 Q3 2006. 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 Point Topic Global Broadband Statistics service (GBS) contains the most up-to-date information and we aim to continuously update its data entries on an ongoing basis. Generally, preference should be given to the numbers in the most recent report - this report and in 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 Point Topic subscribers.

2 Variations in coverage and definitions

In principle, the definition of broadband internet refers to connections with speeds no less than 256Kbit/s. For DSL statistics, they include all lines which are described by their suppliers as "DSL". In practice the great majority of these are ADSL, variants of ADSL2+ 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. Operator 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 Aug 2006, Point Topic launched the full 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, Non-DSL, and total broadband subscribers (in 000's) in major countries (Top 30): Americas

Country	DSL subscribers			Non-DSL subscribers			Total broadband subscribers		
	Q405	Q406	Q405- Q406, % Growth	Q405	Q406	Q405- Q406, % Growth	Q405	Q406	Q405- Q406, % Growth
World Total	141,701	184,934	30.51%	72,973	96,558	32.32%	214,675	281,492	31.12%
USA	20,442	25,677	25.61%	25,667	31,652	23.32%	46,110	57,330	24.33%
Canada	3,345	3,839	14.76%	3,509	4,036	15.03%	6,854	7,876	14.90%
Brazil	3,287	4,390	33.55%	751	1,456	93.80%	4,039	5,846	44.75%
Mexico	1,606	2,725	69.66%	694	898	29.37%	2,301	3,624	57.50%
Argentina	529	1,040	96.54%	307	523	70.14%	836	1,563	86.84%
Other Americas	1,181	1,943	64.56%	668	898	34.50%	1,849	2,842	53.69%
Americas Total	30,393	39,617	30.35%	31,598	39,466	24.90%	61,991	79,083	27.57%

Table 1 (continued) DSL subscribers, Non-DSL, and total broadband subscribers (in 000's) in major countries: APSEA

Country	DSL subscribers			Non-DSL. subscribers			Total broadband subscribers		
	Q405	Q406	Q405- Q406, % Growth	Q405	Q406	Q405- Q406, % Growth	Q405	Q406	Q405- Q406, % Growth
China	26,359	37,120	40.82%	11,145	14,779	32.61%	37,504	51,899	38.38%
Japan	14,480	14,310	-1.17%	8,167	11,785	44.29%	22,647	26,095	15.22%
South Korea	6,529	5,488	-15.94%	5,670	8,554	50.85%	12,199	14,042	15.11%
Taiwan	3,653	3,851	5.40%	550	630	14.60%	4,203	4,481	6.61%
Australia	2,137	3,139	46.85%	603	762	26.33%	2,741	3,901	42.33%
India	639	1,819	184.82%	210	326	55.40%	849	2,146	152.76%
Hong Kong	908	985	8.48%	810	830	2.44%	1,718	1,815	5.63%
Other APSEA	2,016	3,223	59.88%	320	474	48.25%	2,336	3,698	58.28%
APSEA Total	56,722	69,938	23.30%	27,478	38,143	38.81%	84,201	108,081	28.36%

Table 1 (continued) DSL subscribers, Non-DSL, and total broadband subscribers (in 000's) in major countries: EMEA

Country	DSL subscribers			Cable modem etc. subscribers			Total broadband subscribers		
	Q405	Q406	Q405-Q406, % Growth	Q405	Q406	Q405- Q406, % Growth	Q405	Q406	Q405-Q406, % Growth
Germany	10,400	14,100	35.58%	306	560	82.65%	10,706	14,880	38.98%
France	9,391	13,276	41.37%	567	707	24.83%	9,958	13,983	40.43%
UK	7,183	10,034	39.69%	2,645	3,082	16.50%	9,828	13,116	33.45%
Italy	6,631	8,398	26.65%	346	428	23.73%	6,977	8,826	26.51%
Spain	3,876	5,268	35.90%	976	1,458	49.45%	4,852	6,726	38.63%
Netherlands	2,460	2,957	20.20%	1,556	1,927	23.85%	4,016	4,884	21.62%
Russia	510	1,026	101.24%	1,260	2,078	64.93%	1,770	3,104	75.39%
Turkey	1,541	2,935	90.40%	30	30	0.00%	1,571	2,965	88.67%
Poland	1,217	1,835	50.72%	396	643	62.40%	1,613	2,478	53.58%
Belgium	1,277	1,485	16.31%	699	810	15.96%	1,976	2,296	16.19%
Sweden	1,271	1,502	18.18%	689	764	10.97%	1,960	2,266	15.64%
Switzerland	1,098	1,368	24.59%	571	682	19.56%	1,669	2,050	22.87%
Denmark	831	1,050	26.29%	531	689	29.65%	1,363	1,739	27.60%
Portugal	704	946	34.26%	510	543	6.40%	1,215	1,489	22.55%
Austria	684	872	27.49%	509	564	10.69%	1,194	1,436	20.32%
Finland	1,045	1,232	17.95%	157	195	24.27%	1,202	1,427	18.77%
Israel	800	900	12.50%	400	500	25.00%	1,200	1,400	16.67%
Norway	825	1,003	21.46%	178	216	21.62%	1,003	1,219	21.49%
Other EMEA	2,835	4,966	75.14%	1,565	3,064	95.78%	4,401	8,031	82.48%
EMEA Total	54,585	75,158	37.69%	13,896	18,948	36.35%	68,481	94,106	37.42%