

Statistical Annex

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Introduction to the statistical annex

Data are presented for 180 economies with populations greater than 40'000 and where sufficient data are available to compile the Digital Opportunity Index.

Economies are grouped by geographic region: Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and Oceania. In Table 2 and the regional map, Oceania is shown as part of the Asia-Pacific region. Economies are shown in alphabetical order within each region in the tables. See Table A for a list of economies in alphabetical order and their location in the world tables.

The data cover the public telecommunications sector. Due to differing regulatory obligations for the provision of data, a complete measurement of the sector for some economies cannot be achieved. Data for major telecommunication operators, covering at least 90 per cent of the market, are shown for all economies. More detailed information about coverage and country specific notes together with a full time-series from 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975-2004 is contained in the ITU World Telecommunication Indicators Database, available separately online or on CD-ROM.

Data refer to the reporting period that is closest to the end of year indicated. See Table A for the fiscal year reporting period used in each economy.

Telecommunication data are supplied by an annual questionnaire sent to telecommunication authorities and operating companies. These data are supplemented by annual reports and statistical yearbooks of telecommunication ministries, regulators, operators and industry associations. In some cases, estimates are derived from ITU background documents or other references; estimates are shown in italic. Pricing data are obtained from service provider websites and by correspondence with service providers. Demographic and macro-economic data are provided by the relevant international organizations identified in the Technical notes.

The following signs and symbols are used in the tables:
The absence of any sign or symbol indicates that data are in units.

Italic	Year other than that specified or estimate.
k	Thousands (i.e., 1'000).
M	Millions (i.e., 1'000'000).
B	Billions (i.e., 1'000'000'000).
US\$ or USD	United States dollars. See the Technical notes for how US\$ figures are obtained.
%	Per cent.
–	Zero or a quantity less than half the unit shown. Also used for data items that are not applicable.
...	Data not available.
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate. See the Technical notes for how this is computed.

Comments and suggestions relating to the World Telecommunication Indicators should be addressed to:

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Additional information about Telecommunication Indicators can be found at the ITU's website at www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/.

Table A: List of economies

Economy	Location*	Period	Region	Economy	Location*	Period	Region
Albania	133	Ending 31.12	Europe	Georgia	95	Ending 31.12	Asia
Algeria	1	Ending 31.12	Africa	Germany	146	Ending 31.12	Europe
Angola	2	Ending 31.12	Africa	Ghana	22	Ending 31.12	Africa
Antigua & Barbuda	52	Beginning 01.04	Americas	Greece	147	Ending 31.12	Europe
Argentina	53	Ending 30.09	Americas	Grenada	68	Ending 31.12	Americas
Armenia	87	Ending 31.12	Asia	Guatemala	69	Ending 31.12	Americas
Australia	173	Ending 30.06	Oceania	Guinea	23	Ending 31.12	Africa
Austria	134	Ending 31.12	Europe	Guinea-Bissau	24	Ending 31.12	Africa
Azerbaijan	88	Ending 31.12	Asia	Guyana	70	Ending 31.12	Americas
Bahamas	54	Ending 31.12	Americas	Haiti	71	Ending 31.12	Americas
Bahrain	89	Ending 31.12	Asia	Honduras	72	Ending 31.12	Americas
Bangladesh	90	Ending 30.06	Asia	Hong Kong, China	96	Beginning 01.04	Asia
Barbados	55	Beginning 01.04	Americas	Hungary	148	Ending 31.12	Europe
Belarus	135	Ending 31.12	Europe	Iceland	149	Ending 31.12	Europe
Belgium	136	Ending 31.12	Europe	India	97	Beginning 01.04	Asia
Belize	56	Beginning 01.04	Americas	Indonesia	98	Ending 31.12	Asia
Benin	3	Ending 31.12	Africa	Iran (I.R.)	99	Beginning 22.03	Asia
Bhutan	91	Ending 31.12	Asia	Ireland	150	Beginning 01.04	Europe
Bolivia	57	Ending 31.12	Americas	Israel	100	Ending 31.12	Asia
Bosnia	137	Ending 31.12	Europe	Italy	151	Ending 31.12	Europe
Botswana	4	Beginning 01.04	Africa	Jamaica	73	Beginning 01.04	Americas
Brazil	58	Ending 31.12	Americas	Japan	101	Beginning 01.04	Asia
Brunei Darussalam	92	Ending 31.12	Asia	Jordan	102	Ending 31.12	Asia
Bulgaria	138	Ending 31.12	Europe	Kazakhstan	103	Ending 31.12	Asia
Burkina Faso	5	Ending 31.12	Africa	Kenya	25	Ending 30.06	Africa
Burundi	6	Ending 31.12	Africa	Korea (Rep.)	104	Ending 31.12	Asia
Cambodia	93	Ending 31.12	Asia	Kuwait	105	Ending 31.12	Asia
Cameroon	7	Ending 31.12	Africa	Kyrgyzstan	106	Ending 31.12	Asia
Canada	59	Ending 31.12	Americas	Lao P.D.R.	107	Ending 31.12	Asia
Cape Verde	8	Ending 31.12	Africa	Latvia	152	Ending 31.12	Europe
Central African Rep.	9	Ending 31.12	Africa	Lebanon	108	Ending 31.12	Asia
Chad	10	Ending 31.12	Africa	Lesotho	26	Beginning 01.04	Africa
Chile	60	Ending 31.12	Americas	Libya	27	Ending 31.12	Africa
China	94	Ending 31.12	Asia	Lithuania	153	Ending 31.12	Europe
Colombia	61	Ending 31.12	Americas	Luxembourg	154	Ending 31.12	Europe
Comoros	11	Ending 31.12	Africa	Macao, China	109	Ending 31.12	Asia
Congo	12	Ending 31.12	Africa	Madagascar	28	Ending 31.12	Africa
Costa Rica	62	Ending 31.12	Americas	Malawi	29	Ending 31.12	Africa
Côte d'Ivoire	13	Ending 31.12	Africa	Malaysia	110	Ending 31.12	Asia
Croatia	139	Ending 31.12	Europe	Maldives	111	Ending 31.12	Asia
Cuba	63	Ending 31.12	Americas	Mali	30	Ending 31.12	Africa
Cyprus	140	Ending 31.12	Europe	Malta	155	Ending 31.12	Europe
Czech Republic	141	Ending 31.12	Europe	Mauritania	31	Ending 31.12	Africa
D.R. Congo	14	Ending 31.12	Africa	Mauritius	32	Ending 31.12	Africa
Denmark	142	Ending 31.12	Europe	Mexico	74	Ending 31.12	Americas
Djibouti	15	Ending 31.12	Africa	Moldova	156	Ending 31.12	Europe
Dominica	64	Beginning 01.04	Americas	Mongolia	112	Ending 31.12	Asia
Dominican Rep.	65	Ending 31.12	Americas	Morocco	33	Ending 31.12	Africa
Ecuador	66	Ending 31.12	Americas	Mozambique	34	Ending 31.12	Africa
Egypt	16	Ending 31.12	Africa	Myanmar	113	Ending 31.12	Asia
El Salvador	67	Ending 31.12	Americas	Namibia	35	Ending 30.09	Africa
Equatorial Guinea	17	Ending 31.12	Africa	Nepal	114	Ending 15.7	Asia
Eritrea	18	Ending 31.12	Africa	Netherlands	157	Ending 31.12	Europe
Estonia	143	Ending 31.12	Europe	New Zealand	175	Ending 30.06	Oceania
Ethiopia	19	Ending 30.06	Africa	Nicaragua	75	Ending 31.12	Americas
Fiji	174	Ending 31.12	Oceania	Niger	36	Ending 31.12	Africa
Finland	144	Ending 31.12	Europe	Nigeria	37	Ending 31.12	Africa
France	145	Ending 31.12	Europe	Norway	158	Ending 31.12	Europe
Gabon	20	Ending 31.12	Africa	Oman	115	Ending 31.12	Asia
Gambia	21	Beginning 01.04	Africa	Pakistan	116	Ending 30.06	Asia

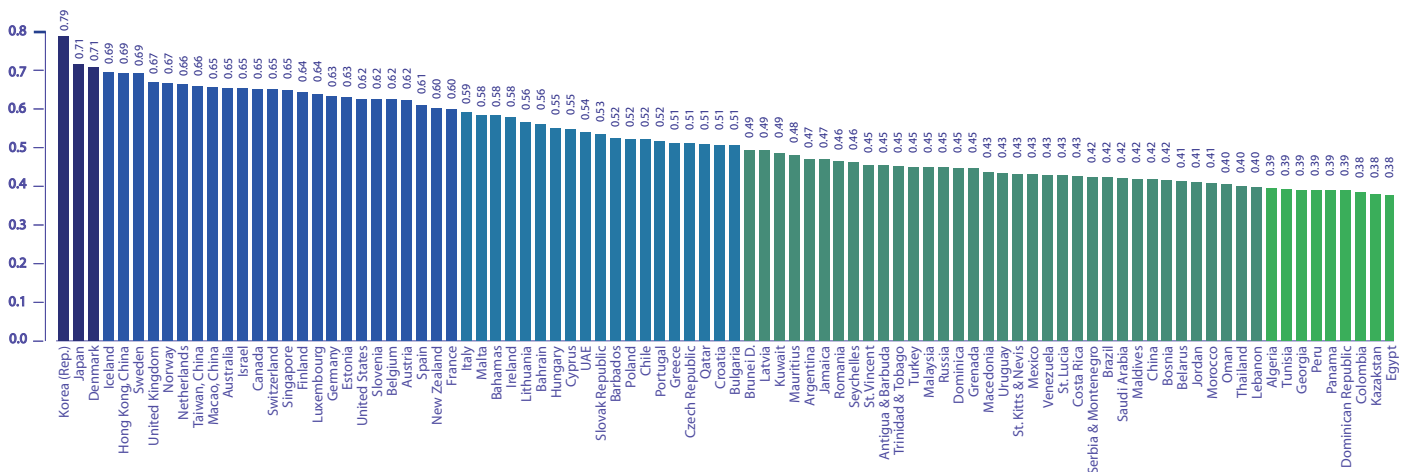
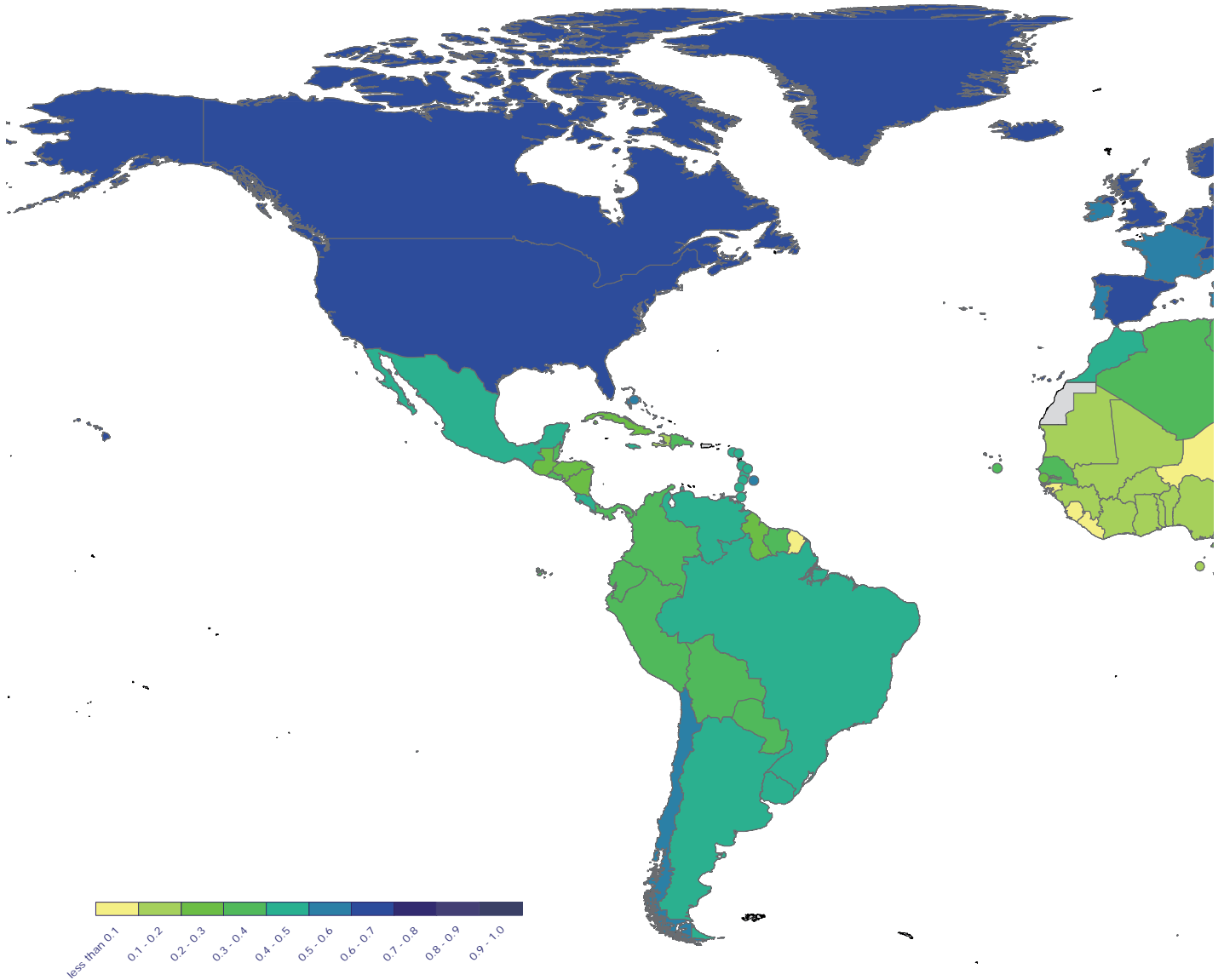
Economy	Location*	Period	Region
Palestine	117	Ending 31.12	Asia
Panama	76	Ending 31.12	Americas
Papua New Guinea	176	Ending 31.12	Oceania
Paraguay	77	Ending 31.12	Americas
Peru	78	Ending 31.12	Americas
Philippines	118	Ending 31.12	Asia
Poland	159	Ending 31.12	Europe
Portugal	160	Ending 31.12	Europe
Qatar	119	Ending 31.12	Asia
Romania	161	Ending 31.12	Europe
Russia	162	Ending 31.12	Europe
Rwanda	38	Ending 31.12	Africa
S. Tomé & Príncipe	39	Ending 31.12	Africa
Samoa	177	Ending 31.12	Oceania
Saudi Arabia	120	Ending 31.12	Asia
Senegal	40	Ending 31.12	Africa
Serbia & Montenegro	163	Ending 31.12	Europe
Seychelles	41	Beginning 01.04	Africa
Sierra Leone	42	Ending 31.12	Africa
Solomon Islands	178	Beginning 01.04	Oceania
Singapore	121	Beginning 01.04	Asia
Slovak Republic	164	Ending 31.12	Europe
Slovenia	165	Ending 31.12	Europe
South Africa	43	Beginning 01.04	Africa
Spain	166	Ending 31.12	Europe
Sri Lanka	122	Ending 31.12	Asia
St. Kitts and Nevis	79	Beginning 01.04	Americas
St. Lucia	80	Beginning 01.04	Americas
St. Vincent	81	Beginning 01.04	Americas
Sudan	44	Ending 31.12	Africa

Economy	Location*	Period	Region
Suriname	82	Ending 31.12	Americas
Swaziland	45	Beginning 01.04	Africa
Sweden	167	Ending 31.12	Europe
Switzerland	168	Ending 31.12	Europe
Syria	123	Ending 31.12	Asia
Taiwan, China	124	Ending 31.12	Asia
Tajikistan	125	Ending 31.12	Asia
Tanzania	46	Ending 31.12	Africa
TFYR Macedonia	169	Ending 31.12	Europe
Thailand	126	Ending 30.09	Asia
Timor, Leste	127	Ending 31.12	Asia
Togo	47	Ending 31.12	Africa
Tonga	179	Ending 31.12	Oceania
Trinidad & Tobago	83	Beginning 01.04	Americas
Tunisia	48	Ending 31.12	Africa
Turkey	170	Ending 31.12	Europe
Turkmenistan	128	Ending 31.12	Asia
Uganda	49	Ending 30.06	Africa
Ukraine	171	Ending 31.12	Europe
United Arab Emirates	129	Ending 31.12	Asia
United Kingdom	172	Beginning 01.04	Europe
United States	84	Ending 31.12	Americas
Uruguay	85	Ending 31.12	Americas
Uzbekistan	130	Ending 31.12	Asia
Vanuatu	180	Ending 31.12	Oceania
Venezuela	86	Ending 31.12	Americas
Viet Nam	131	Ending 31.12	Asia
Yemen	132	Ending 31.12	Asia
Zambia	50	Beginning 01.04	Africa
Zimbabwe	51	Ending 30.06	Africa

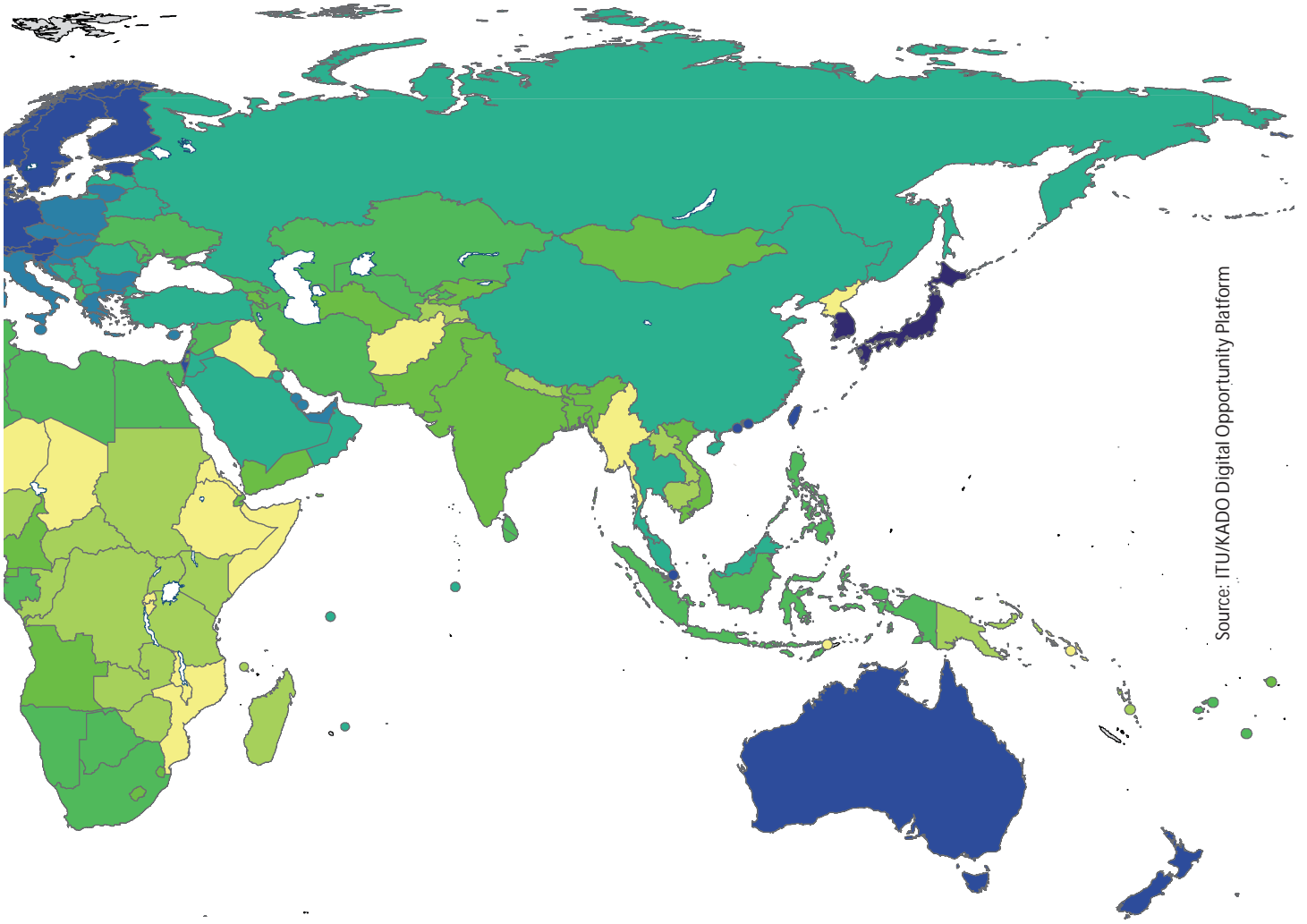
Note: In Table and map 2d, Oceania is included in the Asia-Pacific region.

* Location refers to Country Number in Tables 3-10 (Table 1 in alphabetical order and Table 2 by region).

Digital Opportunity Index Worldwide, 2005



For more information about the DOI, please visit www.itu.int/doi.



Source: ITU/KADO Digital Opportunity Platform

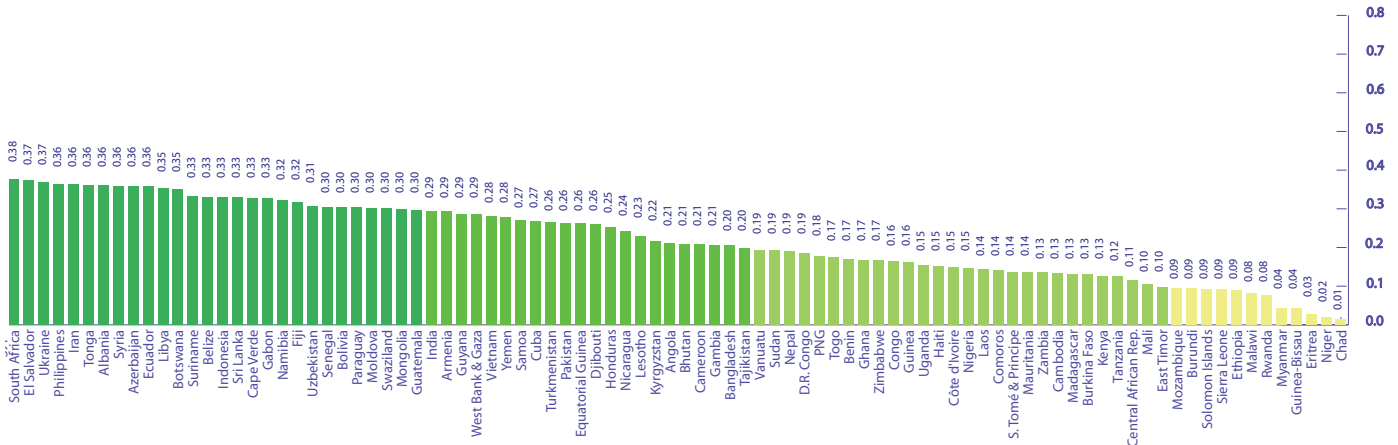


Table 1 Digital Opportunity Index 2005 – World

	Economy	Opportunity 2004/2005	Infrastructure 2004/2005	Utilization 2004/2005	Digital Opportunity Index 2004/2005	World Rank 2004/2005
1	Albania	0.90	0.17	0.01	0.36	97
2	Algeria	0.91	0.15	0.12	0.39	82
3	Angola	0.60	0.02	0.00	0.21	135
4	Antigua & Barbuda	0.94	0.37	0.05	0.45	56
5	Argentina	0.96	0.30	0.15	0.47	51
6	Armenia	0.70	0.15	0.02	0.29	120
7	Australia	0.98	0.63	0.35	0.65	12
8	Austria	0.99	0.54	0.34	0.62	24
9	Azerbaijan	0.90	0.15	0.02	0.36	99
10	Bahamas	0.97	0.45	0.33	0.58	30
11	Bahrain	0.99	0.49	0.20	0.56	33
12	Bangladesh	0.60	0.01	0.00	0.20	139
13	Barbados	0.96	0.47	0.14	0.52	38
14	Belarus	0.92	0.24	0.07	0.41	76
15	Belgium	0.99	0.50	0.38	0.62	23
16	Belize	0.77	0.18	0.04	0.33	104
17	Benin	0.48	0.02	0.00	0.17	147
18	Bhutan	0.59	0.02	0.01	0.21	136
19	Bolivia	0.79	0.11	0.01	0.30	113
20	Bosnia	0.93	0.27	0.05	0.42	75
21	Botswana	0.92	0.12	0.01	0.35	102
22	Brazil	0.87	0.24	0.16	0.42	71
23	Brunei Darussalam	0.93	0.46	0.09	0.49	47
24	Bulgaria	0.96	0.34	0.22	0.51	46
25	Burkina Faso	0.36	0.02	0.00	0.13	163
26	Burundi	0.27	0.01	0.00	0.09	170
27	Cambodia	0.36	0.02	0.02	0.13	161
28	Cameroon	0.59	0.03	0.00	0.21	137
29	Canada	0.98	0.55	0.43	0.65	14
30	Cape Verde	0.80	0.15	0.04	0.33	107
31	Central African Rep.	0.34	0.01	0.00	0.11	166
32	Chad	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	180
33	Chile	0.96	0.31	0.29	0.52	40
34	China	0.89	0.25	0.11	0.42	74
35	Colombia	0.88	0.19	0.08	0.38	88
36	Comoros	0.40	0.02	0.00	0.14	157
37	Congo	0.39	0.05	0.01	0.15	154
38	Costa Rica	0.89	0.25	0.14	0.43	69
39	Cote d'Ivoire	0.54	0.01	0.00	0.19	144
40	Croatia	0.97	0.44	0.10	0.51	45
41	Cuba	0.76	0.04	0.00	0.27	126
42	Cyprus	0.99	0.50	0.16	0.55	35
43	Czech Republic	0.98	0.42	0.13	0.51	43
44	D.R. Congo	0.46	0.05	0.00	0.16	150
45	Denmark	0.99	0.75	0.37	0.71	3
46	Djibouti	0.74	0.04	0.00	0.26	130
47	Dominica	0.88	0.32	0.14	0.45	61
48	Dominican Rep.	0.91	0.13	0.13	0.39	87

Table 1 Digital Opportunity Index 2005 – World

	Economy	Opportunity 2004/2005	Infrastructure 2004/2005	Utilization 2004/2005	Digital Opportunity Index 2004/2005	World Rank 2004/2005
49	Ecuador	0.89	0.16	0.02	0.36	100
50	Egypt	0.94	0.17	0.02	0.38	90
51	El Salvador	0.90	0.14	0.09	0.37	92
52	Equatorial Guinea	0.73	0.05	0.00	0.26	129
53	Eritrea	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.03	178
54	Estonia	0.98	0.47	0.44	0.63	20
55	Ethiopia	0.26	0.01	0.00	0.09	173
56	Fiji	0.78	0.14	0.03	0.32	110
57	Finland	0.99	0.60	0.34	0.64	17
58	France	0.99	0.49	0.31	0.60	27
59	Gabon	0.86	0.11	0.01	0.33	108
60	Gambia	0.53	0.08	0.01	0.21	138
61	Georgia	0.92	0.12	0.13	0.39	84
62	Germany	0.99	0.64	0.27	0.63	19
63	Ghana	0.47	0.03	0.01	0.17	148
64	Greece	0.99	0.47	0.07	0.51	42
65	Grenada	0.90	0.29	0.15	0.45	62
66	Guatemala	0.77	0.11	0.02	0.30	118
67	Guinea	0.47	0.01	0.00	0.16	151
68	Guinea-Bissau	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.04	177
69	Guyana	0.72	0.13	0.01	0.29	121
70	Haiti	0.43	0.02	0.00	0.15	153
71	Honduras	0.68	0.07	0.01	0.25	131
72	Hong Kong, China	1.00	0.70	0.38	0.69	5
73	Hungary	0.98	0.43	0.24	0.55	34
74	Iceland	0.99	0.72	0.37	0.69	4
75	India	0.80	0.04	0.04	0.29	119
76	Indonesia	0.89	0.06	0.04	0.33	105
77	Iran (I.R.)	0.89	0.16	0.03	0.36	95
78	Ireland	0.99	0.55	0.18	0.58	31
79	Israel	0.98	0.57	0.40	0.65	13
80	Italy	0.99	0.54	0.24	0.59	28
81	Jamaica	0.93	0.30	0.18	0.47	52
82	Japan	0.99	0.69	0.46	0.71	2
83	Jordan	0.94	0.22	0.07	0.41	77
84	Kazakhstan	0.94	0.17	0.02	0.38	89
85	Kenya	0.34	0.03	0.01	0.13	164
86	Korea (Rep.)	0.99	0.74	0.64	0.79	1
87	Kuwait	0.99	0.40	0.06	0.49	49
88	Kyrgyzstan	0.55	0.09	0.01	0.22	134
89	Lao P.D.R.	0.40	0.02	0.01	0.14	156
90	Latvia	0.97	0.33	0.17	0.49	48
91	Lebanon	0.96	0.18	0.05	0.40	81
92	Lesotho	0.65	0.03	0.00	0.23	133
93	Libya	0.92	0.12	0.01	0.35	101
94	Lithuania	0.99	0.38	0.32	0.56	32
95	Luxembourg	0.99	0.65	0.27	0.64	18
96	Macao, China	1.00	0.66	0.30	0.65	11

Table 1 Digital Opportunity Index 2005 – World

	Economy	Opportunity 2004/2005	Infrastructure 2004/2005	Utilization 2004/2005	Digital Opportunity Index 2004/2005	World Rank 2004/2005
97	Madagascar	0.38	0.01	0.00	0.13	162
98	Malawi	0.23	0.01	0.00	0.08	174
99	Malaysia	0.98	0.22	0.15	0.45	59
100	Maldives	0.84	0.20	0.22	0.42	73
101	Mali	0.30	0.01	0.00	0.10	167
102	Malta	0.99	0.48	0.28	0.58	29
103	Mauritania	0.36	0.05	0.00	0.14	159
104	Mauritius	0.98	0.41	0.06	0.48	50
105	Mexico	0.93	0.22	0.13	0.43	66
106	Moldova	0.68	0.14	0.07	0.30	115
107	Mongolia	0.74	0.09	0.06	0.30	117
108	Morocco	0.87	0.12	0.23	0.41	78
109	Mozambique	0.26	0.02	0.01	0.09	169
110	Myanmar	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.04	176
111	Namibia	0.85	0.10	0.01	0.32	109
112	Nepal	0.55	0.01	0.00	0.19	143
113	Netherlands	0.99	0.67	0.32	0.66	9
114	New Zealand	0.98	0.57	0.25	0.60	26
115	Nicaragua	0.60	0.07	0.06	0.24	132
116	Niger	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.02	179
117	Nigeria	0.41	0.03	0.00	0.15	155
118	Norway	0.99	0.66	0.34	0.67	8
119	Oman	0.97	0.21	0.03	0.40	79
120	Pakistan	0.73	0.05	0.00	0.26	128
121	Palestine	0.63	0.21	0.02	0.29	122
122	Panama	0.90	0.16	0.10	0.39	86
123	Papua New Guinea	0.50	0.02	0.01	0.18	145
124	Paraguay	0.80	0.09	0.02	0.30	114
125	Peru	0.86	0.10	0.21	0.39	85
126	Philippines	0.93	0.13	0.03	0.36	94
127	Poland	0.98	0.39	0.19	0.52	39
128	Portugal	0.98	0.45	0.12	0.52	41
129	Qatar	0.98	0.42	0.12	0.51	44
130	Romania	0.93	0.26	0.20	0.46	53
131	Russia	0.96	0.25	0.13	0.45	60
132	Rwanda	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.08	175
133	S.Tomé & Príncipe	0.32	0.05	0.04	0.14	158
134	Samoa	0.71	0.09	0.01	0.27	125
135	Saudi Arabia	0.96	0.27	0.04	0.42	72
136	Senegal	0.72	0.06	0.14	0.30	112
137	Serbia and Montenegro	0.95	0.30	0.03	0.42	70
138	Seychelles	0.97	0.32	0.10	0.46	54
139	Sierra Leone	0.26	0.01	0.00	0.09	172
140	Singapore	1.00	0.68	0.27	0.65	16
141	Slovak Republic	0.98	0.39	0.23	0.53	37
142	Slovenia	0.98	0.63	0.26	0.62	22
143	Solomon Islands	0.26	0.02	0.00	0.09	171
144	South Africa	0.90	0.18	0.05	0.38	91

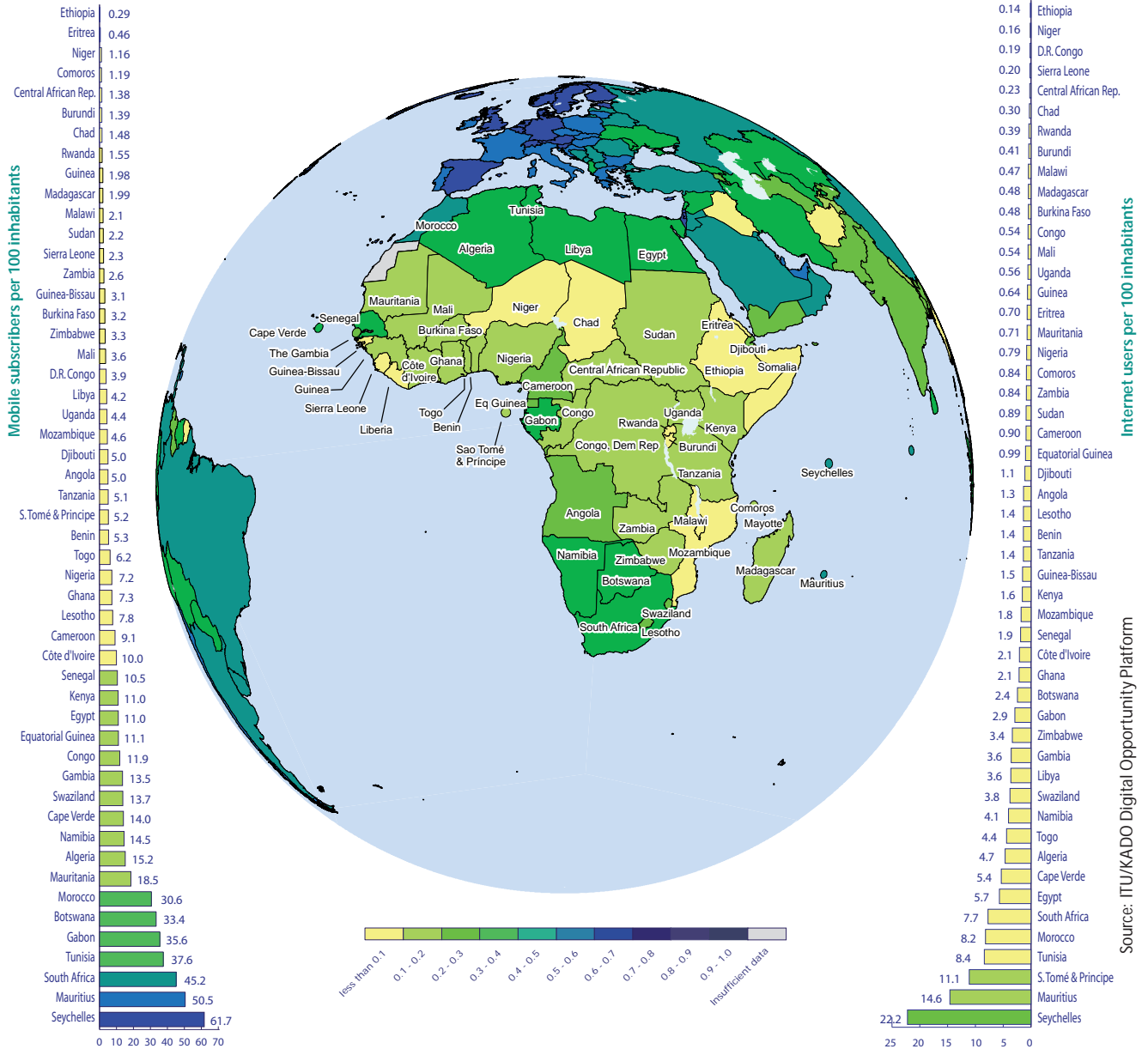
Table 1 Digital Opportunity Index 2005 – World

	Economy	Opportunity 2004/2005	Infrastructure 2004/2005	Utilization 2004/2005	Digital Opportunity Index 2004/2005	World Rank 2004/2005
145	Spain	0.99	0.54	0.30	0.61	25
146	Sri Lanka	0.90	0.06	0.03	0.33	106
147	St. Kitts and Nevis	0.90	0.26	0.13	0.43	65
148	St. Lucia	0.93	0.30	0.05	0.43	68
149	St. Vincent	0.89	0.32	0.15	0.45	55
150	Sudan	0.51	0.05	0.02	0.19	142
151	Suriname	0.71	0.26	0.03	0.33	103
152	Swaziland	0.80	0.09	0.01	0.30	116
153	Sweden	0.99	0.74	0.35	0.69	6
154	Switzerland	0.99	0.63	0.33	0.65	15
155	Syria	0.91	0.15	0.01	0.36	98
156	Taiwan, China	0.99	0.69	0.29	0.66	10
157	Tajikistan	0.53	0.05	0.01	0.20	140
158	Tanzania	0.35	0.02	0.00	0.12	165
159	TFYR Macedonia	0.92	0.35	0.04	0.43	63
160	Thailand	0.95	0.18	0.07	0.40	80
161	Timor-Leste	0.28	0.01	0.00	0.10	168
162	Togo	0.48	0.03	0.02	0.17	146
163	Tonga	0.93	0.13	0.02	0.36	96
164	Trinidad & Tobago	0.97	0.30	0.07	0.45	57
165	Tunisia	0.96	0.16	0.05	0.39	83
166	Turkey	0.97	0.30	0.08	0.45	58
167	Turkmenistan	0.72	0.07	0.00	0.26	127
168	Uganda	0.45	0.01	0.00	0.15	152
169	Ukraine	0.91	0.17	0.02	0.37	93
170	United Arab Emirates	0.99	0.49	0.14	0.54	36
171	United Kingdom	0.99	0.68	0.33	0.67	7
172	United States	0.98	0.55	0.34	0.62	21
173	Uruguay	0.96	0.24	0.09	0.43	64
174	Uzbekistan	0.83	0.06	0.03	0.31	111
175	Vanuatu	0.52	0.04	0.01	0.19	141
176	Venezuela	0.93	0.18	0.18	0.43	67
177	Vietnam	0.76	0.06	0.02	0.28	123
178	Yemen	0.78	0.06	0.00	0.28	124
179	Zambia	0.39	0.01	0.00	0.13	160
180	Zimbabwe	0.42	0.05	0.03	0.17	149
	WORLD	0.77	0.23	0.11	0.37	90.5
	Africa	0.52	0.06	0.02	0.20	139.0
	Americas	0.86	0.23	0.12	0.40	78.9
	Asia	0.81	0.23	0.10	0.38	88.6
	Europe	0.97	0.46	0.22	0.55	38.4
	Oceania	0.71	0.21	0.09	0.33	103.3

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes.

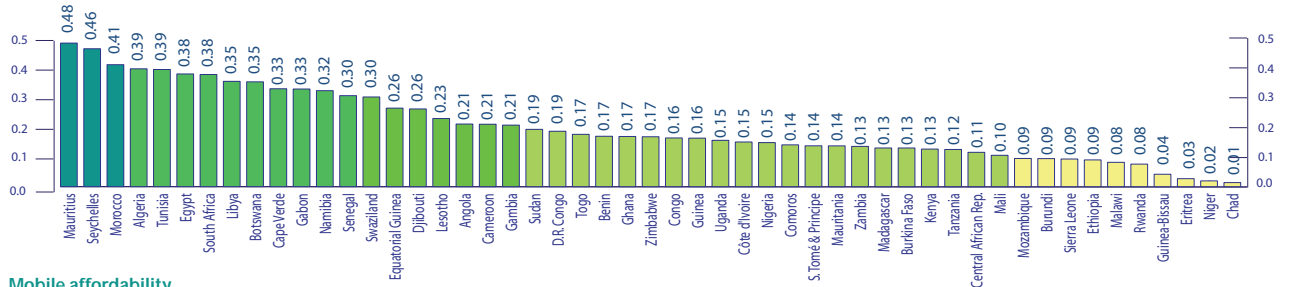
Source: ITU/KADO Digital Opportunity Platform.

Africa Regional Map of Digital Opportunity, 2005



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Overall DOI score



Mobile affordability

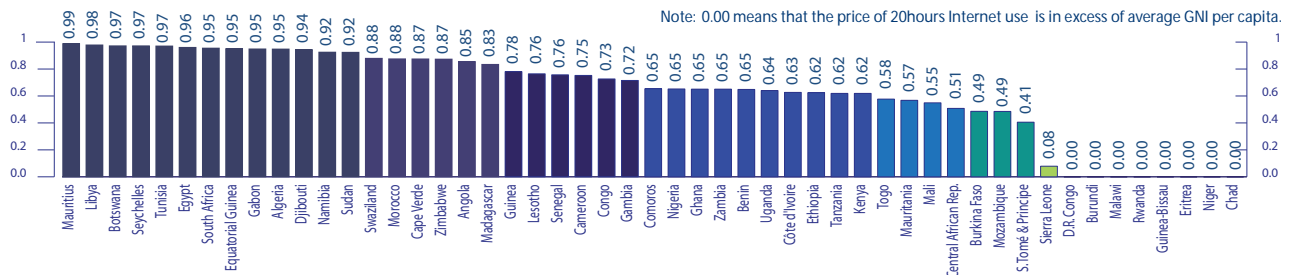


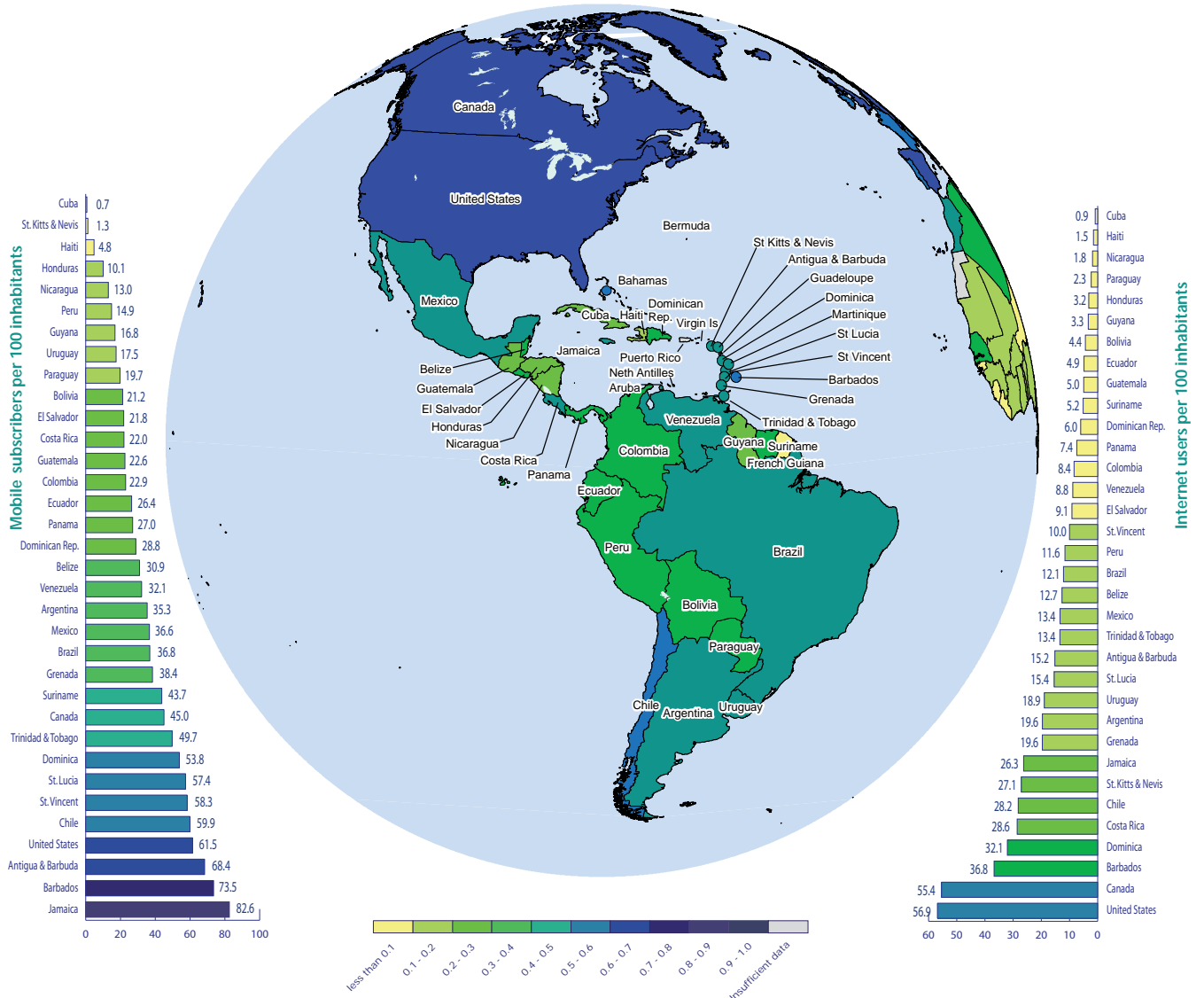
Table 2a Digital Opportunity Index 2005 – Africa

Rank in Africa 2004/2005	Economy	Opportunity 2004/2005	Infrastructure 2004/2005	Utilization 2004/2005	Digital Opportunity Index 2004/2005	World Rank 2004/2005
1	Mauritius	0.98	0.41	0.06	0.48	50
2	Seychelles	0.97	0.32	0.10	0.46	54
3	Morocco	0.87	0.12	0.23	0.41	78
4	Algeria	0.91	0.15	0.12	0.39	82
5	Tunisia	0.96	0.16	0.05	0.39	83
6	Egypt	0.94	0.17	0.02	0.38	90
7	South Africa	0.90	0.18	0.05	0.38	91
8	Libya	0.92	0.12	0.01	0.35	101
9	Botswana	0.92	0.12	0.01	0.35	102
10	Cape Verde	0.80	0.15	0.04	0.33	107
11	Gabon	0.86	0.11	0.01	0.33	108
12	Namibia	0.85	0.10	0.01	0.32	109
13	Senegal	0.72	0.06	0.14	0.30	112
14	Swaziland	0.80	0.09	0.01	0.30	116
15	Equatorial Guinea	0.73	0.05	0.00	0.26	129
16	Djibouti	0.74	0.04	0.00	0.26	130
17	Lesotho	0.65	0.03	0.00	0.23	133
18	Angola	0.60	0.02	0.00	0.21	135
19	Cameroon	0.59	0.03	0.00	0.21	137
20	Gambia	0.53	0.08	0.01	0.21	138
21	Sudan	0.51	0.05	0.02	0.19	142
22	D.R. Congo	0.54	0.01	0.00	0.19	144
23	Togo	0.48	0.03	0.02	0.17	146
24	Benin	0.48	0.02	0.00	0.17	147
25	Ghana	0.47	0.03	0.01	0.17	148
26	Zimbabwe	0.42	0.05	0.03	0.17	149
27	Cote d'Ivoire	0.46	0.03	0.00	0.16	150
28	Guinea	0.47	0.01	0.00	0.16	151
29	Uganda	0.45	0.01	0.00	0.15	152
30	D.R. Congo	0.39	0.05	0.01	0.15	154
31	Nigeria	0.41	0.03	0.00	0.15	155
32	Comoros	0.40	0.02	0.00	0.14	157
33	S.Tomé & Príncipe	0.32	0.05	0.04	0.14	158
34	Mauritania	0.36	0.05	0.00	0.14	159
35	Zambia	0.39	0.01	0.00	0.13	160
36	Madagascar	0.38	0.01	0.00	0.13	162
37	Burkina Faso	0.36	0.02	0.00	0.13	163
38	Kenya	0.34	0.03	0.01	0.13	164
39	Tanzania	0.35	0.02	0.00	0.12	165
40	Central African Rep.	0.34	0.01	0.00	0.11	166
41	Mali	0.30	0.01	0.00	0.10	167
42	Mozambique	0.26	0.02	0.01	0.09	169
43	Burundi	0.27	0.01	0.00	0.09	170
44	Sierra Leone	0.26	0.01	0.00	0.09	172
45	Ethiopia	0.26	0.01	0.00	0.09	173
46	Malawi	0.23	0.01	0.00	0.08	174
47	Rwanda	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.08	175
48	Guinea-Bissau	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.04	177
49	Eritrea	0.07	0.01	0.00	0.03	178
50	Niger	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.02	179
51	Chad	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.01	180
Africa		0.52	0.06	0.02	0.20	139

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes.

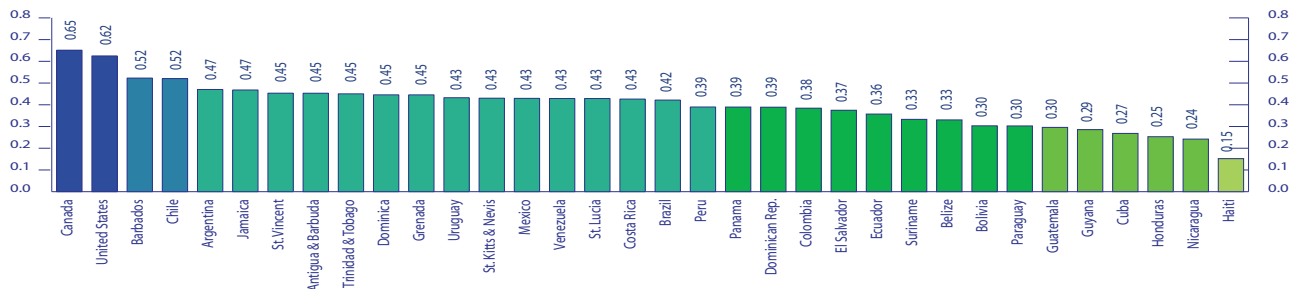
Source: ITU/KADO Digital Opportunity Platform.

Americas Regional Map of Digital Opportunity, 2005



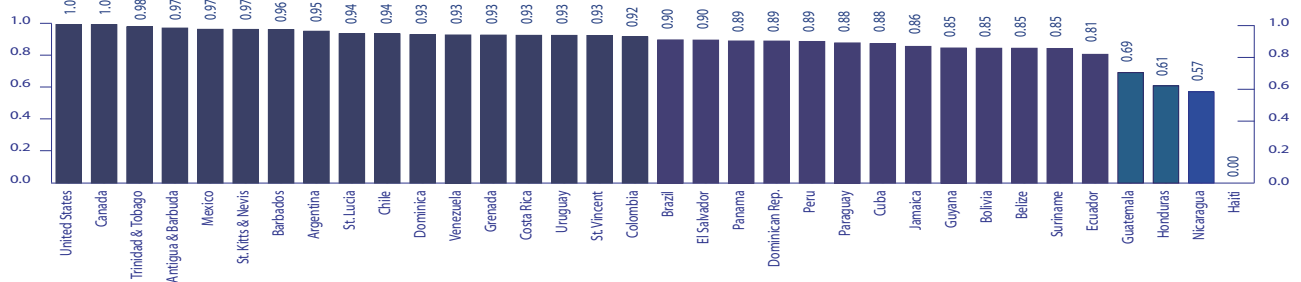
Denominations and classifications employed in these maps do not imply any opinion on the part of the ITU concerning the legal or other status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of any boundary.

Overall DOI score



Internet affordability (1 = affordable; 0 = not affordable)

Note: 0.00 means that the price of lower-user call basket is in excess of average GNI per capita.



Source: ITU/KADO Digital Opportunity Platform

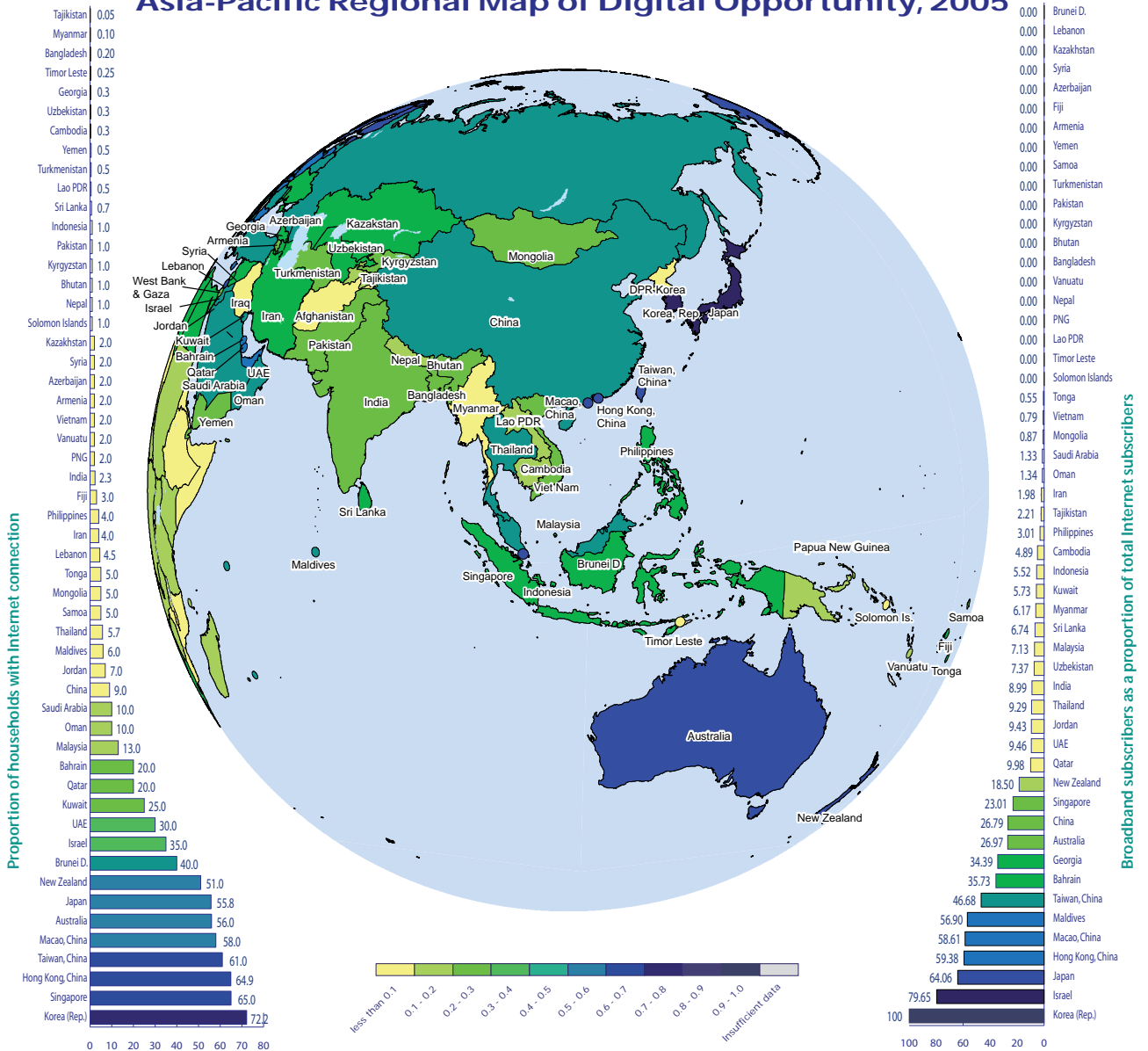
Table 2b Digital Opportunity Index 2005 – Americas

Rank in Americas 2004/2005	Economy	Opportunity 2004/2005	Infrastructure 2004/2005	Utilization 2004/2005	Digital Index Opportunity 2004/2005	World Rank 2004/2005
1	Canada	0.98	0.55	0.43	0.65	14
2	United States	0.98	0.55	0.34	0.62	21
3	Bahamas	0.97	0.45	0.33	0.58	30
4	Barbados	0.96	0.47	0.14	0.52	38
5	Chile	0.96	0.31	0.29	0.52	40
6	Argentina	0.96	0.30	0.15	0.47	51
7	Jamaica	0.93	0.30	0.18	0.47	52
8	St. Vincent	0.89	0.32	0.15	0.45	55
9	Antigua & Barbuda	0.94	0.37	0.05	0.45	56
10	Trinidad & Tobago	0.97	0.30	0.07	0.45	57
11	Dominica	0.88	0.32	0.14	0.45	61
12	Grenada	0.90	0.29	0.15	0.45	62
13	Uruguay	0.96	0.24	0.09	0.43	64
14	St. Kitts and Nevis	0.90	0.26	0.13	0.43	65
15	Mexico	0.93	0.22	0.13	0.43	66
16	Venezuela	0.93	0.18	0.18	0.43	67
17	St. Lucia	0.93	0.30	0.05	0.43	68
18	Costa Rica	0.89	0.25	0.14	0.43	69
19	Brazil	0.87	0.24	0.16	0.42	71
20	Peru	0.86	0.10	0.21	0.39	85
21	Panama	0.90	0.16	0.10	0.39	86
22	Dominican Rep.	0.91	0.13	0.13	0.39	87
23	Colombia	0.88	0.19	0.08	0.38	88
24	El Salvador	0.90	0.14	0.09	0.37	92
25	Ecuador	0.89	0.16	0.02	0.36	100
26	Suriname	0.71	0.26	0.03	0.33	103
27	Belize	0.77	0.18	0.04	0.33	104
28	Bolivia	0.79	0.11	0.01	0.30	113
29	Paraguay	0.80	0.09	0.02	0.30	114
30	Guatemala	0.77	0.11	0.02	0.30	118
31	Guyana	0.72	0.13	0.01	0.29	121
32	Cuba	0.76	0.04	0.00	0.27	126
33	Honduras	0.68	0.07	0.01	0.25	131
34	Nicaragua	0.60	0.07	0.06	0.24	132
35	Haiti	0.43	0.02	0.00	0.15	153
Americas		0.86	0.23	0.12	0.40	79

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes.

Source: ITU/KADO Digital Opportunity Platform.

Asia-Pacific Regional Map of Digital Opportunity, 2005

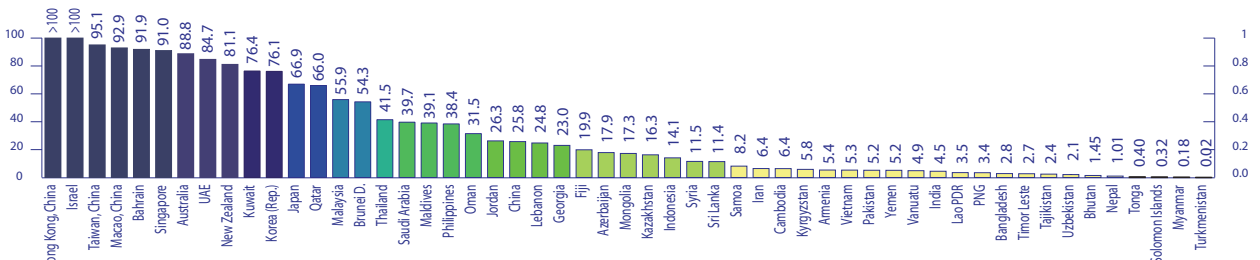


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Overall DOI score



Mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants



Source: ITU/KADO Digital Opportunity Platform

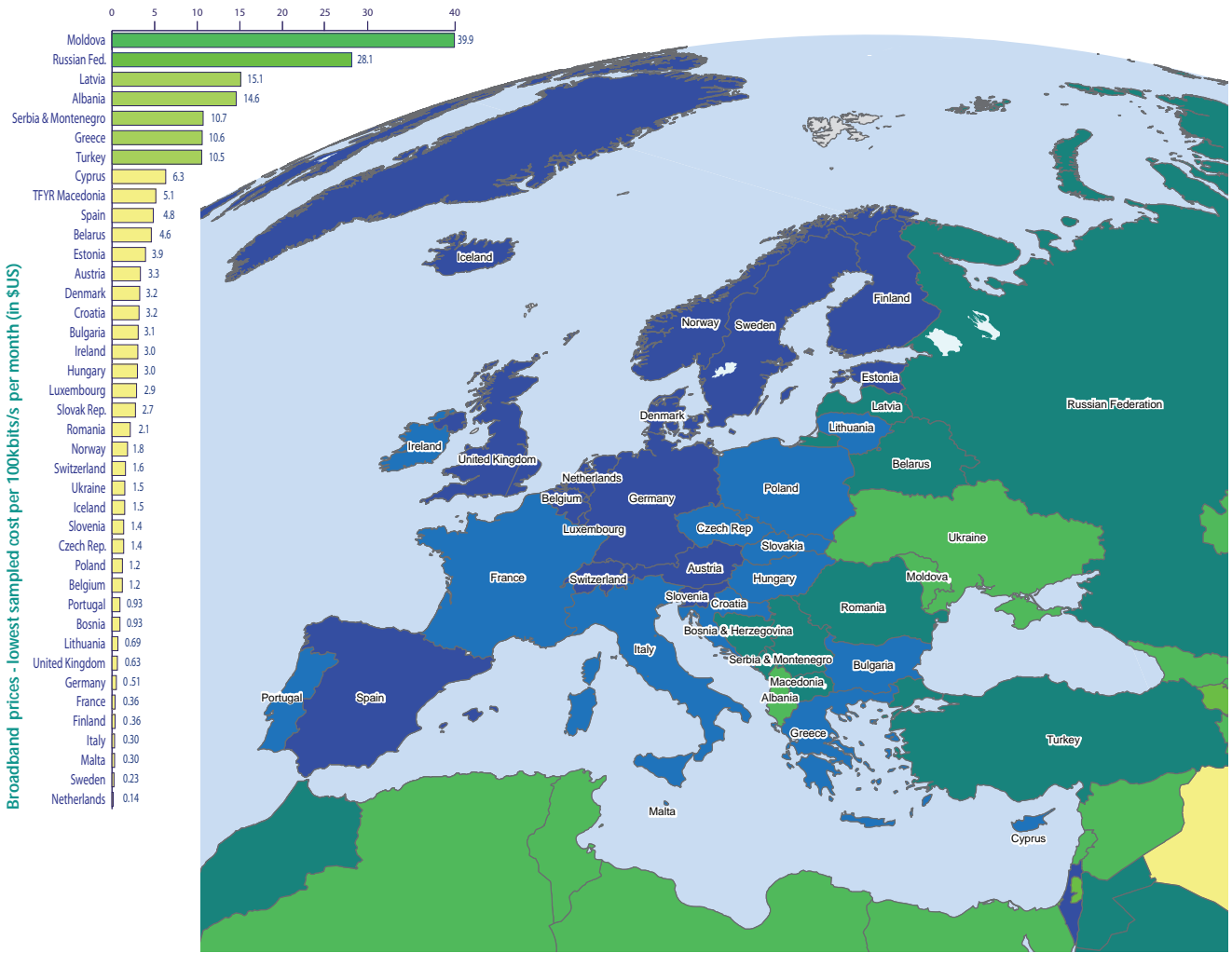
Table 2c Digital Opportunity Index 2005 – Asia-Pacific

Rank in Asia-Pacific 2004/2005	Economy	Opportunity 2004/2005	Infrastructure 2004/2005	Utilization 2004/2005	Digital Opportunity Index 2004/2005	World Rank 2004/2005
1	Korea (Rep.)	0.99	0.74	0.64	0.79	1
2	Japan	0.99	0.69	0.46	0.71	2
3	Hong Kong, China	1.00	0.70	0.38	0.69	5
4	Taiwan, China	0.99	0.69	0.29	0.66	10
5	Macao, China	1.00	0.66	0.30	0.65	11
6	Australia	0.98	0.63	0.35	0.65	12
7	Israel	0.98	0.57	0.40	0.65	13
8	Singapore	1.00	0.68	0.27	0.65	16
9	New Zealand	0.98	0.57	0.25	0.60	26
10	Bahrain	0.99	0.49	0.20	0.56	33
11	United Arab Emirates	0.99	0.49	0.14	0.54	36
12	Qatar	0.98	0.42	0.12	0.51	44
13	Brunei Darussalam	0.93	0.46	0.09	0.49	47
14	Kuwait	0.99	0.40	0.06	0.49	49
15	Malaysia	0.98	0.22	0.15	0.45	59
16	Saudi Arabia	0.96	0.27	0.04	0.42	72
17	Maldives	0.84	0.20	0.22	0.42	73
18	China	0.89	0.25	0.11	0.42	74
19	Jordan	0.94	0.22	0.07	0.41	77
20	Oman	0.97	0.21	0.03	0.40	79
21	Thailand	0.95	0.18	0.07	0.40	80
22	Lebanon	0.96	0.18	0.05	0.40	81
23	Georgia	0.92	0.12	0.13	0.39	84
24	Kazakhstan	0.94	0.17	0.02	0.38	89
25	Philippines	0.93	0.13	0.03	0.36	94
26	Iran (I.R.)	0.89	0.16	0.03	0.36	95
27	Tonga	0.93	0.13	0.02	0.36	96
28	Syria	0.91	0.15	0.01	0.36	98
29	Azerbaijan	0.90	0.15	0.02	0.36	99
30	Indonesia	0.89	0.06	0.04	0.33	105
31	Sri Lanka	0.90	0.06	0.03	0.33	106
32	Fiji	0.78	0.14	0.03	0.32	110
33	Uzbekistan	0.83	0.06	0.03	0.31	111
34	Mongolia	0.74	0.09	0.06	0.30	117
35	India	0.80	0.04	0.04	0.29	119
36	Armenia	0.70	0.15	0.02	0.29	120
37	Palestine	0.63	0.21	0.02	0.29	122
38	Vietnam	0.76	0.06	0.02	0.28	123
39	Yemen	0.78	0.06	0.00	0.28	124
40	Samoa	0.71	0.09	0.01	0.27	125
41	Turkmenistan	0.72	0.07	0.00	0.26	127
42	Pakistan	0.73	0.05	0.00	0.26	128
43	Kyrgyzstan	0.55	0.09	0.01	0.22	134
44	Bhutan	0.59	0.02	0.01	0.21	136
45	Bangladesh	0.60	0.01	0.00	0.20	139
46	Tajikistan	0.53	0.05	0.01	0.20	140
47	Vanuatu	0.52	0.04	0.01	0.19	141
48	Nepal	0.55	0.01	0.00	0.19	143
49	Papua New Guinea	0.50	0.02	0.01	0.18	145
50	Lao P.D.R.	0.40	0.02	0.01	0.14	156
51	Cambodia	0.36	0.02	0.02	0.13	161
52	Timor-Leste	0.28	0.01	0.00	0.10	168
53	Solomon Islands	0.26	0.02	0.00	0.09	171
54	Myanmar	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.04	176
Asia-Pacific		0.80	0.23	0.10	0.37	89

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes.

Source: ITU/KADO Digital Opportunity Platform.

Europe Regional Map of Digital Opportunity, 2005

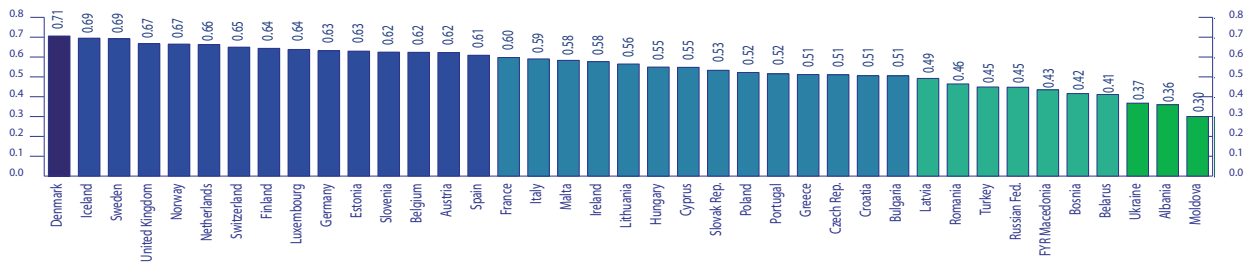


Source: ITU/KADO Digital Opportunity Platform

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Overall DOI score



Broadband as a proportion of total Internet subscribers

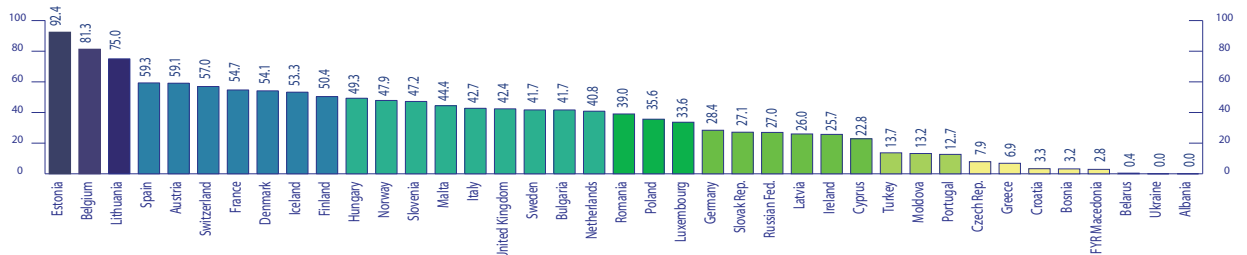


Table 2d Digital Opportunity Index 2005 – Europe

Rank in Europe 2004/2005	Economy	Opportunity 2004/2005	Infrastructure 2004/2005	Utilization 2004/2005	Digital Opportunity Index 2004/2005	World Rank 2004/2005
1	Denmark	0.99	0.75	0.37	0.71	3
2	Iceland	0.99	0.72	0.37	0.69	4
3	Sweden	0.99	0.74	0.35	0.69	6
4	United Kingdom	0.99	0.68	0.33	0.67	7
5	Norway	0.99	0.66	0.34	0.67	8
6	Netherlands	0.99	0.67	0.32	0.66	9
7	Switzerland	0.99	0.63	0.33	0.65	15
8	Finland	0.99	0.60	0.34	0.64	17
9	Luxembourg	0.99	0.65	0.27	0.64	18
10	Germany	0.99	0.64	0.27	0.63	19
11	Estonia	0.98	0.47	0.44	0.63	20
12	Slovenia	0.98	0.63	0.26	0.62	22
13	Belgium	0.99	0.50	0.38	0.62	23
14	Austria	0.99	0.54	0.34	0.62	24
15	Spain	0.99	0.54	0.30	0.61	25
16	France	0.99	0.49	0.31	0.60	27
17	Italy	0.99	0.54	0.24	0.59	28
18	Malta	0.99	0.48	0.28	0.58	29
19	Ireland	0.99	0.55	0.18	0.58	31
20	Lithuania	0.99	0.38	0.32	0.56	32
21	Hungary	0.98	0.43	0.24	0.55	34
22	Cyprus	0.99	0.50	0.16	0.55	35
23	Slovak Republic	0.98	0.39	0.23	0.53	37
24	Poland	0.98	0.39	0.19	0.52	39
25	Portugal	0.98	0.45	0.12	0.52	41
26	Greece	0.99	0.47	0.07	0.51	42
27	Czech Republic	0.98	0.42	0.13	0.51	43
28	Croatia	0.97	0.44	0.10	0.51	45
29	Bulgaria	0.96	0.34	0.22	0.51	46
30	Latvia	0.97	0.33	0.17	0.49	48
31	Romania	0.93	0.26	0.20	0.46	53
32	Turkey	0.97	0.30	0.08	0.45	58
33	Russia	0.96	0.25	0.13	0.45	60
34	TFYR Macedonia	0.92	0.35	0.04	0.43	63
35	Serbia and Montenegro	0.95	0.30	0.03	0.42	70
36	Bosnia	0.93	0.27	0.05	0.42	75
37	Belarus	0.92	0.24	0.07	0.41	76
38	Ukraine	0.91	0.17	0.02	0.37	93
39	Albania	0.90	0.17	0.01	0.36	97
40	Moldova	0.68	0.14	0.07	0.30	115
Europe		0.97	0.46	0.22	0.55	38

Note: For data comparability and coverage, see the technical notes.

Source: ITU/KADO Digital Opportunity Platform.

Technical notes

General methodology

The compound annual growth rate (CAGR) is computed by the formula:

$$[(Pv / P0) (1/n)]^{-1}$$

where Pv = Present value

P0 = Beginning value

n = Number of periods

The result is multiplied by 100 to obtain a percentage.

United States dollar figures are reached by applying the average annual exchange rate (from the International Monetary Fund, IMF) to the figure reported in national currency, unless otherwise noted. For economies where the IMF rate is unavailable or where the exchange rate typically applied to foreign exchange transactions differs markedly from the official IMF rate, a World Bank conversion rate is used. For the few economies where neither the IMF nor World Bank rates are available, a United Nations end-of-period rate is used.

Group figures are either totals or weighted averages depending on the indicator. For example, for main telephone lines, the total number of main telephone lines for each grouping is shown, while for main lines per 100 inhabitants, the weighted average is shown. Group figures are shown in bold in the tables. In cases of significant missing data and country rankings, group totals are not shown. Group growth rates generally refer to economies for which data is available for both years. Data were collected and updated on an ongoing basis up to the date of publication; different collection times and dates may account for slight discrepancies between individual entries in the Tables and the text of the report.

1. Digital Opportunity Index 2005

The *Digital Opportunity Index 2005* is calculated according to the methodology described in Chapter two of this Report for 180 economies. In Table 1, these are ranked in alphabetical order. Index values are calculated for each indicator by calculating the data value as a proportion of the reference values in the Methodological Note in Chapter two (usually 100 per cent for per capita penetration, household penetration rates and broadband ratios). This gives an index value for the eleven indicators shown in Figure 2.2. A simple average of these index values is taken to give values for the DOI sub-indices of *Opportunity, Infrastructure and Utilization*, which are in turn averaged to obtain a country's overall *Digital Opportunity Index (DOI)* score. *World rank* shows the relative position of each economy in terms of its overall DOI score, on a scale of 1 to 180, where 1 represents the highest overall DOI score.

2. Regional Tables of Digital Opportunity Index 2005

This data presents the *Digital Opportunity Index (DOI)* score for 180 countries in regional order, with the same DOI sub-indices of *Opportunity, Infrastructure and Utilization*. *World rank* shows the relative position of each economy in terms of its overall DOI score, on a scale of 1 to 180, where 1 represents the highest overall DOI score. *Regional ranking* gives the relative ranking of the country within each region:

2a Africa – between 1 and 51;

2b Americas – between 1 and 35;

2c Asia-Pacific – between 1 and 54;

2d Europe – between 1 and 40;

Where 1 is the highest Digital Opportunity Index score achieved within the region.

3. Basic indicators

The data for *Population* are mid-year estimates from the United Nations (UN). National statistics have been used for some countries. *Population Density* is based on land area data from the UN: the land area does not include any overseas dependencies, but does include inland waters. The data for *gross domestic product (GDP)* are generally from the IMF, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) or the World Bank. They are current price data in national currency converted to United States dollars by the method identified above. Readers are advised to consult the publications of the international organisations listed in Sources for precise definitions of the demographic and macro-economic data. *Total telephone subscribers* refer to the sum of main telephone lines and cellular mobile subscribers. *Total telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants* is calculated by dividing the total number of telephone subscribers by the population and multiplying by 100.

4. Mobile subscribers

Cellular mobile telephone subscribers refers to users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology that provides access to the PSTN. *Per 100 inhabitants* is obtained by dividing the number of cellular subscribers by the population and multiplying by 100. *% digital* is the number of mobile cellular subscribers who use a second-generation digital cellular service (e.g. GSM, CDMA, DAMPS, PCS, PHS, W-CDMA) or a third generation one (e.g., CDMA 1x, CDMA 1x EV-DO, CDMA 1x EV-DV, TD-SCDMA, W-CDMA) by the total number

of mobile subscribers. As a % of total telephone subscribers is obtained by dividing the number of cellular subscribers by the total number of telephone subscribers (sum of the main telephone lines and the cellular subscribers) and multiplying by 100.

5. Mobile tariffs

The table shows the costs associated with cellular mobile telephone service. Where possible, the prices of the incumbent and/or major operator were taken, from operators' websites or by correspondence with service providers. This may not necessarily be the most cost-effective connection, but rather a representative package on offer to consumers at the time of the survey, in August 2005. *Connection charge* refers to connection charges for basic telephone service in USD, using exchange rates as at 5 September 2005. Offers of free local calls on connection were not taken into account. *Per minute local call* refers to the average cost of a one-minute mobile call to within the same network, off-net and to a fixed line during Peak and Off-peak hours. Any taxes involved in these charges are included to improve comparability. *Cost of a local SMS* is the charge to the consumer of sending a single short messaging service (SMS) text within the local exchange area. The *OECD low-user basket* gives the price of a standard basket of mobile usage monthly usage in USD determined by the OECD for 25 outgoing calls per month (on and off the network and to a fixed line) in predetermined ratios (based on typical usage patterns) plus 30 SMS messages. For more details on the OECD/Teligen methodology, see www.oecd.org. As a percentage (%) of monthly income is the price of the OECD low-user mobile basket divided by per capita monthly income (World Bank, Atlas method, no PPP).

6. Information technology

Internet hosts refers to the number of computers in the economy that are directly linked to the worldwide Internet network. Note that Internet host computers are identified by a two digit country code or a three digit generic top-level domain generally reflecting the nature of the organization using the Internet computer. The numbers of hosts are assigned to countries based on the country code although this does not necessarily indicate that the host is actually physically in the country. In addition, all other hosts for which there is no country code identification (e.g. generic top-level domains such as .edu or .com) are assigned to the United States. Therefore, the number of Internet hosts shown for each country can only be considered an approximation. Data on Internet host computers come from Internet Software Consortium (www.isc.org) and RIPE (www.ripe.net). *Internet Users* is based on reported estimates, derivations based on reported Internet access provider subscriber counts, or calculated by multiplying the number of hosts by an estimated multiplier. Estimated PCs shows the number of *personal computers* (PCs) in use, both in absolute numbers and in terms of PC ownership *per 100 inhabitants*. These numbers are derived from the annual questionnaire, supplemented by other sources.

7. Internet tariffs

This table gives a representative selection of the cheapest prices commercially available for 20 hours per month of Internet access for each economy (or the commercial package most closely approximating to this), whether it is through dial-up or broadband access. The cost of a 20 hour dial-up package is calculated. For dial-up, the cost is assumed to spread across 10 hours of peak usage and 10 hours of off-peak usage. The cost of dial-up also includes telephone usage charges, based on twenty hours of local calls of one-hour duration, with twenty connection set-up charges. Where countries have a special Internet dial-up tariff, this is used. Where countries have a flat rate telephone usage charge (per call rather than per minute), a call of duration one hour per session is assumed. Note that the monthly rental for the telephone line is not included. If there is a specific 20 hour package (i.e. 20 hours included in the subscription price), this is assumed to be the cheapest. Where broadband is available, the cost of a monthly broadband subscription is compared to the cost of dial-up, since in some countries, broadband may be cheaper, even for low usage levels. Where broadband is used, telephone usage charges are not included. Average exchange rates for 2005 were used.

8. Broadband subscribers

Although various definitions of broadband exist, the statistics here exclude services offering a combined throughput of less than 256 kbit/s in both directions. *DSL* refers to the total number of digital subscriber lines. *Cable modem Internet subscribers* refers to Internet subscribers via a cable TV network. *Other* refers to other broadband access technologies that are not related to DSL or cable modem. Examples may include fibre-optic, fixed wireless, apartment LANs, satellite connections etc. Broadband subscribers refer to the sum of DSL, cable modem and other broadband subscribers. *Broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants* is calculated by dividing the total number of broadband subscribers by the population and multiplying by 100. Total broadband subscribers sums the latest known values for DSL, cable modem, and other technologies. As a result, the *Total broadband subscribers* figure may combine data from different years. Broadband subscriber data originate from various sources, including: ITU research, OECD, the Arab Advisors Group and other sources.

9. Broadband tariffs

The prices gathered for the Broadband tariffs table are meant only as a broad representation of typical broadband offers available in an economy. Broadband is considered any dedicated connection to the Internet of 256 kbit/s or faster. They do not necessarily represent the least expensive, fastest or most cost-effective connections in a particular economy. Rather, they give a small sample of the typical offers available to consumers. All prices were gathered during March 2006, with exchange rates valid as of mid-March 2006. Broadband offers are usually residential offerings unless only business connections are available from the ISP. Since ADSL technologies are increasingly used to replace leased lines in businesses, the costs shown in the table may be very high in some developing economies and markets since they represent

replacements for leased lines (indicated by the abbreviation LL), rather than residential broadband offers. In general, ISP choices do not necessarily reflect the dominant ISP in the market. Some ISPs place download limits on broadband connections and where applicable, the service offering closest to 1 Gigabyte of data per month is used. Other ISPs may put time restrictions on broadband usage. The service offering closest to 100 hours per month is selected. The prices included are those advertised and may or may not include ISP charges. Where ISP charges are known to be separate, they are included. Taxes may or may not be included in the advertised prices. All prices are gathered in local currency and converted to nominal US\$ at the exchange rate on 5 September, 2005. Most prices in the table are for DSL services. Cable modem prices are given if they are found to be lower or more prevalent. The prices shown do not include installation charges or telephone line rentals that are often required for DSL service. In most cases, two prices are gathered for each economy. *Lower speed monthly charge* refers to a lower-speed connection, typically between 256 - 1'024 kbit/s download speed and is meant to show an example of a typical "entry-level" broadband offer in the economy. The monthly charge reflects the ISP charge for one month of service. It does not include installation fees or modem rental charges if they are charged separately. *Speed (kbit/s) down* represents the advertised maximum theoretical download speed and not speeds guaranteed to users. *Higher speed monthly charge* refers to a faster and typically more expensive offer available in the economy. It is not necessarily from the same provider as the Lower speed offering. Again, charges do not include installation fees or modem rentals. *Download speeds* are theoretical maximums. *Lowest sampled cost US\$ per 100 kbit/s* gives the most cost-effective subscription based on criteria of least cost per 100 kbit/s. This is calculated by dividing the monthly subscription charge in US\$ by the theoretical download speed, and then multiplying by 100. This figure is calculated for each recorded sample and the lowest cost per 100 kbit/s is given. Lowest sampled cost as a % of monthly income (GNI) is Lowest sampled cost US\$ per 100 kbit/s divided by per capita monthly income (World Bank, Atlas method, no PPP). The figure is then reported as a percentage (multiplied by 100). ISP lists the name of the Internet service provider whose sampled price was the lowest per 100 kbit/s over all the samples for that economy.

10. Fixed lines

This table shows the number of *Fixed lines* (or main telephone lines) and *Fixed lines per 100 inhabitants* (or teledensity) for the years indicated and corresponding annual growth rates. *Fixed telephone lines* refer to telephone lines connecting a customer's equipment (e.g., telephone set, facsimile machine) to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) and which have a dedicated port on a telephone exchange. It includes ISDN subscribers but not broadband lines, even though these may be used for voice, to avoid double counting. Note that for most countries, main lines also include public payphones. *Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants* is calculated by dividing the number of main lines by the population and multiplying by 100.

Sources

Demographic and economic

In addition to national sources, demographic and economic statistics were obtained from the following:

International Monetary Fund. Various years. International Financial Statistics. Washington D.C

United Nations. Various years. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. New York.

World Bank. Various years. World Development Indicators. Washington D.C.

Telecommunications

The telecommunications data are obtained via an annual questionnaire. Depending on the economy, the questionnaire is sent to the government ministry responsible for telecommunications, to the telecommunications regulator or to the telecommunication operator. Data is cross-checked and supplemented from reports issued by these organisations as well as regional telecommunication agencies. For pricing data, information is obtained from company websites or by correspondence with service providers. In a few cases, data are obtained from mission reports prepared by ITU staff or from other sources (see the Technical Notes). In some instances, estimates, generally based on extrapolation or interpolation techniques, are made by ITU staff.