

ASIA-PACIFIC TELECOMMUNICATION INDICATORS 2000



To coincide with the launch of ITU TELECOM Asia 2000, the ITU has published the 4th edition of *Asia-Pacific Telecommunication Indicators*.

When the first edition came out in 1993, the Asia-Pacific region accounted for around one-quarter of the world's fixed-telephone lines and around one-sixth of mobile users. Now, at the dawning of a new millennium, the Asia-Pacific region accounts for one-third of the world market. By the end of this decade, two out of every three new telephones and mobilephones will be sold to an Asian.

In this new edition, we focus on three themes that have dominated the telecommunications landscape in the closing years of the 20th Century: the liberalization of telecommunication markets, the emergence of wireless communications to the point where mobilephone users will soon outnumber fixed-line ones; and the rise of the Internet. In all three areas, the region is already setting the pace, notably in the move towards converged regulators, covering both the telecommunications and the Information Technology sectors, and in the development of advanced mobile services. In Hongkong SAR, we have seen the world's first example of an incumbent telephone company being acquired by an Internet start-up. It will not be the last.

The last decade of the 20th Century contained the seeds of the 21st Century. In the 1990s, the Asia-Pacific region emerged as the economic powerhouse of the coming millennium. The populations of the economies that circle the Pacific Ocean are younger, more dynamic and more entrepreneurial than those that surround the Atlantic Ocean. History, economics and demography are on their side.

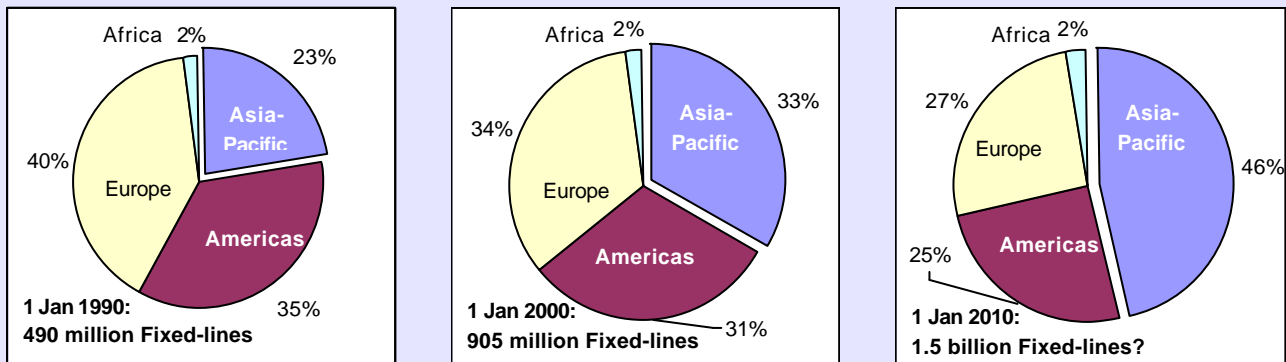
By the end of the current decade, the Asia-Pacific region will represent close to half of the total world market for telecommunications. Countries that currently have a teledensity (telephone lines per 100 inhabitants) in the range of 5 to 10 (such as China or Thailand) will have a teledensity over 30 by 2010, and



those that are currently in the 1 to 5 range (such as India or Viet Nam) will have a teledensity above 15. In all of those countries, ownership of mobiles will exceed that of fixed-lines, which means that a majority of families in those countries will have access to telecommunications in some form or other. The simple demographics of the Asia-Pacific region dictate that no company involved in the business can afford not to be interested in the region.

Figure 1: The changing balance of power

Regional shares of fixed telephone lines, worldwide, on 1st January 1990, 2000 and (forecast) 2010



Source: ITU World Telecommunication Indicators Database and ITU forecasts.

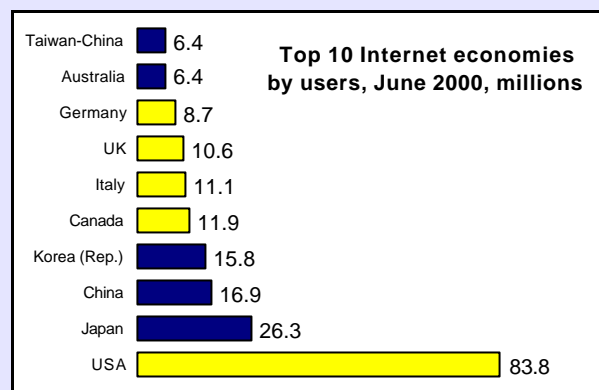
Asia-Pacific is also becoming a major player in the Internet scene. Half of the top ten Internet markets are in the region (see Figure 2) and, after North America, Asia-Pacific has the highest number of Internauts (around 70 million at the beginning of the year 2000).

The region's traditional telecom operators are also leading ISPs in most economies (among the top ten operators, all but one are also ISPs). In selected markets, their ISP market share ranges from around one quarter to over half. Though pure Internet access revenues are still low, around two per cent on average, they are rising. In addition, Public Telecommunication Operators are also earning revenue from the demand for high speed lines, advertising and e-commerce transaction fees.

Overall, the top 20 Public Telecommunication Operators in the region generated revenue of more than US\$ 200 billion in 1999, an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year and an increase, in US dollar terms, of 35 per cent since 1996 (see Table 1).

In addition to the market overview and analysis, this report also presents the latest available comparative telecommunication indicators for the region as well as

Figure 2: World's top Internet markets



Source: ITU adapted from national statistics, e-Ratings and MMXI.

a directory of the region's service providers, policy-makers and regulatory agencies. This book should become an indispensable guide for those looking to invest in the region as well as for those trying to make sense of the daily-changing trends in the market.

Table 1: Top 20 Asia Pacific Public Telecommunication Operators
Ranked by 1999 Revenue

PTO	Telecom revenue		Net income		Employees	
	Total US\$ m	Change %	Total US\$ m	Change %	Total (000s)	Change %
	1999	1998-99	1999	1998-99	1999	1998-99
1 NTT (Japan) a	97'953	6.7%	2'821	-46.0%	224	-0.2%
2 China Telecom f	27'540	14.5%	n.a.	na	445	...
3 DDI (Japan) a h	14'375	22.4%	-99	---	3	-6.2%
4 Telstra (Australia) b	12'044	5.3%	2'306	16.3%	53	-7.7%
5 Korea Telecom	10'375	15.8%	337	96.2%	53	-7.6%
6 Chungwa Telecom (Taiwan-China) b	6'146	6.6%	1'604	12.2%	35	1.0%
7 KDD (Japan) a h	5'635	47.2%	69	---	5	-8.7%
8 Japan Telecom a	4'418	9.6%	155	172.3%	3	-12.6%
9 DOT (India) c	4'096	20.9%	2'471	29.6%	424	0.0%
10 Cable & Wireless HKT Hongkong SAR) a g	3'629	-12.7%	148	-90.0%	14	1.6%
11 SK Telecom (Korea (Rep.))	3'604	20.9%	256	101.0%	7	22.9%
12 Singapore Telecom a	2'879	15.3%	1'096	-4.8%	9	...
13 Optus (Australia) a	2'653	28.5%	171	---	8	24.6%
14 Unicom (China)	2'107	24.4%	101	125.5%	80	...
15 Telekom Malaysia	2'061	-1.8%	216	-19.4%	25	-6.1%
16 Telecom New Zealand c	1'825	1.5%	465	3.9%	8	-4.1%
17 TCI (Iran) d	1'746	21.6%	123	-40.1%	48	-0.2%
18 VSNL (India) a	1'679	0.8%	195	-36.6%	3	1.3%
19 TOT (Thailand) e	1'253	-10.0%	51	-85.8%	25	-2.5%
20 MTNL (India) c	1'169	8.1%	301	14.8%	62	...
TOP 20	207'189	10.3%	12'788	-17.8%	1'533	-1.9%

Note: Converted to US\$ by operator supplied exchange rates or annual average rate.

a. Year beginning 1 April 1999.

b. Year ending 30 June 1999.

c. Year ending 31 March 1999.

d. Year ending 21 March 1999.

e. Year ending 30 September 1999.

f. Refers to China Telecom and China Mobile.

g. Acquired by Pacific Century CyberWorks in August 2000.

h. KDD, DDI and a Japanese cellular operator, IDO, merged their activities to form KDDI on 1st October 2000.

Source: ITU Public Telecommunication Operators Database.

For further information and to purchase the report, please contact:

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