

Study on Cable Operators and Internet Service Providers 2005-06



Government of Pakistan
Statistics Division
Federal Bureau of Statistics
National Accounts

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Foreword

Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) has conducted a number of studies on rebasing of National Accounts from 1999-2000 to 2005-06. The study on Cable Operators and Internet Service Providers is one of them. The figures provided in the report relate to aggregates such as gross output, structure of intermediate consumption and gross value added which will be used as calculations of the base year 2005-06 estimates.

This report will be useful for updating the National Accounts estimates which is the main objective of this study. It may also be useful for policy makers, planners and researchers.

I would like to congratulate to officials of National Accounts Wing who worked hard in order to produce this report. I am thankful to Mr. Bernd Struck from German Technical Cooperation who reviewed the report.

Suggestions for improvements will be welcomed.

Asad Elahi
Secretary

Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Economic Affairs & Statistics
Statistics Division
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Study on Cable Operators and Internet Service Providers

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List of abbreviations

CTV	Cable TV
CO	Cable Operator
DSL	Digital Subscriber Loop
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GVA	Gross Value Added
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
ISP	Internet Service Provider
ISPAK	Internet Service Providers Association of Pakistan
MMDS	Multi-channel Multi-point Distribution System
NA	National Accounts
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority
PSIC	Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification
PKR	Pakistani Rupee
PTA	Pakistan Telecommunication Authority
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
SDNPK	Sustainable Development Networking Program
SNA	System of National Accounts
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

1 Introduction

1.1 Preliminary remarks

It is a usual practice in most parts of the world to change the base year of National Accounts series after a specified period of 5 to 10 years to make the data most representative and reflective to the current composition of national economy. The last exercise was carried out to change the base of National Accounts from 1980-81 to 1999-2000. Pakistan's economy has gained greater momentum with higher growth rates in the last decade and many structural changes have occurred in the economy. Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) has initiated a project to change the base from 1999-2000 to 2005-06. The study on Cable Operators and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) is part of the initiative where efforts have been made to prepare and streamline the estimates of gross value added, investment and employment and employment cost etc.

1.2 Cable television system (CTV)

According to encyclopedia "wikipedia" it is a system of providing television service to consumers via radio frequency signals transmitted to televisions through fixed optical fibers or coaxial cables as opposed to the over-the-air method used in traditional television broadcasting (via radio waves) in which a television antenna is required. FM radio programming, high-speed Internet, telephony and similar non television services may also be provided. According to Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA), it means a system for receiving the broadcast signals from other channels of communication and re-broadcasting or distributing of television programs through a set of transmission paths, including Multi-channel Multi-point Distribution System (MMDS), to the multiple subscribers.

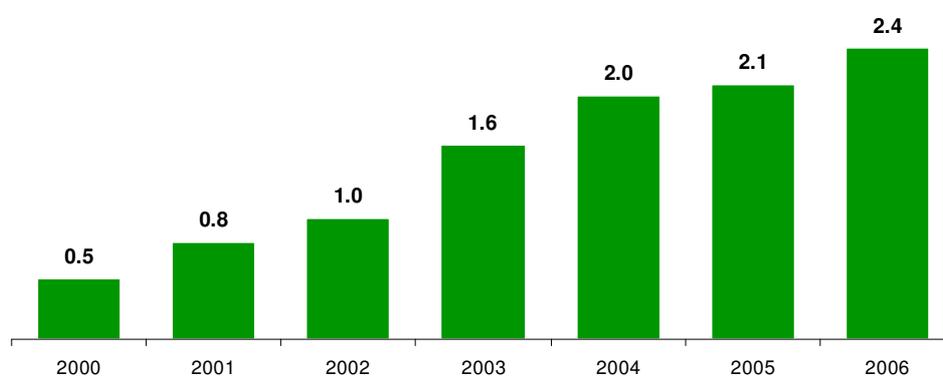
Cable TV networks started with the vision of providing TV channels to the regions where reception was not good enough. Very soon it turned to an entertainment industry with an increased number of channels from the air and transmitted to the customers. According to PEMRA cable television operator (some times also called cable operator) means any person who, after receiving the broadcast signals from other transmission channels, re-broadcasts or provides service through a cable television system or otherwise controls or is responsible for the management and operation of a cable television system.

Cable TV operations business was introduced in Pakistan in 1990's. Being accessible to the common man on comparatively low cost, it has grown in the country at a fast speed. In the year 2000, the Federal Government entrusted Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) the task of issuing licenses to the cable operators. This responsibility was shifted to PEMRA after its creation in 2002. The Authority has hence granted licenses for establishment of cable TV networks, identifying for them baskets of TV channels and introducing them to new media technologies. According to PEMRA most of the cable operators are small businesses except for a few companies and cable TV business is purely a private sector activity.

1.3 Internet Service Providers (ISPs)

According to encyclopedia “Wikipedia” ISP (also called Internet access provider) is a business or an organization that provides to consumers access to the Internet and related services. In the past, most ISPs were run by the phone companies. Now, ISPs can be started by just about any individual or group with sufficient money and expertise. In addition to Internet access via various technologies such as dial-up and Digital Subscriber Loop (DSL), they may provide a combination of services including Internet transit, domain name registration and hosting, web hosting.

Figure 1 - Internet subscribers in Pakistan in million 2000 to 2006



Source: PTA Annual Report 2006

Internet in Pakistan started in 1999 when the first dial up E-mail service was introduced in the country. The Internet Service Providers (ISPs) were initially concentrating in Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad. According to PTA they have now extended their services in other cities as well and in 2005-06 internet service was available in more than 2,389 cities and towns in Pakistan; (Punjab 1,433, Sind 244, NWFP 561 and Baluchistan 151). As estimated by Internet Service Providers Association of Pakistan (ISPAK), there are more than 2.4 million internet subscribers in the country whereas internet users have reached 12 million.

1.4 Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification - Cable Operators and Internet Service Providers

National Accounts viewed from the production side of goods and services uses industrial classifications. The internationally agreed one is the “International Standard Industrial Classification of all activities” (ISIC). Its Pakistani version is the “Pakistan Standard Industrial Classification” (PSIC). The version presently applied is PSIC 3 that is in accordance with ISIC rev. 3.1. Presently, ISPs activity is accounted for in “Transport, Storage & Communication” under “Communication”. According to PSIC 3, that will be introduced during next rebasing of National Accounts, Cable Operators and ISPs activity is part of Telecommunication Industry (Section I, Division 64, Group 642, Class 6420):

6420-Telecommunications

This class includes:

- Transmission of sound, images, data or other information via cables, broadcasting, relay or satellite:
 - Telephone, telegraph and telex communication
 - Transmission (transport) of radio and television programmes
- Maintenance of the network
- Internet access provision
- Public pay-telephone services

This class excludes:

- Dissemination of information through web sites (Internet publishing)
- Production of radio and television programmes, whether or not combined with broadcasting

The activities of the Cable Operators and ISPs have been covered in this study. The activities of public pay-telephone services have been covered by the “Study on Public Call Offices and Payphone Companies 2005-06”. For the activities of transmission (transport) of radio and television programmes and for those of telephone, telegraph and telex communication a study was not necessary as sufficient data are available with National Accounts.

Under PSIC 3 the activities of PTA and PEMRA themselves will fall under division 75 (public administration and defence; compulsory social security) and under class 7513 “regulation of and contribution to more efficient operation of business”.

1.5 Current method of annual National Accounts

Data about Cable Operators and Internet Service Providers is supplied by Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA). However, there is one limitation of this data. PTA provides combined data that includes cable operators, ISPs and pay phones etc. Therefore, separate calculations can not be made for Cable Operators and ISPs. Thus, National Accounts Wing presents combined figures.

PTA provides data about gross output of the combined services of companies. National Accounts Wing also collects data directly from concerned companies about gross output and intermediate consumption but not many companies provide data. On the basis of data received from the companies, input-output ratio is developed. Applying this input-output ratio to the data on gross revenue provided by PTA, value of intermediate consumption is calculated. Gross value added at current factor cost is obtained after deducting the value of intermediate consumption from the value of gross output. Deflator of telecommunication is used to get gross value added at constant factor cost.

2 Methodology of this study

2.1 Scope

The focus of this study is on Cable Operators and Internet Service providers. Data have been collected for the year 2005-06 which is the reference period. Keeping in view the accounting framework and standards laid down in SNA 1993, the study covers the following activities (detail activities are given against 1.4, in chapter 1):

- Cable operators
- Internet service providers

2.2 Objectives of the study

Main objectives of the study are as follows:

- To improve the National Accounts of Pakistan by implementing the System of National Accounts (SNA) 1993 to the maximum extent and to change the base of National Accounts from 1999-2000 to 2005-2006.
- To account for the unaccounted activities of Cable Operators and broaden the coverage of Internet Service Providers (ISPs).
- To calculate gross output, intermediate consumption and its structure, and gross value added (GVA).
- To compute gross fixed capital formation (GFCF).
- To assess the size of employment and employment cost.

2.3 Designing of questionnaire

In order to collect the requisite data of cable operators and internet service providers, two separate questionnaires have been designed. The questionnaires were presented before the technical committee based in the National Accounts Wing and were modified in the light of their comments. The questionnaires were also pre-tested in the field in order to check the flow, consistency, answer options and logic of questions and comprehension of questions by the respondent and resultant answers. The questionnaires were finalized in the light of pre-testing exercise.

2.4 Data collection

Using establishment approach, data about cable operators and ISPs for the year 2005-06 have been collected. The data was collected through personal visits to the establishments and mail enquiry as well. Mail enquiry technique did not prove helpful as respondents were reluctant to provide the information despite repeated correspondence with them. Data was mostly collected from establishments through personal visits of officials from headquarter Islamabad and regional / field offices of Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS).

2.5 Universe and coverage

The sources of frame of cable operators and ISPs were PEMRA and PTA respectively. The list of 1,390 registered cable operators working in the country was collected from PEMRA. But 70 establishments were found closed during the field operation. The list provided some basic information such as establishment name, address, telephone / fax numbers, date of issuance of license etc.

PEMRA has also mentioned that there were fairly a reasonable number of unregistered cable operators, working illegally without any license or permission of PEMRA. Efforts were made in this direction to get the list of these establishments but in vain. Out of 1,320 establishments of cable operators, data from 232 establishments have been collected in the provinces except Balochistan.

The task of preparation of frame for ISPs was much more challenging and cumbersome than that of cable operators. PTA issues licenses for two major categories as “data and voice” and approximately 16 different services fall under these two categories. So it was very difficult to find out exactly which establishment actually involved in providing internet and broadband services. However, with the help of a list provided by PTA, and from some Internet journals, a list of 63 ISPs for the year 2005-06 was prepared, but 10 establishments were found closed during the enumeration process. However, data from 24 establishments of ISPs have been collected.

Table 1 - Universe and coverage of study on cable operators and ISPs 2005-06

Province	Cable Operators		Internet Service Providers	
	Universe	Coverage	Universe	Coverage
Punjab	640	118	29	12
Sindh	513	90	17	11
NWFP	82	24	4	1
Balochistan	85	-	3	-
Total	1,320	232	53	24

Source: Cable operators from PEMRA; ISPs from PTA

Importance of checking and editing exercise demands meticulous attention in order to mitigate non-sampling and data entry errors. Due attention has been given by the study team to this aspect. Checking and editing of the filled in questionnaires was done at FBS headquarter, Islamabad. Data was entered by the survey team. This whole process was monitored by the study team. During the cleaning of data, consistency and logical checks were strictly observed. Analytical checks (output, input, input-output ratio) were also applied for data cleaning and validity.

2.6 Limitations

The limitations of the study are given as under:

- Frame of Cable Operators could only be collected for registered Cable Operators while according to PEMRA there were a large number of unregistered Cable Operators, working illegally which could not be covered in this study.
- For seeking the frame of ISPs, a lot of efforts had to be made, since PTA; regulator of this sector did not have very exact information about total number of ISPs or any other information in this regard. The task was so tedious that after a long period a list of establishments could be finalized.
- Due to some circumstances, no response was possible from Balochistan.

2.7 Calculations

Roughly speaking, gross value added is equal to gross output minus intermediate consumption. The concept of valuation, however, needs some specifications with regard to the prices applied. Intermediate consumption is calculated at purchaser's prices, viz including any taxes levied on the products (either goods or services). At present, output in National Accounts is measured:

- at market prices, viz including all the taxes (less subsidies) levied on the output or its production
- at factor cost, viz basic prices minus any tax (plus subsidy) on production as such (regardless of any output or its quantity) as, for example, land tax.

The common valuation concept in Pakistan's National Accounts is that of factor cost, so far. The System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA) recommends to apply the basic price, often referred to as ex-factory price or ex-farm gate price. In Pakistan factor cost valuation and basic prices differ slightly, but in number of cases they are same.

For this rebasing study, production approach has been applied for the calculation of aggregates for Cable Operators and ISPs for rebasing 2005-06. Gross value added (GVA) is equal to gross output minus intermediate consumption. The gross valued added was calculated at individual establishment level, which were raised at city level. The city level indications were summed to provide province level / national level estimates. As there was no response for Balochistan, so its gross value added was computed by multiplying the average gross value added of the other three provinces with the number of units in the frame for Balochistan. The sum of gross value added of the provinces gives gross value added at current factor cost for Pakistan. By using this methodology, aggregates for Cable Operators and ISPs have been calculated separately for rebasing 2005-06.

3 Main findings

The figures of gross value added (GVA) and gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) have been compiled at factor cost. The value of GVA has been calculated by applying the production approach i.e., $GVA = \text{Gross output} - \text{Intermediate Consumption}$. Output and GVA have also been calculated at producers' prices (market prices less sales tax) and at factor cost (market prices less any indirect taxes). Subsidies have been found out to be nil for the coverage of this study.

GVA and GFCF have been compiled on annual basis. The data was collected through survey / census. The calculations of GVA, GFCF for Cable Operators and ISP's are given below.

3.1 Calculations of aggregates of Cable Operators

Gross output of Cable Operators mainly comprises of service charges (monthly line rent), connection charges and income received from advertisement etc. Intermediate consumption mainly consists of payment made to PEMRA¹, initial license fee, payment to corporations, electricity, rental of premises etc. Table 2 given below shows the province wise calculations regarding gross output, intermediate consumption and GVA at factor cost of Cable Operators. Total GVA has been estimated at PKR 867 million. The maximum share in GVA is contributed by Punjab province (60.21 per cent) followed by Sindh (24.80 per cent), NWFP (8.53 per cent) and Balochistan (6.46 per cent) respectively.

Table 2 - Calculations of aggregates of Cable Operators, rebasing study 2005-06

Province	In million PKR			Intermediate consumption / gross output: ratio in per cent
	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	GVA (Factor cost)	
Punjab	799	277	522	35
Sindh	360	145	215	40
NWFP	125	50	74	40
Balochistan	88	33	56	37
Total	1,372	505	867	37

¹ The System of National Accounts 1993 (paragraph 8.45) deals with taxes versus fees: "If the issue of such licenses involves little or no work on the part of government, the licenses being granted automatically on payment of the amounts due, it is likely that they are simply a device to raise taxes, even though the government may provide some kind of certificate, or authorization, in return. However, if the government uses the issue of licenses to exercise some proper regulatory function - for example, checking the competence, or qualifications, of the person concerned, checking the efficient and safe functioning of the equipment in question, or carrying out some other form of control which it would otherwise not be obliged to do - the payments made should be treated as purchases of services from government rather than payments of taxes ...". For PEMRA's fees the latter option was decided to be appropriate.

3.2 Calculations of aggregates of ISPs

The gross output mainly comprises of service charges, income received from advertisement etc. Intermediate consumption mainly consists of payment made to PTCL and PTA, initial license fee, electricity, rental of premises etc. Table 3 given below shows the gross output, intermediate consumption and GVA of the establishments those have licenses to provide internet services. Total GVA has been estimated at PKR 2,355 million and out of which maximum share is contributed by Punjab province (50.49 per cent) followed by Sindh (45.01 per cent), NWFP (2.80 per cent) and Balochistan (1.70 per cent).

Table 3 - Calculations of aggregates of ISPs, rebasing study 2005-06				
Province	In million PKR			Intermediate consumption / gross output: ratio in per cent
	Gross output	Intermediate consumption	GVA (Factor cost)	
Punjab	2,969	1,780	1,189	55
Sindh	2,274	1,214	1,060	52
NWFP	173	107	66	58
Balochistan	120	80	40	58
Total	5,536	3,181	2,355	54

Province wise combined value of GVA of Cable Operators and ISPs has been computed in Table-4 as below. The consolidated GVA of both types of establishments comes to PKR3222 millions.

Table 4 - Combined GVA of Cable Operators and ISPs, rebasing study 2005-06				
Province	Cable operators	ISPs	Total	Share in per cent
Punjab	522	1,189	1,711	53.10
Sindh	215	1,060	1,275	39.57
NWFP	74	66	140	4.35
Balochistan	56	40	96	2.98
Total	867	2,355	3,222	100.00

3.3 Calculations of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) of Cable Operators and ISPs

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units. Disposals do not include consumption of fixed capital which in commercial bookkeeping is termed as depreciation. Fixed assets consist of tangible or intangible assets that have come into existence as outputs from processes of production and that are themselves used repeatedly or continuously in other processes of production over periods of time of more than one year. Changes in assets may be either positive or negative.

Table 5 shows province wise GFCF of Cable Operators. Total GFCF has been estimated at PKR 165 million. The maximum share has been contributed by Sindh province (47.27 per cent) followed by Punjab (41.21 per cent), Balochistan (6.67 per cent) and NWFP (4.85 per cent) respectively.

Table 5 - Calculations of GFCF of Cable Operators by province, rebasing study 2005-06		
Province	In million PKR	In per cent
Punjab	68	41.21
Sindh	78	47.27
NWFP	8	4.85
Balochistan	11	6.67
Total	165	100.00

Table 6 shows the GFCF of Cable Operators by type of assets. The maximum investment has been observed in machinery and equipments followed by buildings, furniture, fixtures and office equipments etc. As cable operator is a capital-intensive business, most of the expenditures involved are the initial investment, first time arrangement of fixed assets required for the organizational setup like decoders, combiners, cables, amplifier, VCR / VCP / VCD etc, and then nominal expenditures are be sufficient for smooth running of the business.

Table 6 - Calculations of GFCF of Cable Operators by type of assets, rebasing study 2005-06	
Fixed assets	GFCF in million PKR
Cost of ownership transfer	0.18
Buildings	6.86
Other construction	2.41
Transport	4.34
Electrical machinery	135.47
Non-electrical machinery	8.58
Furniture, fixture and office equipments	6.73
Others	0.08
Total	164.65

Table 7 presents province wise GFCF of ISPs. Total GFCF amounts to approximately PKR 1,902 million. The major investment has been found in Sindh province (64.83 per cent) followed by Punjab (22.61 per cent), NWFP (7.20 per cent) and Balochistan (5.36 per cent) respectively.

Table 7 - Calculations of GFCF of ISPs by province, rebasing study 2005-06		
Province	In million PKR	In per cent
Punjab	430	22.61
Sindh	1,233	64.83
NWFP	137	7.20
Balochistan	102	5.36
Total	1,902	100.00

Figures of GFCF of ISPs have also been compiled by type of assets. The detail is given in Table 8. Major investment has been observed in machinery and equipments followed by furniture, fixtures, office equipments and land improvements etc.

Table 8 - Calculations of GFCF of ISPs by type of assets, rebasing study 2005-06	
Fixed assets	GFCF in million PKR
Land improvements	36.82
Buildings	3.01
Transport	27.56
Electrical machinery	1,748.66
Non-electrical machinery	37.25
Furniture, fixture and office equipments	39.70
Others	9.14
Total	1,902.14

Table 9 shows the Province wise combined values of GFCF of Cable Operators and ISPs.

Table 9 - Combined GFCF of Cable Operators and ISPs by province				
Province	Cable Operators	ISPs	Total	Share in per cent
Punjab	68	430	498	24.09
Sindh	78	1,233	1,311	63.43
NWFP	8	137	145	7.01
Balochistan	11	102	113	5.47
Total	165	1,902	2,067	100.00

3.4 Calculations of employment and employment cost of Cable Operators and ISPs

Number of employees and employment cost has been computed for four different categories as proprietor / owner, paid employee, casual employee, and others. Total number of employees of Cable Operators and Internet Service Providers (ISPs) are calculated as 8,861 and 7,937 respectively. Employment cost amounts to PKR 279 millions and PKR 1,429 millions respectively for cable operators and ISPs.

Number of employees and employment cost for Cable Operators and ISPs are given separately in Table 10 and Table 11 below.

Table 10 - Calculation of employment and employment cost of Cable Operators by province, rebasing study 2005-06				
Province	Paid employees	Unpaid employees	Total employees	Employment cost in million PKR
Punjab	3,476	1,373	4,849	161
Sindh	1,678	1,081	2,759	75
NWFP	549	133	682	25
Balochistan	413	158	571	18
Total	6,116	2,745	8,861	279

Table 11 - Calculation of employment and employment cost of ISPs by province, rebasing study 2005-06				
Province	Paid employees	Unpaid employees	Total employees	Employment cost in million PKR
Punjab	4,964	45	5,009	889
Sindh	1,902	32	1,934	451
NWFP	560	8	568	51
Balochistan	421	5	426	38
Total	7,847	90	7,937	1,429

Total employment and employment cost in both types of establishments add up to 16,798 nos. and PKR 1,708 million. Table 12 presents the consolidated figures of this sub-sector of telecommunication at province as well as at Pakistan level.

Table 12 - Combined employment and employment cost of Cable Operators and ISPs by province, rebasing study 2005-06

Province	Cable Operators		Internet Service Providers		Total	
	Total employees	Employment cost in million PKR	Total employees	Employment cost in million PKR	Total employees	Employment cost in million PKR
Punjab	4,849	161	5,009	889	9,858	1,050
Sindh	2,759	75	1,934	451	4,693	526
NWFP	682	25	568	51	1,250	76
Balochistan	571	18	426	38	997	56
Total	8,861	279	7,937	1,429	16,798	1,708

CTV is not much technical business and therefore, it does not need highly qualified or skilled employees and as such, the businessmen have to bear a small amount in respect of employment cost. Whereas, ISPs due to the nature of their work have to employ well educated and professional manpower, hence they have to pay comparatively higher than cable operators.

3.5 Extrapolation

The estimates of cable operators for the subsequent years at current prices may be prepared by applying the growth of the number of cable operators as given by PEMRA to the benchmark variables i.e. gross output, inputs and GVA and these estimates may be deflated by applying the deflator of the communication to derive the estimates at constant prices.

3.6 Proposals

1 As the number of ISPs is low a complete census may be conducted each year to compile the figures of this sub-sector.

2 In ideal case we should deflate the current estimates with the Producer Price Index (PPI) or with a wage index of this industry. Unfortunately, presently neither of them is available in Pakistan so it is proposed to keep the existing method of deflation being used at present in National Accounts.

Annexure: Questionnaires

Questionnaire for Cable Operators



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Ministry of Economic Affairs & Statistics
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Islamabad

Study On Cable Operators In Pakistan (2005-06)

Information required in the schedule is obligatory as per Pakistan statistical Act 1975, amended in 2000. However, it is assured that the information will be kept strictly confidential and will be used for only statistical purpose and will not be referred to any government agency or tax authority

Processing Code

Section 1: Identification

(For office use only)

Province: _____ City: _____

Name of Establishment: _____

Address of Establishment: _____

Telephone No.: _____ Fax No.: _____ E-Mail / Website: _____

Year of commencement of activity: _____ Total No. of Connections: _____

Section 2: Gross Revenue/Gross output (Income)

(PKR '000')

ITEMS	2005-06				
	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Total
1. Gross Services Charges (Monthly line rent) received					
2. Connection charges received					
3. Income received from advertisements					
4. Any other Income (Please specify) a)					
b)					
Total (1 to 4)					

Section 3: Intermediate Consumption/Inputs (Expenditures)

(PKR '000')

ITEMS	2005-06				
	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Total
1. Payments made to PEMRA (i+ii+iii)					
i) Renewal fee					
ii) CD Channel fee					
iii) Subscriber fee					
2. Initial License fee					
3. Payments to Corporations/MCs as NOC fee					
4. Printing and stationary, Newspapers, Books					
5. Electricity					
6. Gas					

7. Water					
8. Téléphone, Fax, Mobile/Internet					
9. Postage and Courier					
10. Rental of premises					
11. Legal/accounting/audit & consultancy fees					
12. POL expenditure on own transport					
13. Repair & maintenance of premises					
14. Insurance Fee/Premium					

ITEMS	2005-06				
	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Total
15. Travelling expenses by air, rail & road					
16. Lodging and boarding expenses					
17. Entertainment					
18. Bank charges/ Financial Charges					
19. Lease rentals (machinery/Equipments)					
20. Security expenses					
21. Advertisement expenses					
22. Payments to TV Channels					
23. Payments to Head-End(In case of Loop holder)					
24. Other Expenditures (Please Specify)					
Total (1 to 24)					

Section 4: Primary Inputs

(PKR '000')

1. Depreciation					
2. Indirect Taxes (i+ii-iii)					
i. Sale tax on service					
ii. Other taxes on services					
iii. Subsidies received					
3. Profit before taxes					
4. Any other provision paid					

Section 5: Employment and Employment Cost

S. No.	Type of Persons Engaged	2005-2006			
		Number of Persons Engaged	Employment Cost (PKR '000')		
			Paid in Cash	Paid in Kind	Total
1	Working Proprietors/Active Partners				
2	Unpaid Family Helpers				
3	Paid workers				
4	Other Employees (Please Specify)				
	Total (1 to 4)				

Section 6: Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)

(PKR '000')

Fixed Assets		2005-06		
		Acquisition (addition/ alteration of assets)	Sale proceeds from disposal of assets	GFCF (2-3)
1		2	3	4
1. Land	i). Cost of ownership transfer			
	ii). Improvements			
2. Building				
3. Other construction (Please specify)				
4. Transport				
5. Machinery & Equipments	i). Electrical			
	ii). Non-Electrical			
6. Furniture, fixture and office equipments				
7. Others (Please specify)				
Grand Total				

Name of Respondent: _____

Name & Designation of Enumerator: _____

Designation: _____

Date of Enumeration: _____

Questionnaire for Internet Service Providers



Government of Pakistan
Ministry of Economic Affairs & Statistics
FEDERAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
National Accounts Directorate
SLIC Building-5, 14th Floor, F-6/4, Blue Area,
Islamabad

Study On Internet Service Providers In Pakistan (2005-06)

Information required in the schedule is obligatory as per Pakistan statistical Act 1975, amended in 2000. However, it is assured that the information will be kept strictly confidential and will be used for only statistical purpose and will not be referred to any government agency or tax authority

Section 1: Identification

Processing Code

Province: _____ City: _____ (For office use only)

Name of Establishment: _____

Address of Establishment: _____

Telephone No.: _____ Fax No.: _____ E-Mail / Website: _____

Section 2: Gross Revenue/Output

(PKR 000)

ITEMS	2005-06				
	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Total
1. Gross Services Charges received					
2. Income received from advertisements					
3. Any other Income (Please specify) a)					
b)					
Total (1 to 3)					

Section 3: Intermediate Consumption/Inputs (Expenditures)

(PKR 000)

ITEMS	2005-06				
	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Total
1. Payments to PTCL (Total i to v)					
i) Bandwidth Charges (International Revenue)					
ii) Media Charges					
iii) PRIs Line Rent					
iv) Co-location charges					
v) Universal Internet Number (UIN)					
2. Payments to PTA					
3. Initial License fee					
4. Printing and stationary, Newspapers, Books					
5. Electricity					
6. Gas					
7. Water					
8. Telephone, Fax, mobile/Internet					
9. Postage and Courier					
10. Rental & maintenance of premises					
11. Legal/accounting/audit & consultancy fees					

Cable Operators and Internet Service Providers

12.POL expenditure on own transport					
13.Repair & maintenance of premises					
14.Insurance Fee/Premium					
15.Travelling expenses by air, rail & road					

ITEMS	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Total
16. Lodging and boarding expenses					
17. Entertainment					
18. Bank charges/ Financial Charges					
19. Lease rentals (machinery/Equipments)					
20. Security expenses					
21. Advertisement expenses					
22. Other expenditure (Please specify) a)					
b)					
Total (1 to 22)					

Section 4: Primary Inputs

(PKR 000)

1. Depreciation					
2. Indirect Taxes (i+ii-iii)					
i. Sales tax on service					
ii. Other taxes on services					
iii. Subsidies received					
3. Profit before taxes					
4. Any other provision paid					

Section 5: Employment and Employment Cost

S. No.	Type of Persons Engaged	2005-2006			
		Number of Persons Engaged	Employment (PKR000)		Cost
			Paid in Cash	Paid in Kind	
1	Working Proprietors/Active Partners				
2	Unpaid Family Helpers				
3	Paid workers				
4	Others Employees (Please Specify)				
	Total (1 to 4)				

Section: 6 Gross Fixed Capital Formation

(PKR 000)

Fixed Assets		2005-06		
		Acquisition (addition/ alteration of assets)	Sale proceeds from disposal of assets	GFCF (2-3)
1		2	3	4
1. Land	i). Cost of ownership transfer			
	ii). Improvements			
2. Building				
3. Other construction (Please specify)				
4. Transport equipment				
5. Machinery and Equipments	i). Electrical			
	ii). Non-electrical			
6. Furniture, fixture and office equipments				
7. Others (Please specify)				
Grand Total				

Name of Respondent: _____

Name & Designation of Enumerator: _____

Designation: _____

Date of Enumeration: _____

