Benefits of a Liberalized Telecommunications Market to other Industries

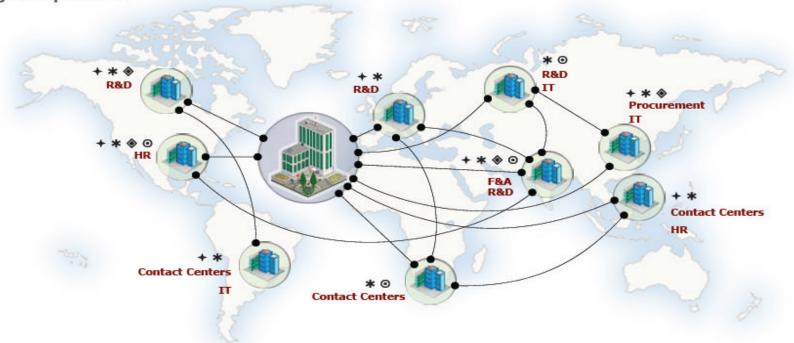
- Impact of Telecom Reform on Indian IT-BPO Growth

Geneva February 2008



Advances in telecommunications technology have enabled a disruptive transformation of the global business services value-chain

Unprecedented division of services labor... leveraging centers of excellence... managed as a global portfolio



...taking into account capabilities, human capital, infrastructure, political risk, currency fluctuations, cost of labor, productivity, taxation, security and legal environment

.....to produce the optimum, networked services value chain.

+Captive Center

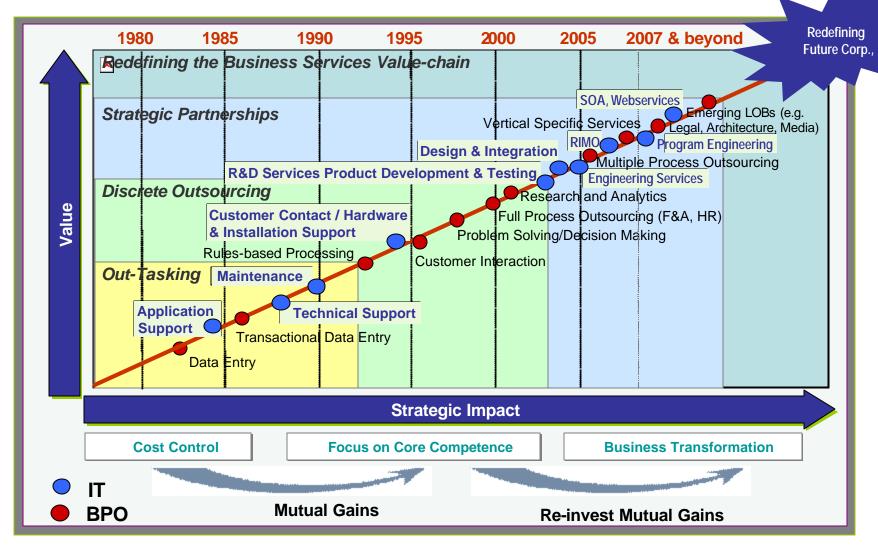
* 3rd Party Outsourcing

* BOT

O Joint Ventures

Source: NeoIT

...which is evidenced in the rapid adoption and evolution of global sourcing of services – in scale as well as scope



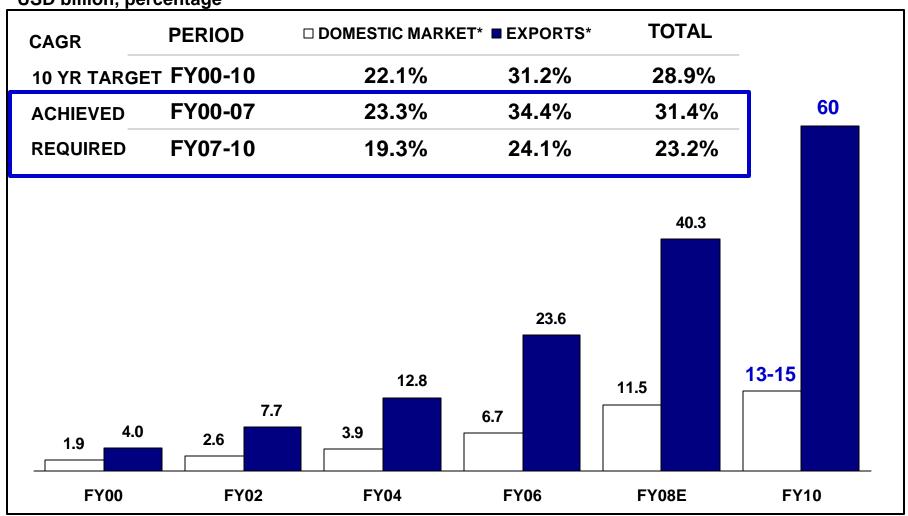
Source: neoIT. NASSCOM

Note: Services listed are indicative not exhaustive



The Indian IT-BPO sector has led this evolution, growing at an unprecedented pace

USD billion, percentage



^{*} Includes IT Software and Services, Engineering Services, as well as BPO Services



...that has contributed to significant payoffs for India – in many ways

Poster-child for global services trade

• India an indispensable part of any major global sourcing strategy

Accounts for 63-65% of all offshore IT*; 40-45% of offshore BPO

Model for other countries looking to build IT-BPO capabilities

Rapid growth in employment and investment

- ~2 million professionals employed directly
- Indirect employment of over 7 million attributed to this sector
- Key contributor to India's trade surplus (comm. services), foreign exchange reserves and attractiveness as an investment destination

Catalyst for broad-based development

- Key driver of urban development beyond existing city limits
- E-governance initiatives to drive systemic efficiencies and extend ICT penetration to the grass-roots level
- Instrumental in advocating the potential benefits of reform in other sectors, effecting progressive policy change

^{*} Includes IT Software and Services, and Engineering Services

India's sustained leadership is built on a powerful combination of strong fundamentals and an enabling environment

INDIA'S KEY STRENGTHS

Talent Pool

- Large graduate outturn (>3.2 million p.a.)
- Acknowledged intellect (esp. science, engg)
- Knowledge of / familiarity with English

Cost Advantage

- Significant cost advantage (30-70%)*
- Sustained / enhanced by process efficiency/ maturity, productivity gains

Quality and Information Security

- Industry-wide adoption of global standards and best-practices
- Emphasis on self-regulation and 'raisingthe-bar' internally

Business Environment

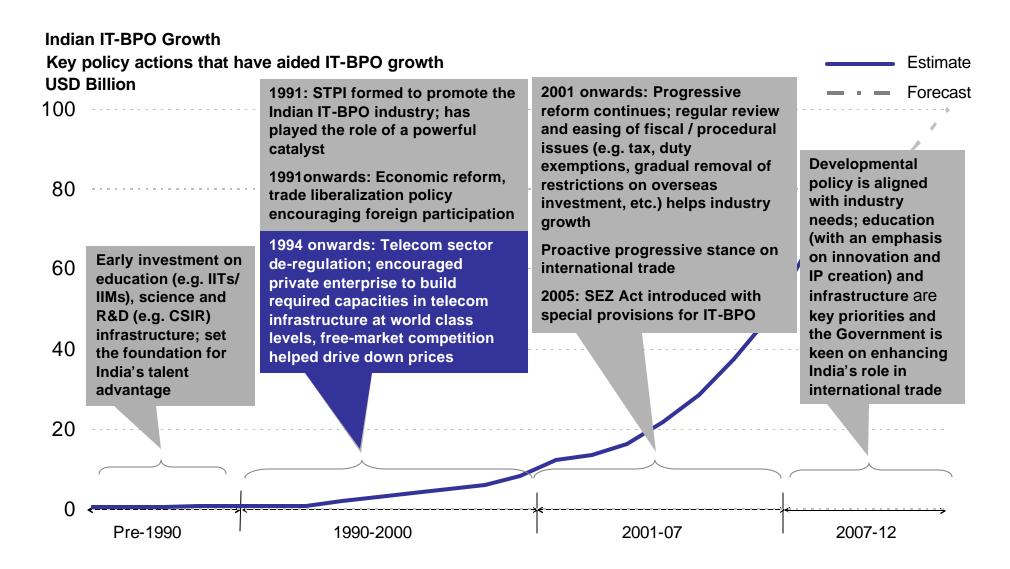
- Timely policy actions and progressive regulatory reform
- Active participation of public / private enterprise in providing key inputs
- Supply-base Capability/ Maturity
- Scale and scope of services delivered
- Players are making investments in capabilities to enhance value delivered (global delivery, technology, domain knowledge, etc.)

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

- Young demographic profile, surplus working-age population
- No other location offers a comparable combination of skill and scale
- Cost advantage vis-à-vis client countries remains compelling
- Lack of experience scalability in potential alternative destinations
- Supply-side maturity, appreciation of the importance of quality / security in delivering IT-BPO services
- Demonstrated superiority
- Early-mover advantage, strong fundamentals
- Industry development is largely selfsustained
- Greater experience, scale, scope and client confidence
- 'First-choice' for customers seeking to enhance their global sourcing initiatives

NASSCOM®

Timely policy actions in the early years, and progressive reform have played a key role in nurturing Indian IT-BPO growth

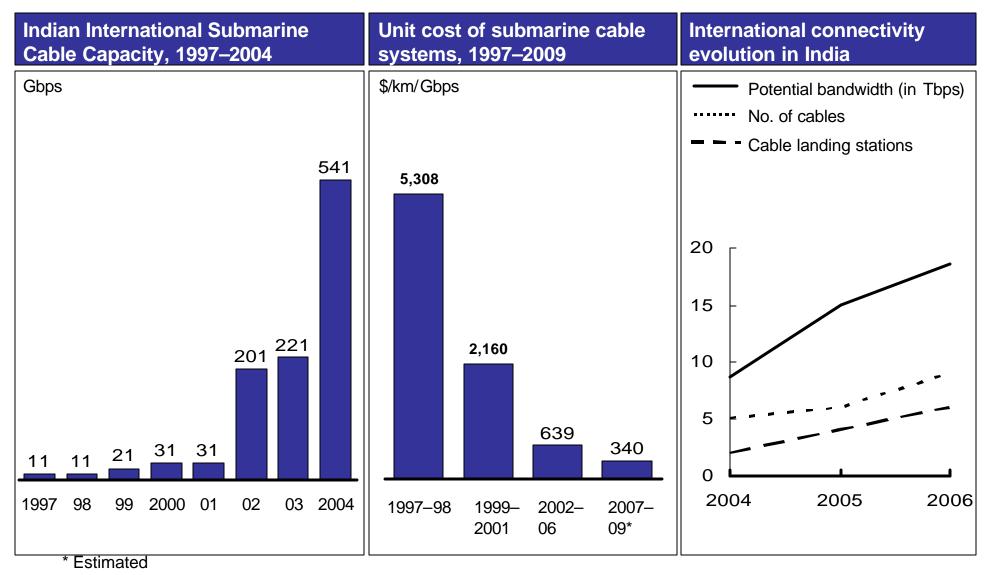


Telecom policy reform has laid special emphasis on independent regulation, competition and investment facilitation

Pre-reform Pre-1994	Partial Deregulation 1994-1999	Further Deregulation 1999 - 2002	Take-off 2002 onwards
 MTNL - Mumbai and Delhi; DTS elsewhere No mobile service NLD - DoT per/BSNL ILD - VSNL 	 4 private fixed service providers with less than 1% market share 2 GSM mobile players in each circle 13 players start mobile service 	 Licenses converted to revenue sharing Private sector share less than 5% in revenue terms Competition in NLD and ILD Licenses on Revenue share 4 mobile operators / circle 	 Calling Party Pays CDMA launch 3-6 operators in each circle Intra-circle merger guidelines Unified Licensing Ceiling on Bandwidth Tariffs
	 National Telecom Policy (NTP) 1994 TRAI constituted 1997 	 NTP 1999 BSNL formed 2001 Internet Telephony 2002 FDI - 49 % 	Broadband policy 2004FDI - 74% 2005
National Telecom Policy, 1994		New Telecom Policy, 1999	Unified Licensing Regime
Upto 1994	1995-	1999 - 2000 - 2001 20	2003 2004 2005

Source: IBEF

...that has played a key role in forming the 'raison d'être' of Indian IT-BPO success





Source: TeleGeography, a research division of PriMetrica, Inc.; TRAI; McKinsey analysis Copyright © NASSCOM 2008