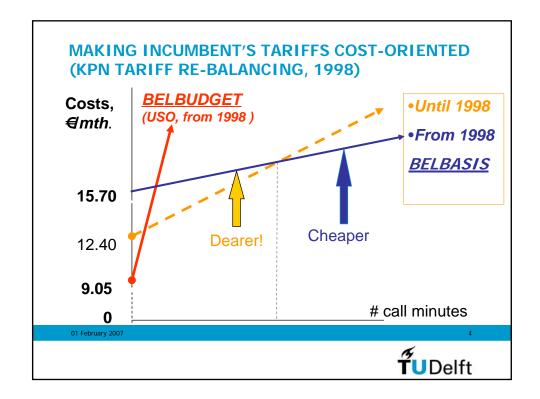


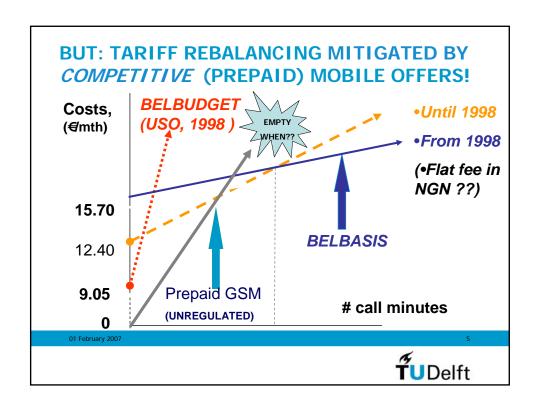
## REVENUE SHIFT IN FIXED NETWORKS

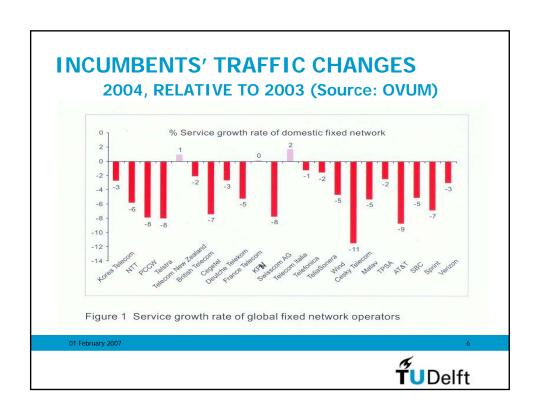
- In final years of Europe's national monopolies (1994-1997), the average daily use per subscriber line remained very low:
  - ~ 12 minutes national
  - ~ 0.5 minute international (incl. business users!)
- Rebalancing to cost-oriented phone tariffs (mandated by EU) was completed first by the Netherlands (1998):
  - ➤ Incumbent (KPN) *subscription fee raised* by 27%
  - Incumbent domestic minute rate reduced by 27%
- Low-user scheme (*BelBudget*) introduced by NL in 1998:
  - > 700,000 subscribers (10%) were expected to join, but...
  - > Only 70,000 opted in (i.e. about 1%!)

01 February 2007







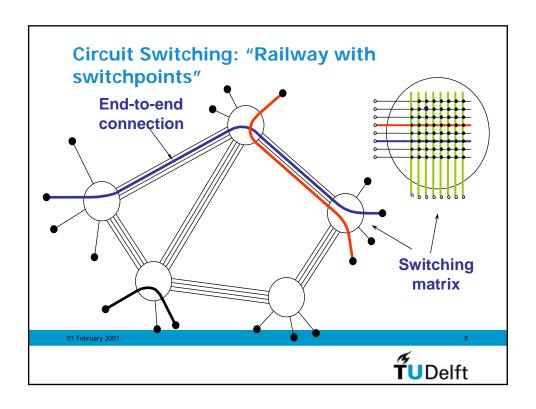


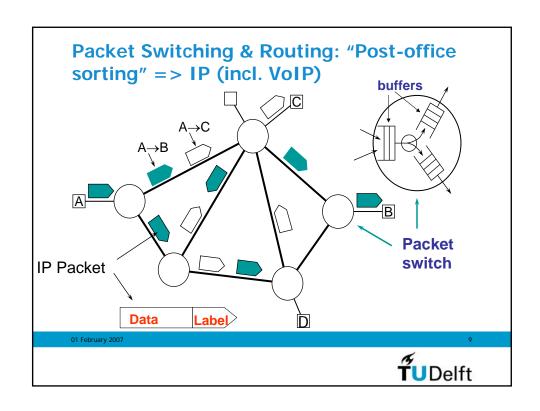
## Effect on incumbents, by end 2001 (Source: McKinsey Quarterly, 2003)

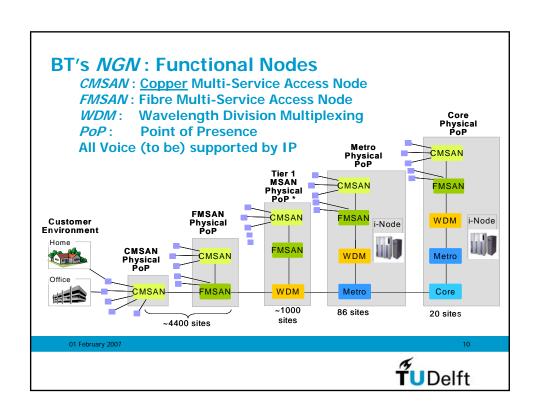
	NATIONAL CALLS (LONG-DISTANCE)		INTERNATIONAL CALLS	
Dominant National operator	Market share loss	Price reduction (@ 3 min.)	Market share loss	Price reduction (@ 3 min.)
Denmark (TDC)	38%	58%	51%	76%
Germany (DT)	41%	61%	49%	83%
Holland (KPN)	30%	39%	50%	90%
Sweden (Telia)	31%	85%	57%	89%
UK <i>(BT)</i>	47%	49%	68%	62%

01 February 2007









## **NGN: KEY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS**

- **NGNs** should support *any* IP-based ICT-application
- **NG Core networks** should have simple structure ("lasagna instead of spaghetti") to provide
  • supply & support of a WIDER range of services,

  - saving of costs and maintenance time in the longer run
- NG Access networks should provide bandwidth on (economic) demand; regulatory intervention may still be required for legacy access bottlenecks, which
  - can seldom be replicated in an economic way => a case for continuing local-loop unbundling?
  - may, however, be bypassed by broadband wireless access (e.g., *WiMax*)

01 February 2007

