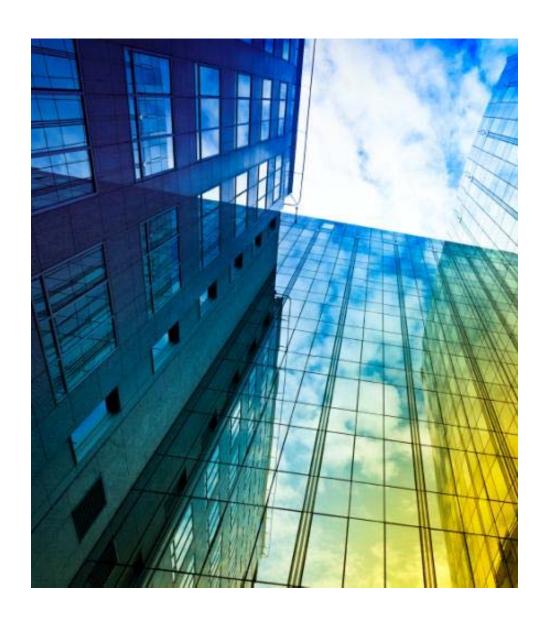


Deutsche Telekom Group

DETECON

Detecon Contact



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- 1. Detecon Who we are?
- 2. OTT The Telco Challenge
- 3. Regulatory Take Away





Partner and Head of Delivery Detecon Asia Pacific: Dr. Werner Knoben



Dr. Werner Knoben Partner

Area of studies

■ PhD in Mathematics: RWTH Aachen University, Aachen

Professional Experience

■ T-Com / Deutsche Telecom / Detecon – Partner: Bidding and Auction Strategies; War gaming; Regulatory strategies; Due Diligence; Scenario Analysis

Key Qualifications

- Regulatory and wholesale strategy, market liberalization, competition law, regulatory costing and accounting separation
- Auction Design, Auction Strategies, Game Theory, War gaming, Communication Strategy, Bid Strategy
- Consumer and B2B strategy, Business Cases, Scenario Analysis

Selected Project Experience

- TRA Oman: Setup of a 4G spectrum auction
- NCC Nigeria: Setup of SMS and Data Interconnection Regulation
- NBTC Thailand: Development of an Accounting Separation Framework
- SingTel, Singapore: Auction and bid strategy and 4G license valuation
- TMMK/MKT, Macedonia: Regulatory Costing
- Advisor for Deutsche Telekom subsidiaries in Croatia, Hungary and Slovakia for regulatory strategies





We are part of Deutsche Telekom Group, the number one ICT provider in Europe. Our goal is to leverage the strengths of the group in international markets.

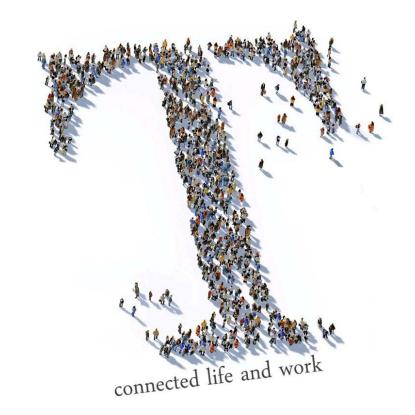
Key Facts Deutsche Telekom Group

- USD 75 billion net revenue
- 239,000 FTE employees
- 1,500 headcount in group innovation and partnerships
- 50.5 million fixed network lines
- 123 million mobile customers
- Number one ICT provider in Europe
- Number one cloud provider outside US
- Strong international footprint
- Group vision:
 The customers' first choice for connected life and work

Telekom subsidiaries provide integrated products and services for business and residential

T-Mobile offers mobile solutions and is the key co-brand for OTT partnerships

T Mobile



T-Systems delivers ICT solutions for corporate customers and public sector organizations

······ T··Systems··

Detecon is the management consulting unit of DT Group, serving to the group and other customers **DETECON**





Detecon's global presence ensures that clients get access to the knowledge and knowhow of telecommunications experts worldwide.

Key Facts Detecon International GmbH

- Foundation: 1954 - Diebold 1977 - DETECON
- Restructuring: 2002 - Detecon International GmbH
- Shareholder: T-Systems International GmbH
- **Employees:** More than 1,000 worldwide
- Turnover 2012: **EUR 168 million**
- **Locations Germany:** Cologne (head office), Dresden, Eschborn, Munich
- International Locations: Abu Dhabi, Almaty, Ankara, Bangkok, Beijing, Jakarta, Johannesburg, Moscow, Riyadh, San Francisco, Vienna, Zurich
- Webpage: www.detecon.com/en/







Detecon Asia-Pacific Ltd. is focusing on wider South East Asian markets. We can build on successful client relationships that have developed over 25 years.

Key Facts Detecon Asia-Pacific Ltd.

- Business Activities in Asia: Since 1985
- Foundation of Detecon Asia-Pacific Ltd.: 2005
- Major Shareholder: Detecon International GmbH (99%)
- Employees: 45
- Turnover 2012: EUR 7 million
- Regional Headquarters: Bangkok
- Regional Branch Offices: Jakarta, Kathmandu
- Webpage: www.detecon-asia-pacific.com







We combine a rich service portfolio with a unique approach to consulting and in-depth knowledge of the industry.

Strategy and Marketing

- Startup and Launch Support
- Marketing and Sales Strategies
- Wholesale Strategy and Implementation
- Regulatory Advisory (Regulation Frameworks, Licensing, Lobbying)
- Corporate Strategy
- Corporate Finance
- Cost Optimization
- Business Planning
- Business Development
- Innovation Management
- Big Data Strategy
- Due Diligence and Investment Appraisal
- Corporate Social Responsibility

Technology Management

- Network Rollout / Launch Support
- Technology Strategy
- Outsourcing, Managed Services
- Vendor Selection
- Network Performance Management
- Network Operations Efficiency
- Tool Based Network Planning, Design and Rollout
- ICT Strategy Organization
- Technology Innovation Management
- Green Technologies
- ICT Transformation Management
- Next Generation Data Centre
- Enterprise Architecture Strategy and Management
- Enterprise Service Management

Organization and Processes

- Business Process Management (Business Process Audits, Business Process Engineering including eTOM and ITIL), Process Optimization
- TOGAF Training and Certification
- Enterprise Transformation Management
- Reorganization and Merger Integration
- Human Resources Management
- Procurement and Supply Chain Management
- Financial, Risk and Compliance Management

Program Management, Project Management, Interim Management



We support regulatory authorities and operators since 1977 with our deep regulatory and sector reform knowledge and experience worldwide.

Sector Reform and Legislation

Sector Reform Strategy

- Review of given market situation
- Analysis and benchmarking of liberalization experience in other countries
- Examination of political, legal and economic implications
- Elaboration of guidelines and policies for sector reform

Communication and Competition Legislation

- Analysis of existing legal situation
- Primary and secondary legislation
- Regulations and calculation models (price squeeze, margin squeeze, predatory pricing)
- Anti-competitive conduct (ex-ante and ex-post)

Regulatory Policies / Procedures

- Regulatory market definition and analysis
- Competition policy, SMP designation and remedies
- Licensing and Authorization
- Universal service policy
- Tariff policy and tariff regulation
- Interconnection and Access Regulation
- Numbering
- Dispute resolution
- Market Monitoring and enforcement regulation
- Consumer, Data and Privacy Protection
- Frequency spectrum allocation and management
- Standardization and type approval

New Regulatory Challenges

- Fix-mobile convergence regulation (e.g. pricing of mobile termination, national and international roaming, MNP, SMP evaluation, digital dividend, spectrum trading, refarming, auctioning, ...)
- Legal framework for eCommerce, eHealth and eGovernment
- Media, IT, telecom convergence regulation (e.g. for content and applications, IPTV, PPV, ...)
- Technical and economic regulation in an NGN environment, e.g.
 - VoIP regulation,
 - Net neutrality and QoS,
 - NGA industrial policies,
 - Next Generation Data Centre,
 - Network Resilience and QoS.
 - OTT

Regulatory Strategy and Telecommunication / Broadcast / Spectrum Master Plans





Our Asian client base includes donor institutions, regulatory bodies, industry suppliers and telecommunications carriers across the whole region.







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NEPAL TELECOM













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Hutchison Telecom Indonesia







mobifone













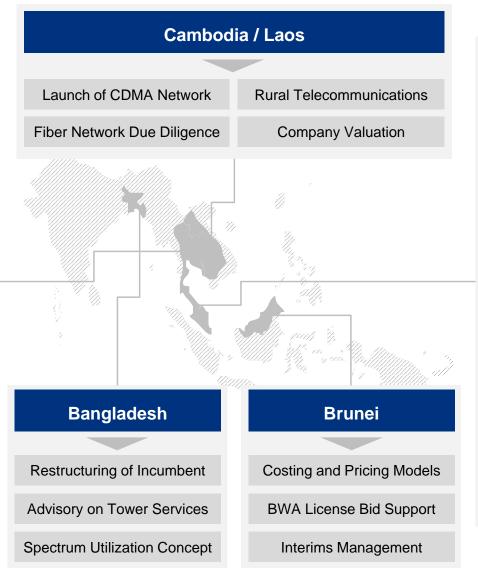


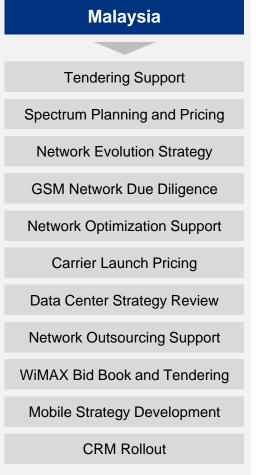




A country view on completed projects proves that we are industry experts capable of dealing with strategic challenges as well as detailed implementation tasks.

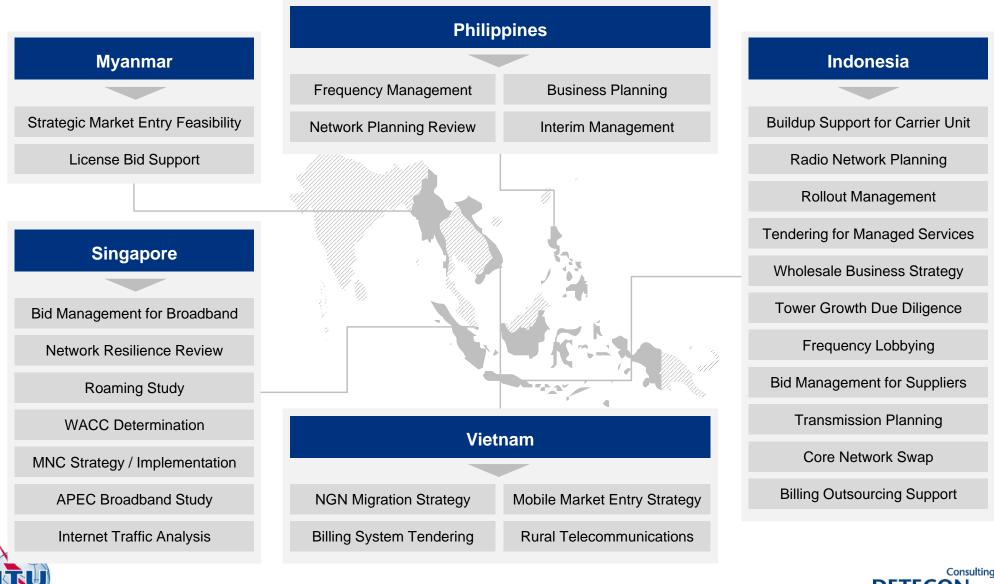
Thailand WiFi Network and Business Audit Accounting Separation Framework **Business Process Review 3G Licensing Support** Service Costing Tender Support for UMTS / LTE LTE Spectrum Valuation Shaping Enterprise Data Services **Broadcasting Competition Policy** Sector Reform and Liberalization Interconnection Cost Modeling







A country view on completed projects proves that we are industry experts capable of dealing with strategic challenges as well as detailed implementation tasks.





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Core Telco markets are shrinking. As a result the pure access and transport business case becomes negative – and broadband goals might fail to achieve the targets.

From growth....to shrinking business Price Volume Revenue

- Revenues from core Telco activities are declining.
- Operators have to look for new sources of income
- Some operators have adopted a strategy becoming an integrated ICT solution provider





How many operators can sustain data center business?

What does it mean for national Telco markets?



Sustainability of Business Model

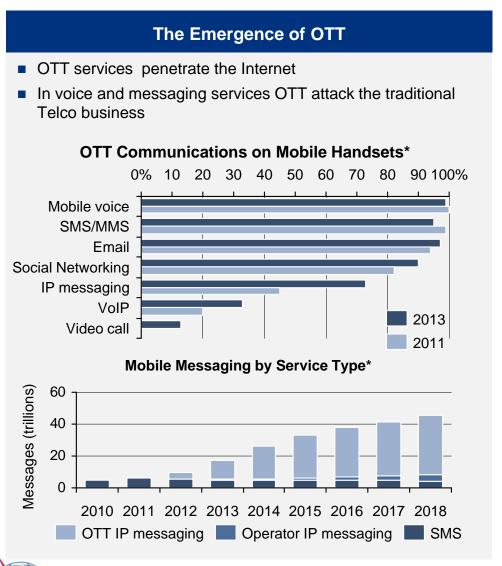
- Operators **losing** from basic services (access and transport)
- Decoupling from network and application layer
- New players are entering the value chain resulting in fierce competition

Broadband Policy Goals

- The economic value of access and transport is decreasing
- The pure broadband business case is getting unviable
- Investment in and operations of ultra-fast and reliable infrastructure will fail to meet policy goals



Over-the-top (OTT) players have entered the scene and have started to take away revenues from national Telco operators.



What does it mean for national Telco markets?

What does it mean for national Telco markets?



Revenue Loss

- Significant loss of revenues in voice and messaging services
- Innovation backlog against OTT

Level Playing Field of Regulation

- Uneven level of regulation, e.g. QoS, interconnection, pricing, universal service, convergence etc.
- OTT tax evasion and collection problem

Policy and Social Goals of Regulation

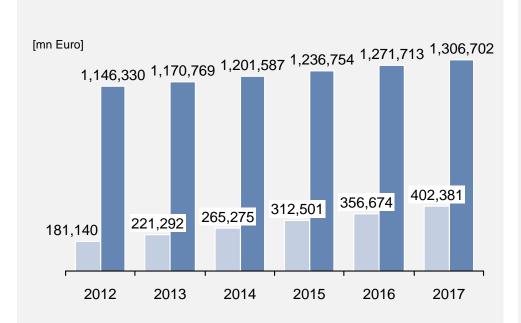
- Personal data and privacy issues hardly addressable by national regulation
- Security concerns hardly controllable



DETECON

OTT will take ¼ of the total service market by 2014. Main drivers are cloud service offerings followed by e-commerce and search services.

Comparison of global Telco and OTT total market



- In 2017 Telco will generate 1.3 trillion Euro, OTT 402 bn Euro
- OTT growth by a CAGR 2012-2017 of 17.3%, Telco 2.6%
- Biggest CAGR comes from cloud services (21.4%), followed by OTT VoIP (16%) and social (15.9%)

Breakdown of OTT service market 2017 Other ads (press, portals, etc...) Social 7.78% 8.98% E-commerce (value added) Search 11.94% 18.14% Music Online games 6.48% 4.07% OTT video 0.71% **OTT VoIP** 8.58% 31.97% Paid mobile apps (including games) Cloud (excluding mobile apps) Cloud service will develop into the largest service segment ■ Search and e-commerce will become secondary drivers, followed by social and mobile apps

Source: idate World Internet Service Markets 2014



The OTT universe is diverse. Particularly consumer applications are often funded by advertisement – operation itself is not profitable.

The OTT Business Models							
OTT Classes	Example	Revenue source					
OTT Communications	WhatsApp Wiber Connect. Freer, Tencent 與报	Advertisement	Question of Profitability and Market Impact				
		Subscription for premium services	 Business application funded by users, consumer applications rely on 				
		■ Free services	advertisingConsumer applications hardly				
OTT Media	You Tube NETFLIX Spotify WATCHEVER	 Advertisement Subscription for premium services Transaction based Free services 	 profitable – free service model has disruptive market effects High valuation not justified by business figures. Market model focus is on 				
Commerce	amazon WebShop	Transaction based	establishing market presence rather than monetization OTT are demand and innovation drivers, but				
	ebay		 with the current business modelthey extract value from national				
Social Media	facebook foursquare	AdvertisementSubscription for premium services	markets, and take out resources that are required for broadband infrastructure investment and operations				
	Linked in	Free services					



Operators have developed multiple responses to counter the OTT challenge – ranging from blocking to partnering.

How Operators Face the OTT Challenge							
Strategic Focus	Blocking OTT services	Charge OTT provider for network use	Partner with OTT players	Offer own "OTT services"	Offer "advanced integrated services"		
Objective	 Block certain OTT services to secure revenues Make OTT services unavailable or unattractive 	 Monetize OTT network traffic Apply "eyeball principle" (paradigm shift from 'content is king' to 'access to end-consumer' is king') 	 OTT containment Complement own portfolio Secure high value segments by service differentiation 	 Rebuild OTT portfolio Integrate OTT service in product bundle 	 Secure revenues from high value segments Capitalize on high value propositions 		
Examples from MENA	ZOIN ZOIN STC Apgenicialari etisalat	■ None	موبایلیم VIVA OOCEOOO اللورس STC موجانداندا	■ None	mobily Call etisals		





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There is an apparent imbalance regarding market and market entry conditions between licensed operators and OTT players. A new regulatory balance is not yet in sight.

The (un)-Level Playing Field								
Regulation	Licensed Network Operators	OTT Players						
Licensing	 Subject to license and license fee 	No license required	Comparison of market conditions					
Quality of Service	SLAs included in the license	No quality requirements	 Network operator's business model is determined by regulatory requirements 					
Interconnection	Interconnection mandated	No interconnect requirements	 OTT Players are usually free of such limitations Current market setups have 					
Universal Service	Usually subject to universal service obligation	 Not subject to universal service regime 	not yet adapted to the new competitive situation					
Consumer protection	 Subject to (enforceable) consumer protection policy 	No or little enforcement power	 Competition is dysfunctional Regulators punish 					
Legal interception	Usually license condition	Country dependent	network operators that invest in local infrastructure, are an important source for					
Taxation	Subject to national tax regime	Service dependent	local employment and are local tax payers					



Internet is leading to the convergence not only of services and business areas, but also of regulations and laws. The coordination of previously separate bodies is vital.

Organizational Convergence



Broadcasting

Media law

Content
laws

Copyrights

Freedom of
speech



Mail services
Privacy laws
Crime prevention



Financial services

Banking laws

Data protection

Fin.

Regulation



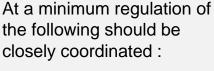
Communi-

cations
Legal
intercept
Privacy
Data
protection



data
storage
Data
protection
Privacy laws

Personal



- Financial services
- Data privacy and protection regulation
- Broadcasting/publishing

Beyond this the integration of

Communications/ICT.

broadcasting,

appropriate.

communications (and publishing?) regulatory bodies should be assessed and implemented if









Internet Applications

Unified internet governance
Coordinated, combinated and harmonized regulatory framework



There are six take aways for regulators. A framework for future action should be based on three principles.

Regulatory Takeaways

- OTTs are taking parts of the value chain, because of the Separation of Network and application layer.
- 2 The access and transport business case is under pressure with significant implication for the national infrastructure.
- 3 National Telcos are losing revenues. But in many instances: Nobody is gaining them!
- Economic value is shifting away from the national to international markets, but the Infrastructure is (mainly) local.
- 5. National operators are developing strategies to counter the OTT challenge. Not all will succeed!
- 6 Policy goals are more difficult to fulfill. Implementation of social or security measures will become a bigger challenge.

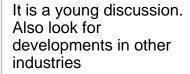
Principles for Action

- Regulation should secure national infrastructure deployment and operations
- Regulation should not kill future business cases (by overdoing interventionist action)
 - Regulation should not protect non-performing operators



Regulators have to discover new grounds. There are hardly benchmarks or best practices available. Some ideas have started to emerge.

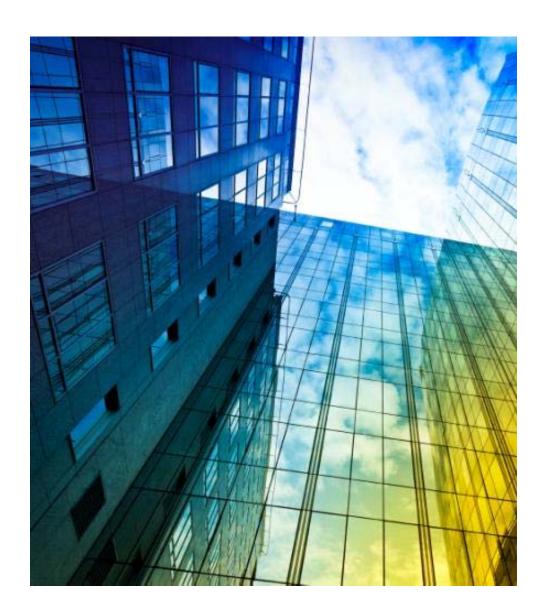
Regulatory Responses Develop more Coordinate and Confide in the **Define framework for net** sophisticated market mechanism combine neutrality broadband plans / Regulation Create and Allow business cases policies Operators and other conserve a secure based on QoS Balance policy goals with framework for an companies need a differentiation while profitability and develop of efficient market level playing field quaranteeing nonappropriate finance discriminatory ,best effort' mechanisms, try to use access, develop a secure market mechanisms framework for investments Make infrastructure **Support** where possible self-sustaining creation of large Move away from all-youretail markets can-eat flat rates. Achieve critical Regulatory action should volumes so that **Building blocks of** be based on access and customer access regulatory action transport stand-alone becomes a value business cases/cost (eyeball) models. Access gaps to be re-defined



- Music industry (all-you-can-eat streaming could kill the value of the content)
- Print media (free content could kill quality papers)
- **[...]**







Thanks for your attention

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