



# Seminar on Tariffs, Regulatory and WTO Issues and their impact on the trade of telecommunication services in Central America

Tegucigalpa (Honduras), July 10-12, 2000





### Updating traffic and tariff trends

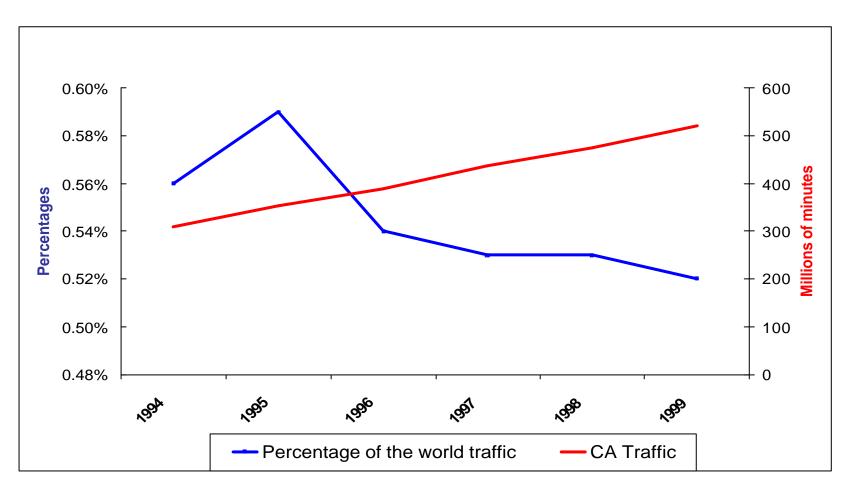
Pape Gorgui TOURE pape-gorgui.toure@itu.int



#### **Central American Traffic**



Updating traffic and tariff trends

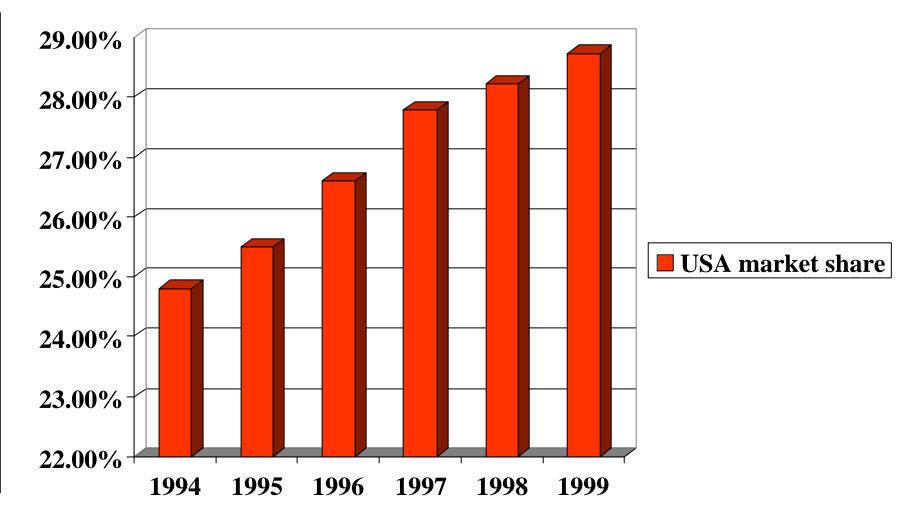




### •Share of the USA in the International telephone market





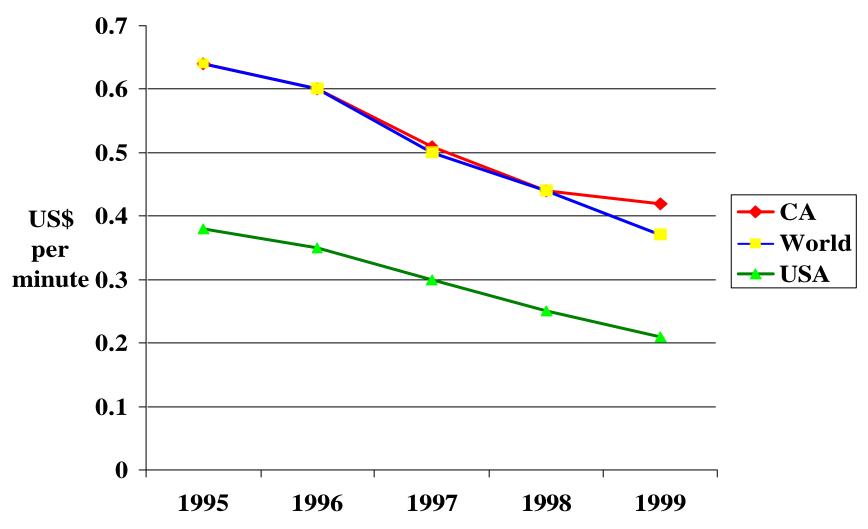




#### • Evolution of the Average Settlement Rates





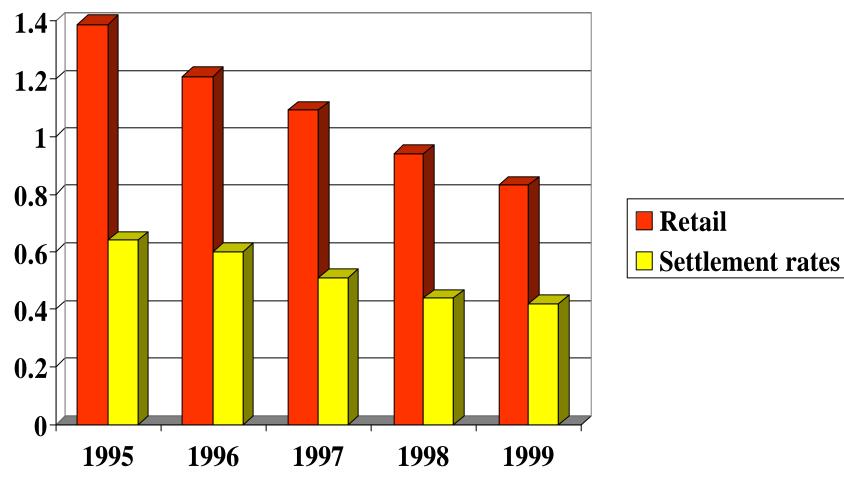




### •Settlement rates versus Retail prices in the CA countries



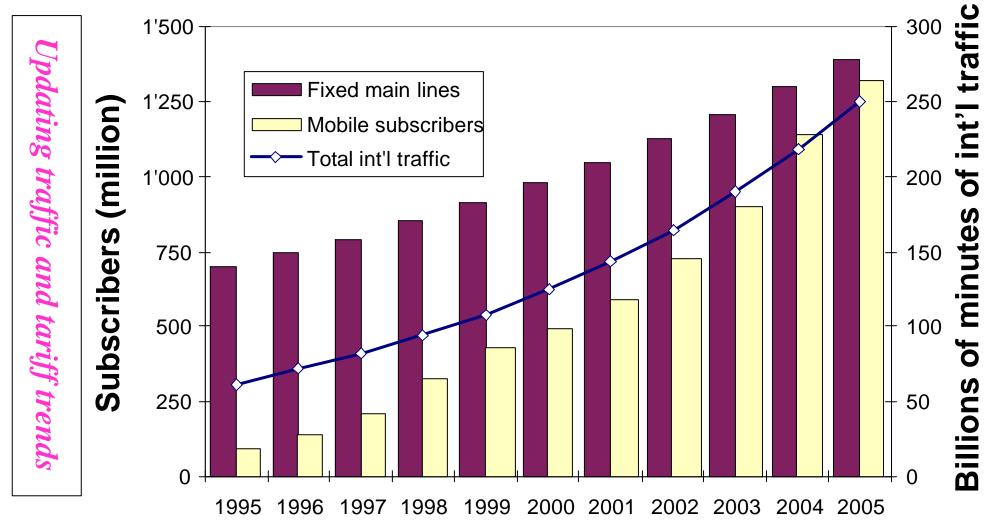






# Projection of growth trends, fixed and cellular subscribers and int'l traffic, 1995-2005



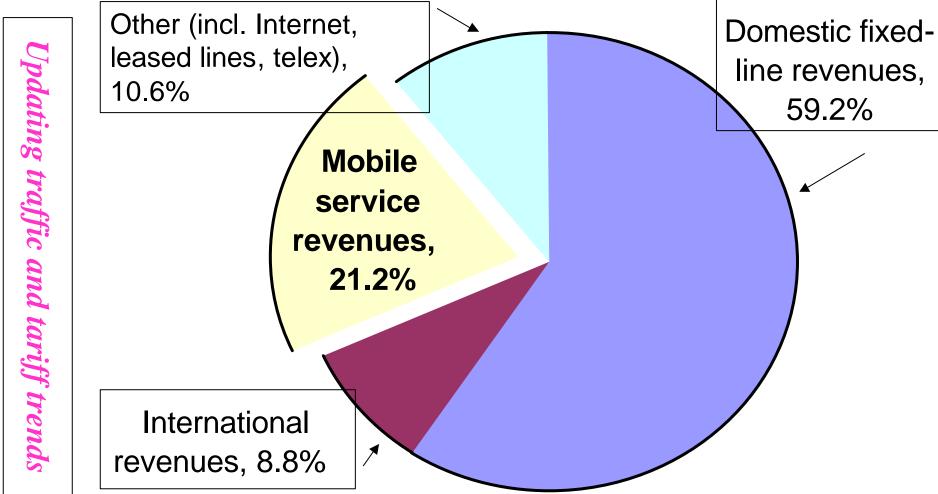


Source: ITU.



### The changing pie: Global telecom service revenue, 1998





1998 Telecom service revenue. Total = US\$724b

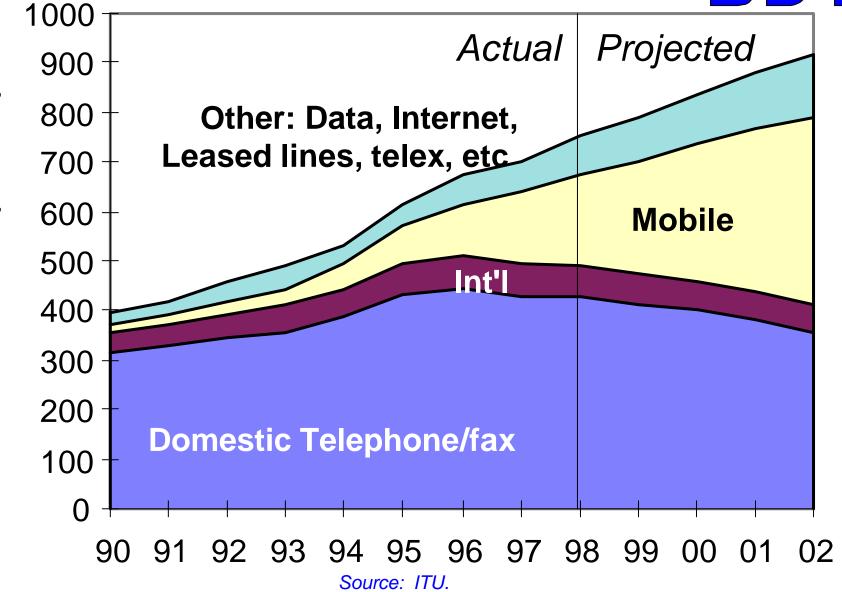
Source: ITU "World Telecommunication Development Report 1999: Mobile cellular" (forthcoming)



## Projection of revenue growth (US\$bn)



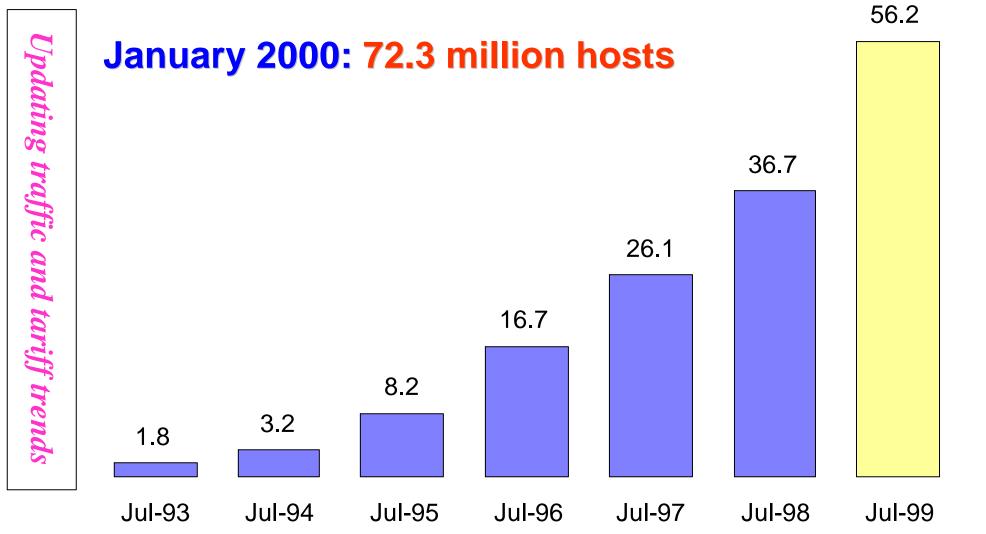




# Internet hosts (million) July 1993-July 1999



Compound Annual Growth Rate = 61.8%



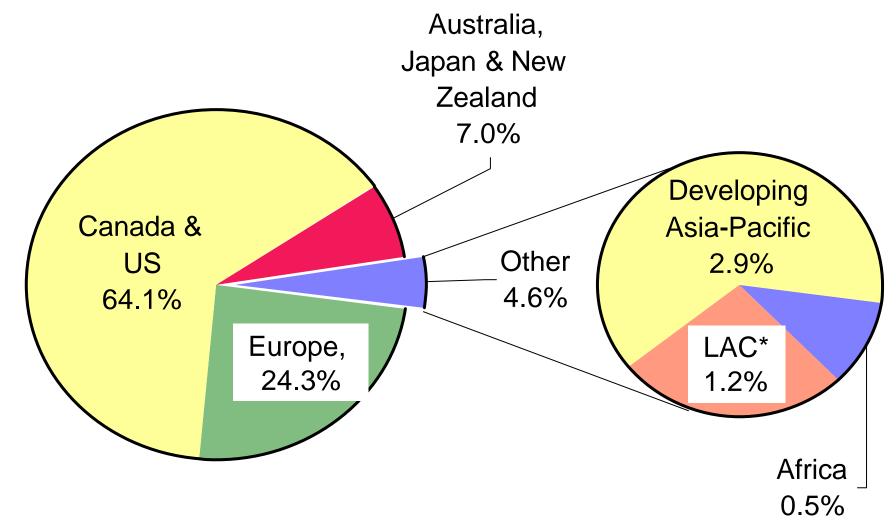
Source: ITU "Challenges to the Network: Internet for Development, 1999", Network Wizards.



#### Distribution of Internet hosts, January 1998







Source: ITU "Challenges to the Network: Internet for development, 1999".



#### The state of the market



#### **Increasing competition**

- Around two-thirds of telecom subscribers now have a choice of operator
- More than 99 per cent of mobile and Internet subscribers now have a choice of operator

#### Dominantly private-ownership

- 19 out of top 20 top public telecom operators are partially or fully private-owned
- Of the top 20 mobile operators, 16 are fully-private, 3 are partially private, 1 is state-owned

#### Independent regulators

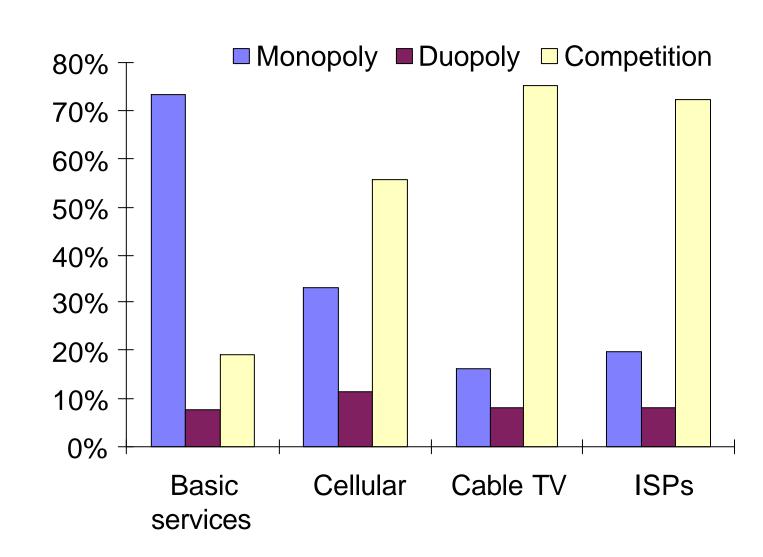
There are currently 89 independent regulators (only 12 in 1990)



### Degree of competition by service, 1999 (ITU Member States)



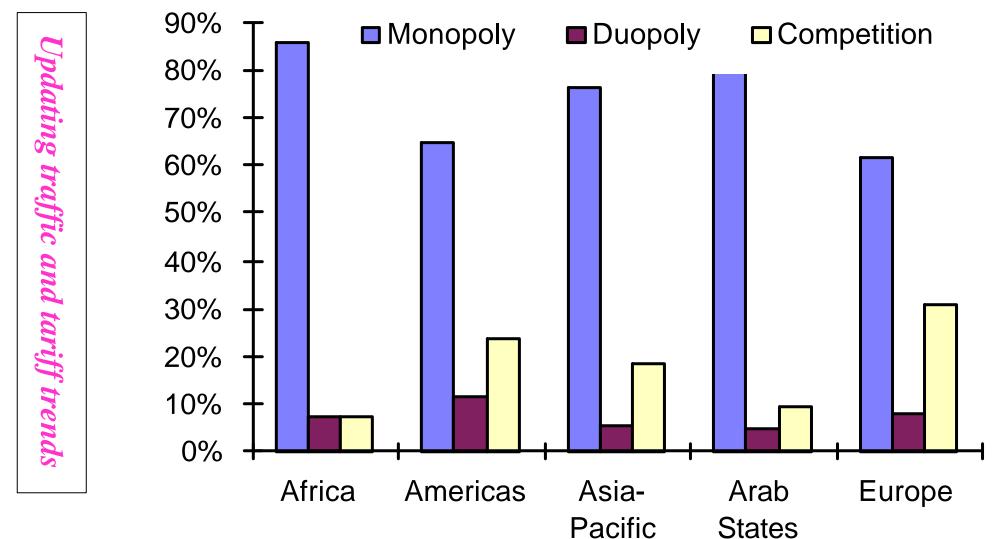






### Degree of competition in basic services, 1999, by region





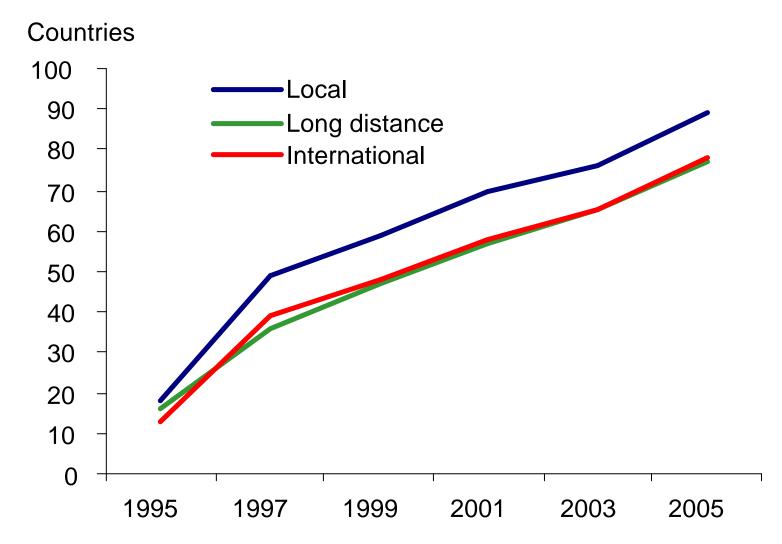


### Increasing competition:



By no. of countries, by service, 1995-2005

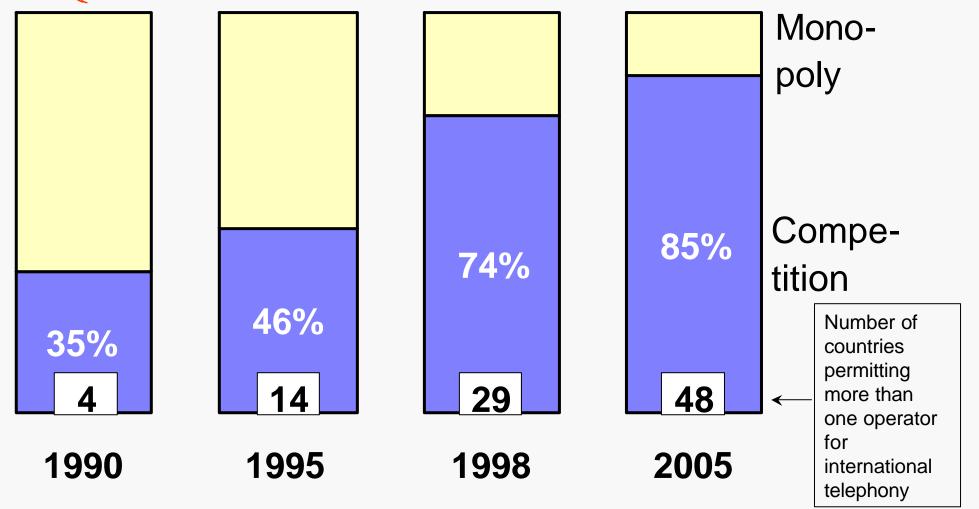






### Percentage of outgoing international traffic open to competition



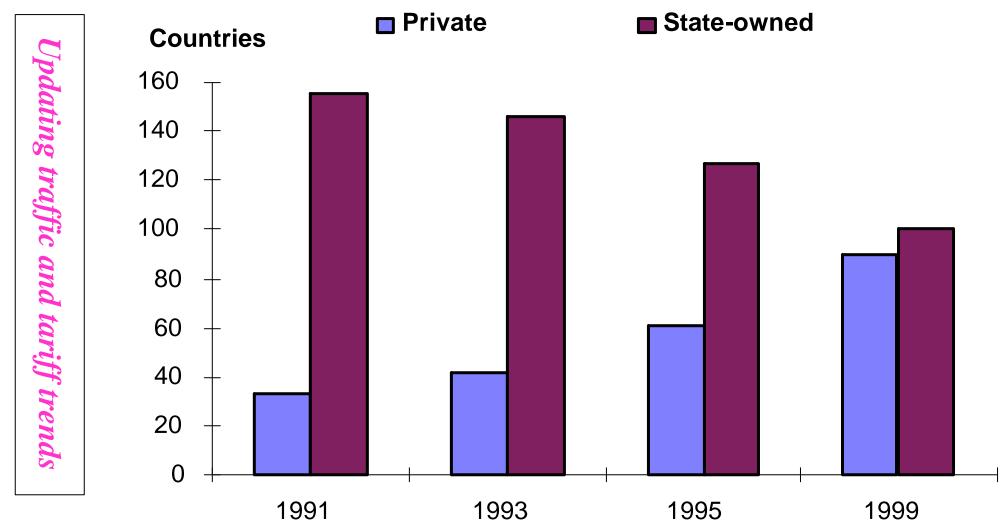


*Note:* Analysis is based on WTO Basic Telecommunications Commitments and thus presents a minimum level of traffic likely to be open to competitive service provision. *Source:* ITU, WTO.



### Ownership status of the incumbent

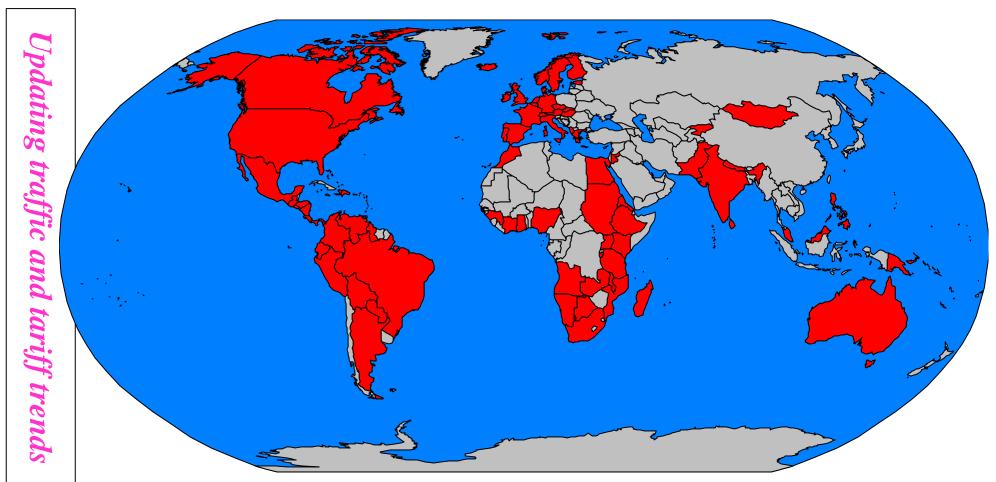






## Separate regulatory bodies, worldwide, 1998





Source: ITU Telecom Regulatory Database.



# The development gap is shrinking, but also shifting

Updating traffic and tariff trends

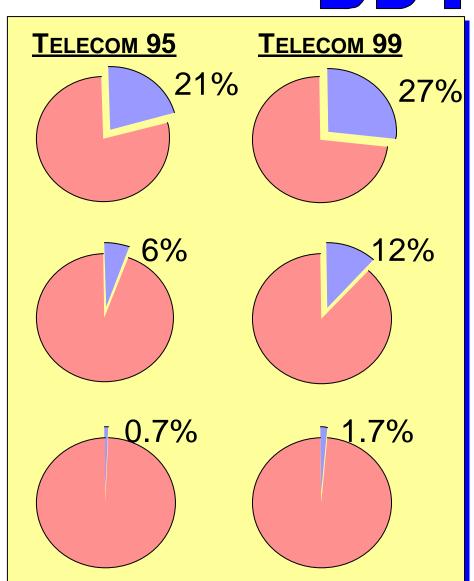
Share of low and lower-middle income countries in:

**Telephone main lines** 

**Mobile subscribers** 

Internet host computers

Source: ITU World Telecommunication Indicators Database.





## Forecasting Projecting forward current trends



#### • By 2005, there could be:

- 1.4 billion telephone lines
- 1.3 billion cellular telephone subscribers
- 500-750 million Internet users

#### • These could account for:

- 250 billion minutes of int'l voice/fax traffic
- 2.5 trillion minutes of total voice/fax traffic
- 1'000'000 Gigabits (1 Petabit) per second of Internet traffic
- Services market of around US\$1.1 trillion
- Equipment market of around US\$400 billion



### Forecasting Identifying discontinuities



- By 2001, less than 10% of int'l traffic will use accounting rate system
  - Domestic interconnect fees will be dominant mode
- Major price cuts in international calls early in decade
  - Availability of new infrastructures
  - Impact of Internet pricing model (distance and duration independent)
- Mobiles exceed fixed-line phones worldwide by 2006/07
  - Introduction of "third generation" mobiles after 2001
  - Generational shift, as new users reject fixed-lines



### The int'l telecoms market in 2005: Some educated guesses



- The premium of an international call over a domestic call (currently >300%) will be <20%
  - Internet-like pricing structure
- Traffic flows will be dictated by a small number of hubs connected to multiple fat pipes
  - Major hubs in New York, London and Hong Kong?
- Major alliances will own a smaller share of the market as infrastructure owners resell capacity
  - Market significantly bigger by volume, but only slightly bigger by revenue
- Telecom development gap will shift
  - Gap between middle income countries and LDCs





### Key policy issues to be tackled



- Interconnection
  - How to manage the transition to a multi-player environment?
- Internet
  - Who really sets the rules? Who really gets benefits?
- International settlements
  - How to transition to a cost-oriented system while providing a "soft-landing" for developing countries?
- International infrastructures
  - How to ensure equal access at competitive rates?
- Investment
  - How to increase investment, esp in LDCs?