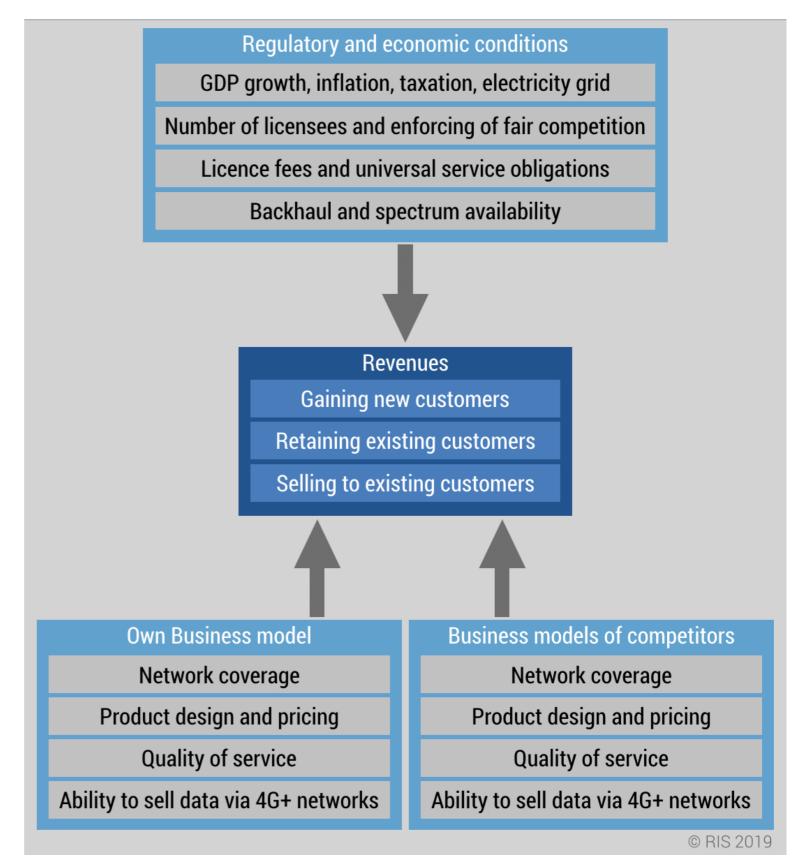
BUSINESS MODELS ARE DRIVEN BY OTT APPLICATIONS

Dr. Christoph Stork & Steve Esselaar Research ICT Solutions

1st October 2019

MNO Revenues depend on many factors

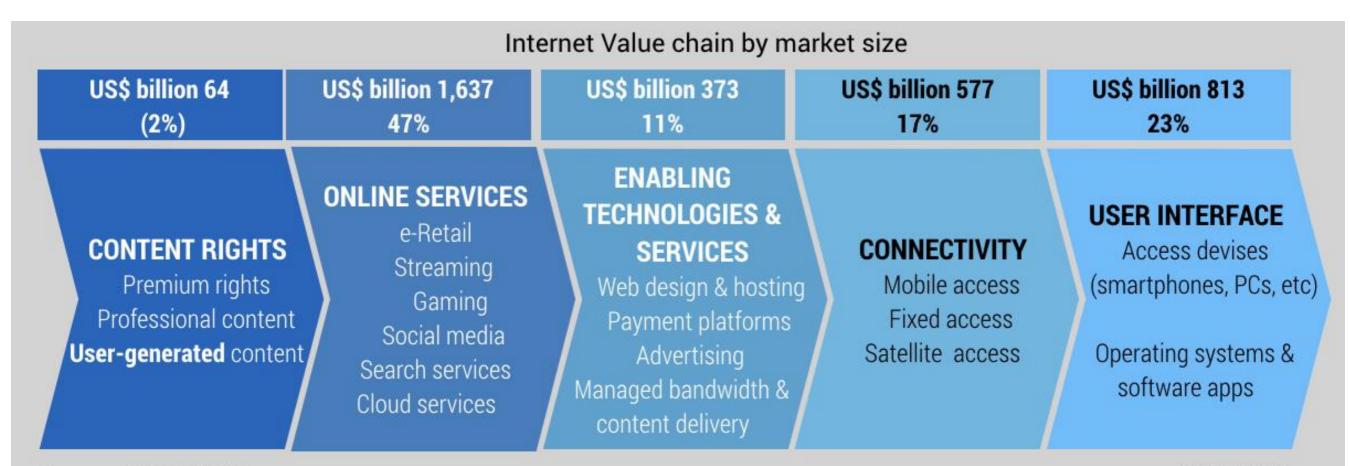
- Economic factors: Demand for mobile services as a function of population, GDP, exchange rates;
- Regulatory environment: Market structure shaped by the number of Mobile Network Operators (MNO), fairness of competition and transparency and predictability of regulations;
- Operator strategies: Product design, response to other operators and own business model.



Factors impacting operator revenues

Internet Value chain

- Social media and OTT use benefits all segments of the Internet Value Chain
- Each segment is subject to own laws, rules and regulations and regulatory bodies
- Each segments also comes with its own risks, investment requirements and profit opportunities

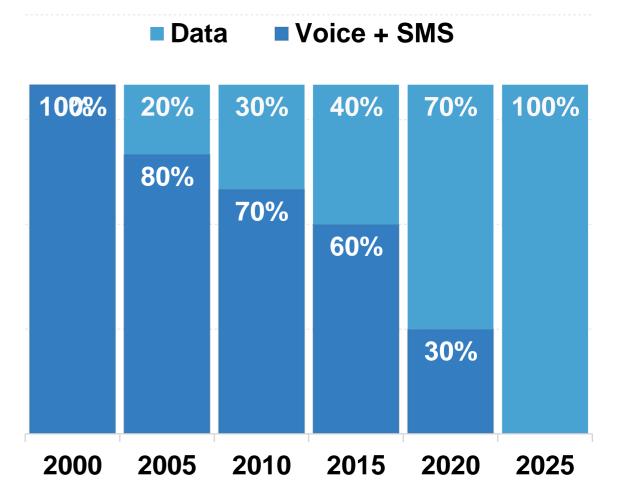


Source : GSMA 2016 © RIS 2019

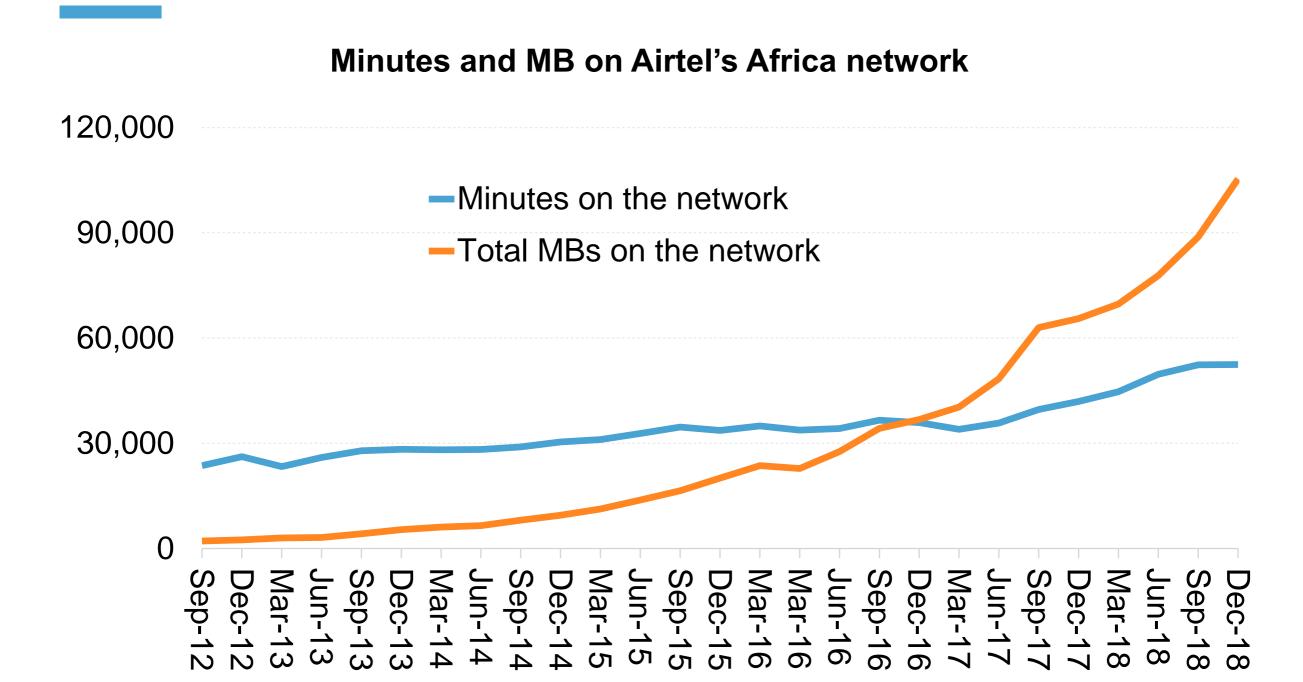
Evolving Business Models

- The transition from a voice and SMS to mobile Internet access-business model is inevitable
- MNOs will
 - become mobile Internet access providers
 - no longer charge for Voice and SMS
 - have simplified billing and branding
- Not only because of revenue trends but also because this is where the last decade of mobile network investment has gone into
- ■2.5G, 3G, 4G, 5G is all about data not voice and SMS

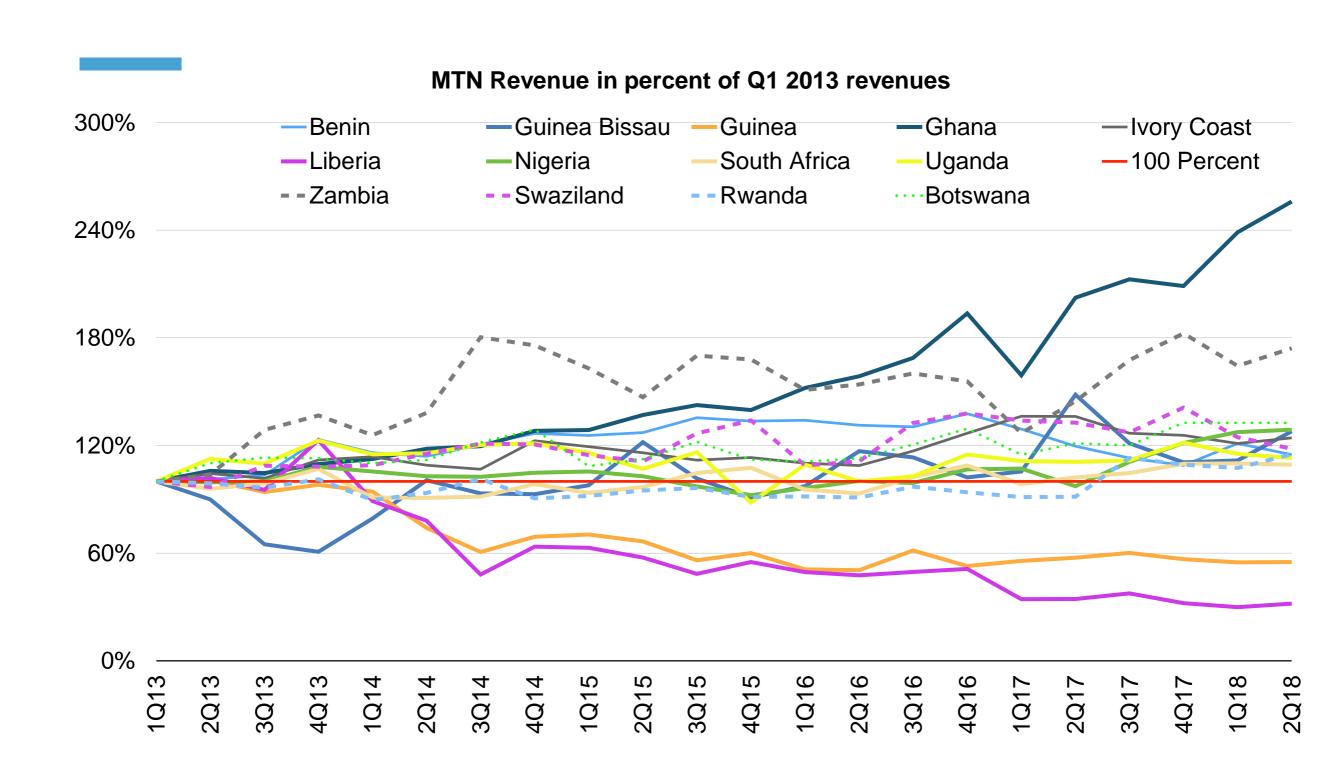




Voice traffic s still growing

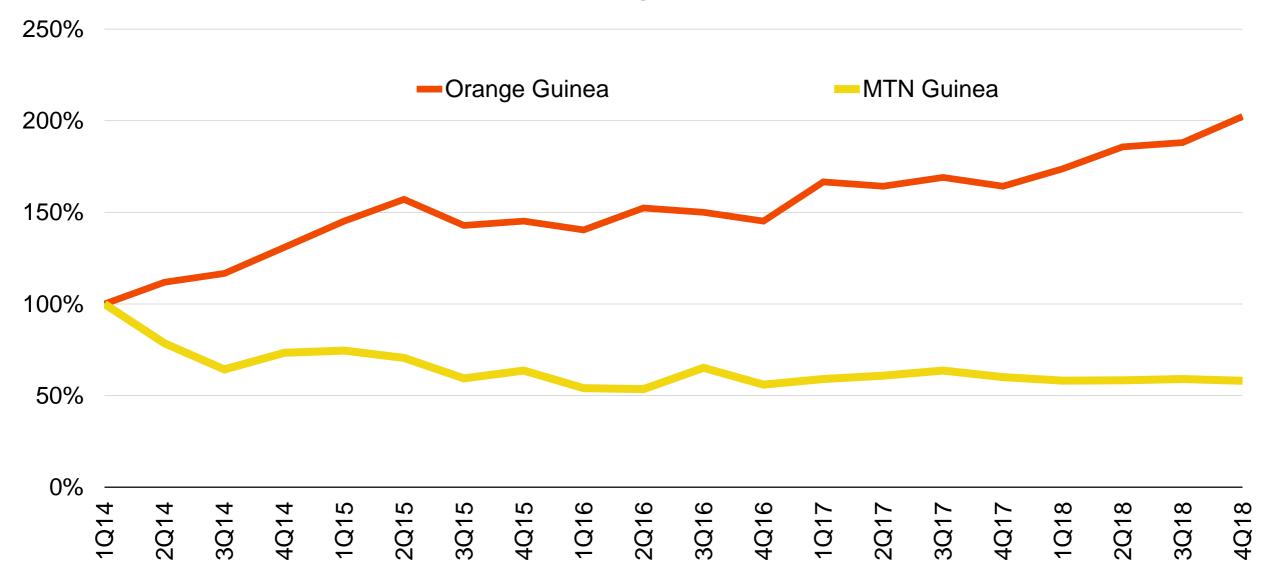


The general revenue trends are positive despite growing numbers of OTT users and OTT traffic



MNO revenues reflects a companies ability to seize opportunities and mitigate risk

Revenue developments of MTN and Orange Guinea in percent of Q1 2014 revenues



Initial gold rush is over:

EBITDA margins will be more similar to other sectors

MTN	1H14	2H14	1H15	2H15	1H16	2H16	1H17	2H17	1H18	2H18	
Benin	43%	40%	41%	31%	29%	23%	28%	10%	25%	23%	F
Botswana	55%	63%	55%	59%	43%	51%	54%	48%	62%	55%	(
Cameroon	42%	43%	38%	35%	38%	28%	31%	18%	19%	0%	
Congo Brazzaville	42%	45%	44%	43%	46%	38%	40%	26%	34%	47%	
Ghana	39%	36%	40%	41%	39%	43%	37%	43%	39%	36%	
Guinea	26%	2%	10%	-1%	-15%	-18%	-1%	9%	5%	10%	
Guinea-Bissau	24%	32%	37%	29%	28%	30%	35%	31%	34%	26%	
Ivory Coast	38%	40%	37%	32%	36%	29%	35%	28%	27%	18%	
Liberia	34%	14%	29%	17%	23%	8%	-16%	-2%	4%	-25%	
Nigeria	60%	57%	57%	49%	50%	41%	38%	40%	43%	44%	F
Rwanda	29%	28%	33%	29%	27%	30%	8%	10%	26%	32%	
South Africa	33%	31%	36%	31%	31%	36%	35%	34%	35%	35%	(
Sudan	34%	34%	33%	36%	35%	29%	33%	37%	31%	39%	Į
Swaziland	50%	58%	54%	52%	54%	54%	52%	46%	45%	41%	
Uganda	38%	39%	37%	35%	35%	29%	32%	36%	32%	38%	(
Zambia	38%	42%	39%	36%	32%	32%	28%	36%	31%	31%	(
•											

Regulatory impact

Stable

Up

Regulatory impact

Stable

Up

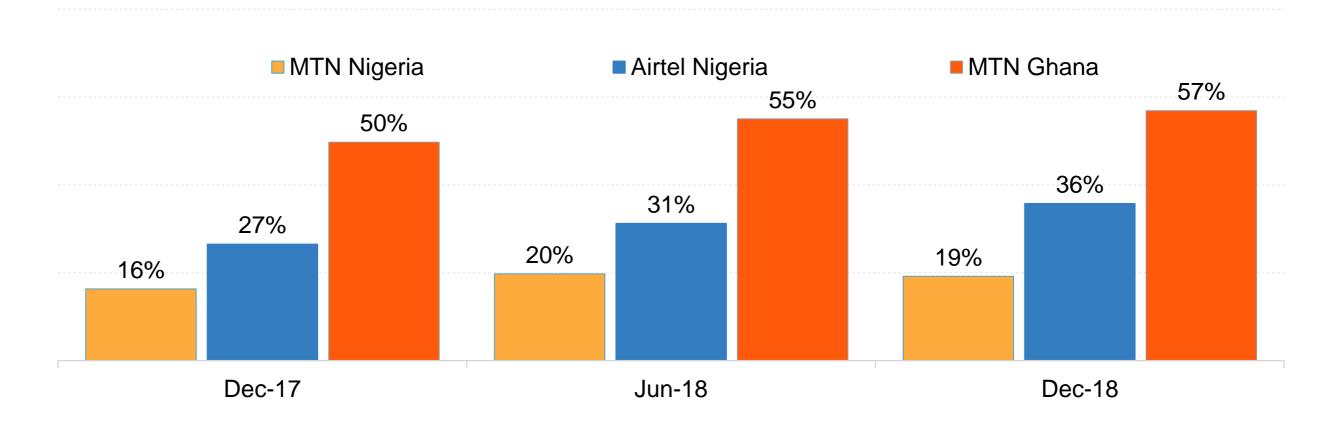
Competition

Stable

Stable

Unintended consequences of regulatory interventions: MTN invested less in broadband infrastructure in Nigeria





- **2016**: Fine of 330 billion Naira (USD 1.67 billion)
- December 2016 June 2017: MTN lost 8.8 million subscribers (SIM registration)
- 2015-2017: Central Bank alleges improper repatriation by MTN Nigeria of USD 8.1 billion

Conclusion

- ■Revenue trends are positive despite or because of OTTs
- ■Revenues and profitability are mainly the results of an operators ability to seize revenue opportunities and mitigate risk
- ■OTTs stimulate broadband demand and network investment
- ■Policy-makers and regulators should be more concerned with stimulating network investment into 3G+ and less with attempting to protect out-dated business models of operators

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