ITU REGIONAL ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL FORUM OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS/ICTS FOR Arab Region (Manama, Bahrain, 29 November2015)

## "Over-The-Top" Services: Enablers of Growth & Impacts on Economies

Moktar Mnakri (ITU Expert) (moktar.mnakri@gmail.com)





#### Introduction

- The telecom industry has had to deal with a continuously changing business and technology environment more than most other industries over the past half century.
- 1. Evolution of **Data communication** is expected to continue at an accelerated pace over the next decade with already visible impact on National Economy and particularly Telecom Operators
- 2. Operators have dominated the communications industry for more than two decades. Now they are challenged by new players in a reshaped Eco-system.
- 3. The growing impact of OTT services on telco's voice and messaging revenue a widely accepted phenomenon. Are there able to re-think their business models to adapt to a new digital era. Will they focus on their core connectivity business? On providing digital services? On finding new revenue streams?...Will they have the Resources to Invest in all these segments?
- 4. **Regulators** played an extremely **positive role** in the past decade making the development happen. They are questioned today about ensuring sustainability of the new ecosystem including in ensuring Affordable quality services to the largest Population. **Are they ready for that ?**
- 5. OTT Players are taking full benefit of Telcos' Infrastructure and Investments to grow their Business. Will they accept to "Contribute " on balanced Value share and Cost/Revenues vs. Net Neutrality Assurance?





## Plan

- OTT Services : Enablers of Growth
   OTT Services : Impact on Economies
   OTT and Regulation Aspects
   Recommendations
- 5- Conclusions







## What's OTT ?

"OTT (Over-The-Top) refers to applications and services, which are **accessible over the internet and ride on Operators' networks offering internet access services** e.g. social networks, search engines, amateur video aggregation sites, etc."

#### **Example of Classification :**

Communications	<ul> <li>Voice Services</li> <li>Messaging</li> </ul>
Applications	<ul> <li>Social Networks</li> <li>E-Commerce, E-Health,</li> <li>Linked in facebook. twitter</li> </ul>
Video/Audio	<ul> <li>OTT TV</li> <li>OTT Video</li> <li>Streaming</li> </ul>

Those Players are Major Enablers and Drivers for Sector Growth





## **Enablers & Drivers for Growth (1/6)**

Continuous evolution of cellular technologies, providing better network capacities in terms of bitrates, latency, coverage, mobility, etc.



Enabling high-bandwidth and real time applications (streaming, online games, etc.)





## Enablers & Drivers for Growth (2/6)

#### Increased Growth of mobile connected devices and connections especially via Smartphones



Global Mobile Devices and Connections Growth

#### Boosting the global rates of Internet penetration





Figures in parentheses refer to 2014, 2019 device share. Source: Cisco VNI Mobile, 2015

### **Enablers & Drivers for Growth (3/6)**

New trends in Mobile Phones : Advanced Capabilities







#### Enablers & Drivers for Growth (4/6) Consumers' trends

Personalization & Customization

Consumers' demand for more personalized experience and more customizable access to services of their choice

- Accelerated consumers' demand for contents
- Social Propensity
  - Need of modern consumer to share every emotion, thought and experience instantly



- Sharing of huge quantities of pictures, videos and audios
  - → Explosion of user generated multimedia content which has led to increased sharing & communication among social groups





# Enablers & Drivers for Growth (5/6)

**Contents & features** 

- Advances in audio/video codecs and streaming technologies (H-264/H265, HLS, Microsoft Smooth Streaming, etc.)
- Content Availability & Development of Content Delivery Networks (CDN)
- Better offered Features & greater Convenience

	SMS	WhatsApp	Line	Viber
Text	$\checkmark$	<i>✓</i>	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Characters	160	None	None	None
Group Chat	×	1	$\checkmark$	1
Emoticons	×	1	$\checkmark$	1
Stickers	×	×	$\checkmark$	×
Photos	×	1	$\checkmark$	1
Videos	×	~	$\checkmark$	~
Audio	×	1	$\checkmark$	×
Location	×	1	$\checkmark$	~
Contact	×	1	$\checkmark$	×
Walkie-Talkie	×	~	$\checkmark$	×
Voice & Video Call	×	×	$\checkmark$	~
Others			Line Camera	Doodle

Source: Impact of Over the Top (OTT) Services on Telecom Service Providers , February 2015





# Enablers & Drivers for Growth (6/6)

#### **Attractive Business Models**



 Various business models which depend heavily upon the market, custon segment and competition. Examples :

Subscription based	Usage/Transaction		Advertisements
Users pay a periodical fee to use the service	Users pays for a specific transaction or the resources they use		Users pay attention. This attention is monetized as different types of ads
Freemium	Donations		Monetization of Information

Source: DETECON Consulting & Deutsche Telecom Group, "The rise of OTT players – what is the appropriate regulatory response?", 2014



All these Factors, associated with **appropriate Regulation that ensured fair competition and fostered innovation** almost worldwide, have led to an outstanding Growth of the sector and its contribution to the national Economies :



- Developed Countries : 5,5%
- Developing :4,9%



Source : OCDE Digital Economy 2015, Internet Society, Africa's internet 2014





### ....and the Growth is expected to continue

#### Traffic: Mobile Data Boosted by Mobile Videos Services



Figures in parentheses refer to 2014, 2019 traffic share. Source: Cisco VNI Mobile, 2015

> Video services and fast growing demand will make Mobile Networks "Struggling" to cope with it !







#### ...with Growing Revenues for OTT and Stagnation of Telcos !



Source: IDATE - World Internet Services Markets 12/2013 and Detecon Forecast (e)





#### ... considering past capex contribution



As % of revenues, the difference is huge

Source : Accenture- The new Digital Operator, 2014







Growing Share of OTT's (1/4)

Source: DETECON Consulting & Deutsche Telecom Group, "The rise of OTT players – what is the appropriate regulatory response?", 2014



#### **Growing Share of OTT's (2/4)** *Voice & Messaging*

Messages sent via mobile handsets by service type, worldwide, 2010–2018 [Source: Analysys Mason, 2014]



Increase in International Phone and Skype Traffic







# Growing Share of OTT's (3/4)

http://www.dstevenwhite.com

#### Social Media



Social Media Growth 2006-2012



TOP SOCIAL PLATFORMS: GROWTH IN MEMBERS AND ACTIVE USERS DURING 2014

Source: GlobalWebIndex, 2015





#### **Growing Share of OTT's (4/5)** Media & TV







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#### **Economic Impacts of OTT Services (1/2)** *At Countries' Level – Opportunities*

- ICT Sector Growth (\*)
- Optimize Transportation, Save energy
- Productivity Gains, Cost Reductions
- Create new jobs
- ..and Macro-economic Benefits :
  - Opportunities in Digital economy for developing Countries
  - Main Benefits for countries where OTTs are based

(\*) Driven, in most of Developping countries at more than 60% by telecom Operators







### **Economic Impacts of OTT Services (2/2)** At Countries' Level - Threats

- Threat on "Vulnerable" Economies, due to imbalance between value creation and value creation : Difficulty for traditional and local companies to compete with global players (Global market, scale effect, power of negociation, content deals, etc...) (\*)
- Tax Losses
  - ✓ OTT players, location-agnostic benefit from the ww variable tax rates
  - Reduced tax resources for "consumer" States since users purchase goods/ services on global tax "free" market







## **Economic Impacts of OTT Services (2**b/**2**) At Countries' Level – Tax vs profit of Major's

	Capitalisation boursière (février 2015)	CA (Monde)	Profit (Monde)	Impôt / CA (USA)	Impôt / CA (hors USA)	Impôt / profit (USA)	Impôt / profit (hors USA)	
	Md\$	Md\$	Md\$	%	%	%	%	
Google	370	59 ,8	14,5	5,7	2,2	26,4	8,6	
Apple	748	170,9	50,2	19,1	1	61	3,7	
Facebook	223	7,9	2,8	32,9	1,5	31,2	(pertes) 🧉	
Amazon	175	74,5	0,5	0	0,5	1,6	(pertes)	
Coca-Cola	183	46,9	11,5	5,8	6,3	47,2	18,8	
Pfizer	216	51,6	15,7	10,5	7	(pertes)	12,5	
GE Company	223	146,0	16,2	-2,8	3,4	-31,9	26,1	
Procter & Gamble	203	84,2	14,8	7,7	2	28,1	16,9	

*Source :* Expert Report For European Commission on Digital Taxation . May 2014.



## **OTT Impacts on Telecom Operators (1/4)** Loss of Traditional Revenues to OTT



Source: Ovum

- Growth of VoIP CAGR of 25% between 2012 and 2017
- Loss to OTT Revenues in 2016 expected around 50 B\$ both in voice (7%) and messaging (28%). Cartesian – Study, 2014





#### **OTT Impacts on Telecom Operators (2/4)** *Lower ARPUs but Higher Traffic*



Source : Juniper Research, Oct 2014





# OTT Impacts on Telecom Operators (3b/4)

Imbalance Cost vs Revenues - Data



Source : Juniper Research, October 2014





#### **OTT Impacts on Telecom Operators (3/4)** *Threat to Investment*

\$1,000 \$950 \$900 2013 - margins typically 12-20% \$850 2019 - Capex/opex \$800 approaches service revenues without remedial \$750 action \$700 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 Operator-billed revenues Capex/Opex

Global MNO Service Revenues vs Capex/Opex (\$bn)

Lower telecom
 Contribution to the
 national economy and
 state income

Slower(!) BB -Qosdeployments in rural/ low income areas

Source : Juniper Research, Oct 2014

It is to note that OTT are highly contributing to the global Investment ( Data Centers, Servers, F.O Links, Applications dev, etc....)



## **OTT Impacts on Telecom Operators (4/4)**

#### **Virtuous Circle**

#### (Mutual Interest)

While OTT benefit from broadband networks, Telcos also benefit from increased demand for bandwidth driven by applications. Auto Sustainable system !







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## OTT's world ....



- 1. No Regulation (own policy/rules)
- 2. No service license required, no interco Obligation
- 3. Disruptive models (free, freemium, Ad based etc)
- 4. The World as Market Place
- 5. Scalable investment (no obligation of availability)
- 6. Reduced direct employment
- 7. IP-based, Internet-based standards (IETF)





# Compared .... to Telco's



- **1.** Subject to National Obligations : License, Tax regime
- 2. Close Regulation (SLAs, USO, Pricing, Control...)
- 3. High pre-investment required and Local Resources Cost (Frequencies, etc..)
- 4. Mostly Local Market space and Rules
- 5. Traditional business models





# **Regulatory Imbalances (1/4)**





# **Regulatory Imbalances (2/4)**







# **Regulatory Imbalances (3/4)**







# **Regulatory Imbalances (4/4)**







#### **Examples of National Regulation/Legislation (1/6)** *European Region*

****	<ul> <li>Two rules were approved in April 2014:</li> <li>to ensure equal access of firms and individuals to online services</li> <li>to harmonize rules across national borders to create a unified European market</li> </ul>
EU	<ul> <li>Individually, (e.g. in France, Spain), OTT providers have been blocked when offering voice services that connect to the PSTN</li> <li>Justification: OTT's are acting in this regard as Telcos and should fulfill the same Telco's obligations (offer emergency services, LI, etc.)</li> </ul>

EU is actually working on Digital Agenda 2020 that should address OTT subject )



#### **Examples of National Regulation/Legislation (2/6)** *European Region*

Netherland	<ul> <li>Second country globally to include net neutrality principles into a law (2011)</li> <li>Telecom operators are prevented from blocking or charging consumers over and above the regular data charges, for using VoIP based apps and other internet-based communication services</li> </ul>
UK	OFCOM permits experimentation with new business models that rely on certain forms of traffic management (the "best effort" Internet is then protected)




### **Examples of National Regulation/Legislation (3/6)** *American Region*

USA	<ul> <li>New FCC draft internet rules were released on March 12,</li> <li>2015 (will take few years to be finalized)</li> <li>➢ Objective: ensue reasonable network management (no blocking, no throttling, no paid prioritization)</li> </ul>
* Chile	<ul> <li>In July 2010, net neutrality principles have been introduced in the National Telecommunications Act</li> <li>"zero-rating" was recently banned in May 2014</li> </ul>
Canada	The CRTC has <b>banned zero-rated mobile video streaming</b> of carriers own services



### **Examples of National Regulation/Legislation (4/6)** Asian Region

<b>Singapore</b>	<ul> <li>Specific licenses for VoIP connecting to PSTN</li> <li>Peer-to-peer not licensed, subject to competition law</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>The KCC announced "Net Neutrality (NN) and Internet Traffic management Guidelines" in 2011 (Transparency, No blocking; No unreasonable discrimination, Reasonable traffic management)</li> </ul>
South Korea	It is legal for telecom operators to charge their customers extra fees to use VoIP apps or block their use entirely



### **Examples of National Regulation/Legislation (5/6)** *MENA Region*

UAE	<ul> <li>OTTs blocked because of legal intercept problems</li> <li>Viber App was banned in June 2013</li> </ul>
<b>È</b> Egypt	<ul> <li>Legislation expected soon (NTRA), but none at present</li> <li>VoIP using mobile network is forbidden (because international calls have to go via the international gateway)</li> </ul>



### **Examples of International Legislations (6/6)** *MENA Region*

	<ul> <li>OTT only allowed if they work with licensed telecoms companies (according to TRA)</li> <li>VoIP defined as a regulated activity</li> </ul>
Kingdom of Bahrain	<ul> <li>Voice services connected to PSTN only allowed for license holders</li> <li>Foreign providers not actively marketing their services in the country will not be pursued</li> </ul>





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# **Challenges for Regulators**

### "We have to :

- Protect our citizens' interests,
- provide incentives to the industry,
- attend to national-level needs and issues,
- create and sustain investor confidence, and..
- remain mindful of future needs of the consumers an d the industry. "

Dr. Syed Ismail Shah, Chairman of Pakistan Telecommunication Authority, April 2015





# **Challenges for Policy Makers**



#### **Affordable Access Africa**

Affordable Access is not just a matter of **connecting people** at the '**Bottom of the Pyramid'** with the cheapest devices and **lowest price/quality** connectivity. African connectivity is expensive in relation to income and in relation to global 'like for like' price comparisons. Businesses and business people in Africa do not want basic services, they want effective services at affordable rates and many of the answers lie within the Continent. A coordinated and concerted effort by Policy Makers, Service Providers, Investors, Solution Providers and Major end Users will move Africa towards the goal of making Access Affordable, bringing all of the associated Socio Economic benefits

Moto of IAD Summit 2015 Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe











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## Conclusions



- The Important evolution of Data communication as well as other technological, economical and appropriate regulatory role has led to the development of OTT Services worldwide and the very positive global Ecosystem growth.
- This development have raised new Challenges for the national economies regarding the sustainability of digital eco-system. The most visible today is the impact on Telecom Operators business model.
- National regulators are in front line to establish an adequate regulatory framework which protects the interests of all stakeholders, guarantee fair competition and ensure sustainability of the evolving ecosystem.
- Due to the global aspect of these challenges, NRA and States need to work in close cooperation with Operators and other stakeholders.





## Questions

□ Is there an Issue today ?



- □ If so, have we sufficient visibility and data to act ?
- □ Shall such issue be considered as pure business matter (i.e to be solved between business actors) or shall the impact on the citizens and the national economy require implication of National Authorities (NRA,..) ?
- To what extent a national authority can deal alone with such issue (at national level) considering that the actors and markets are being more and more Global ?
- What role can Regional and international Organizations play in this regard ?





## Our World's Continuous CHANGE & EVOLUTION

It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent, but the one most responsive to change !

Charles Darwin, 1809





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## **Thank you for your Attention**

Moktar Mnakri (moktar.mnakri@gmail.com)





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