

Uncover 2030

Innovation opportunities

Two decades of disruptions in telecoms

twimbit

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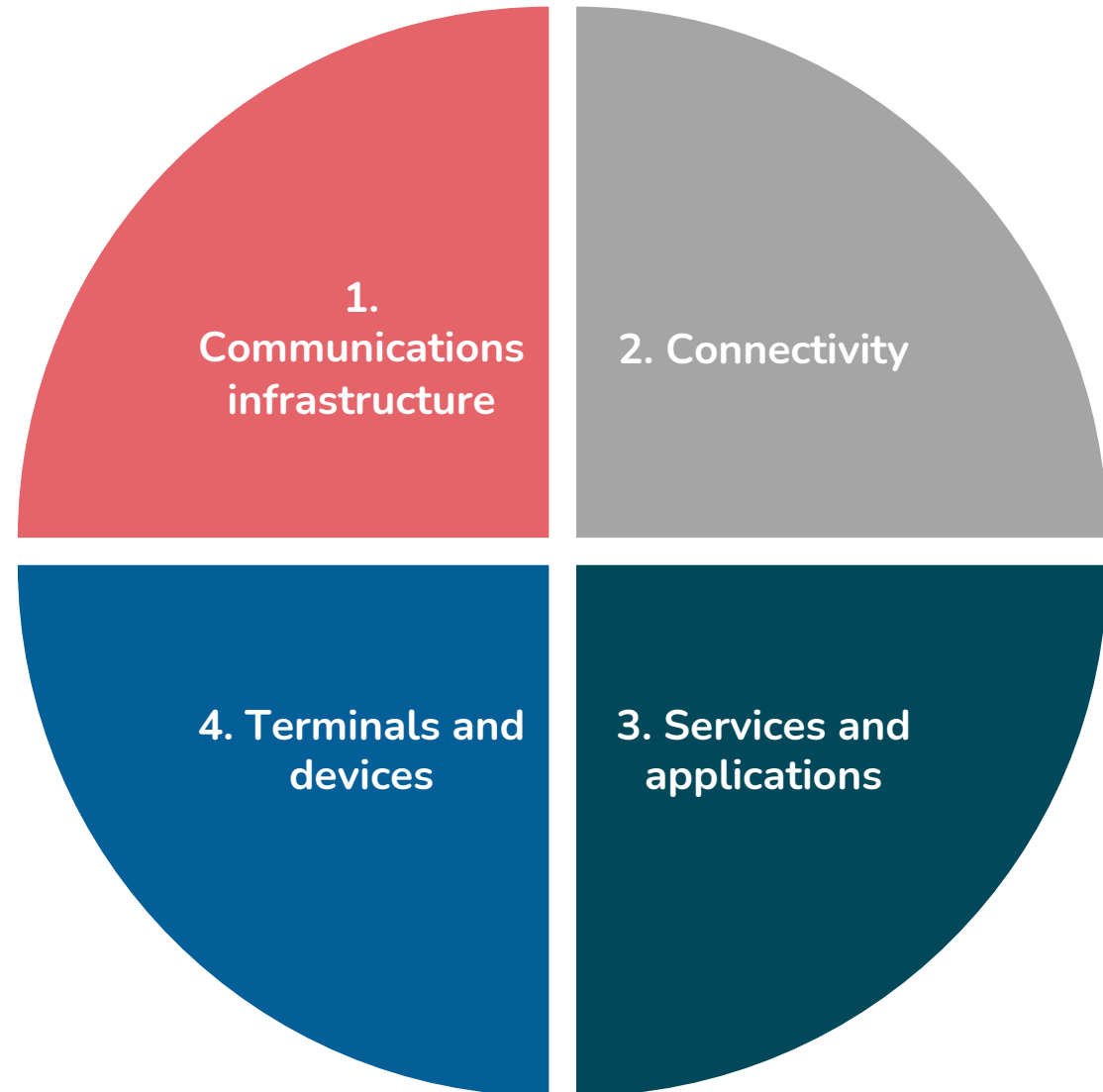


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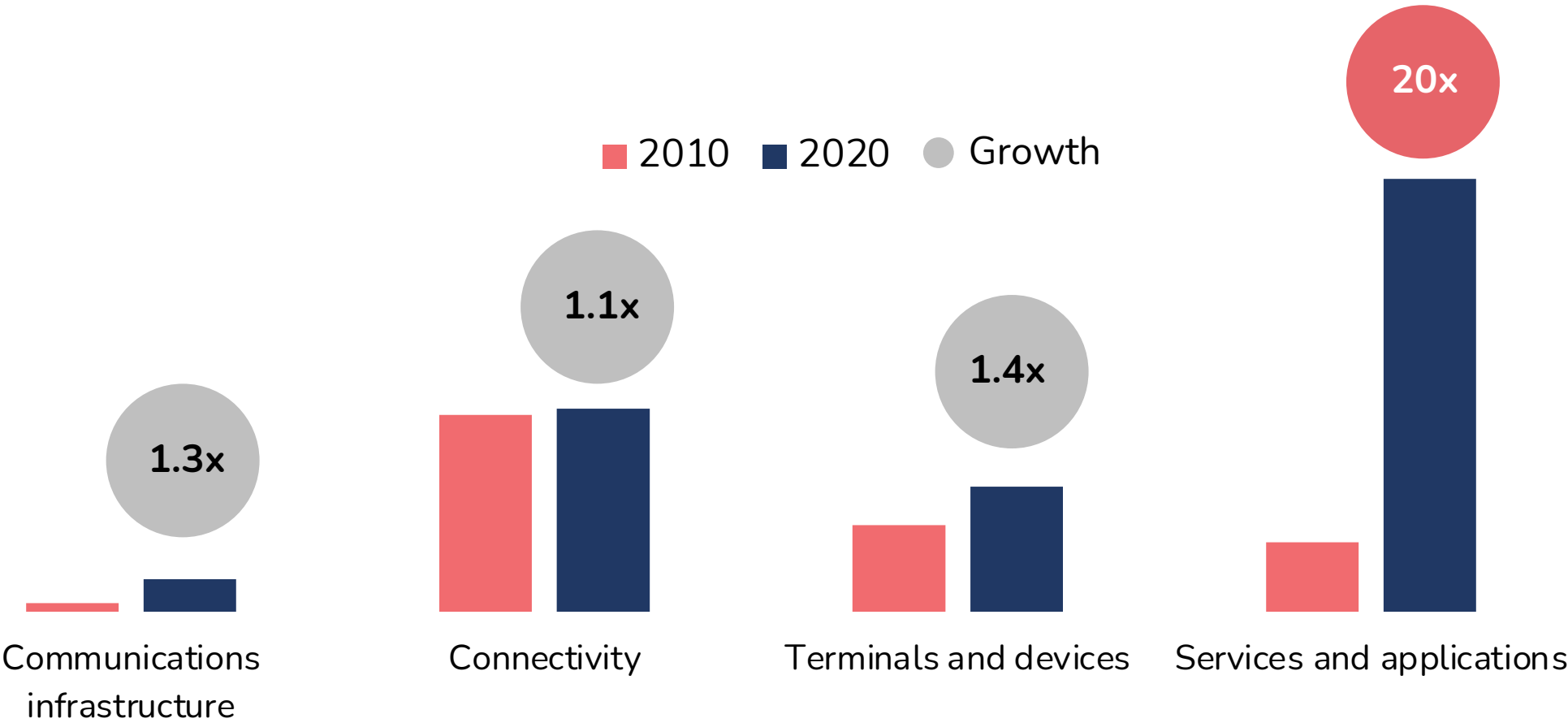


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Telecoms is changing at 4 layers



Performance: 2010 vs 2020



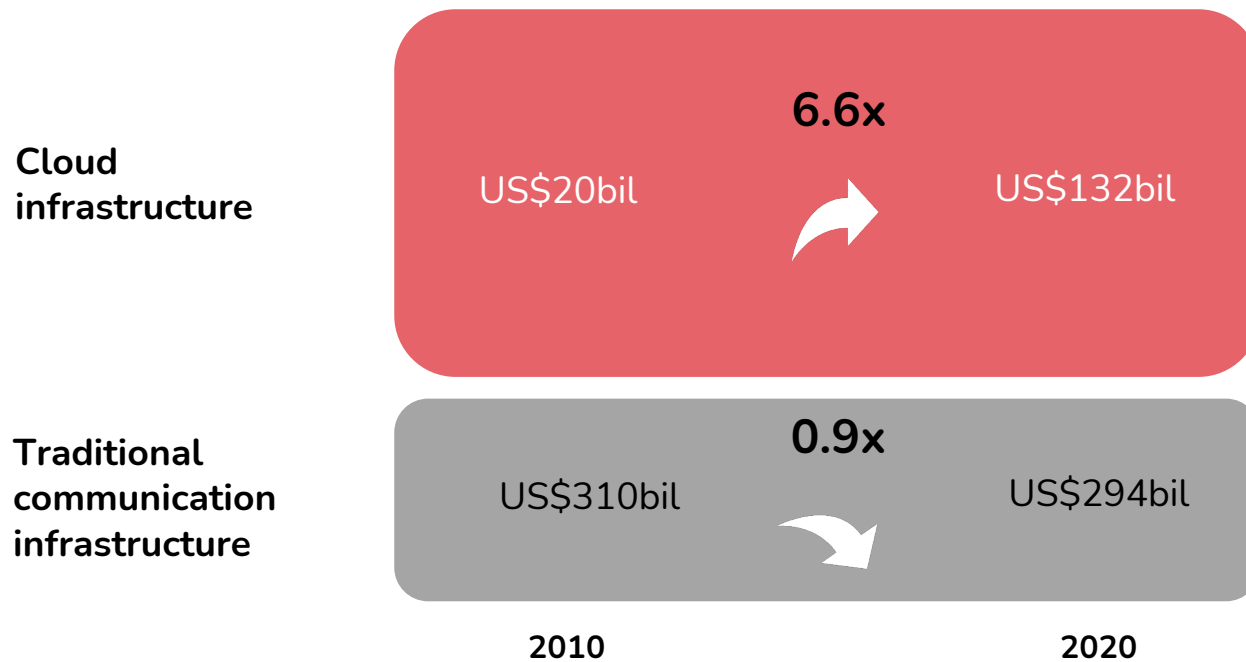
Source: AT Kearney, Omdia
* The data above presents a view of the global market

Telecoms over the last decade (2010 – 2020)

Communications infrastructure



Infrastructure spending increase driven by cloud data center build outs



Aggregate network bandwidth in the cloud exceeds few petabits/second compared to the typical 1 terabit/second in a traditional data center.

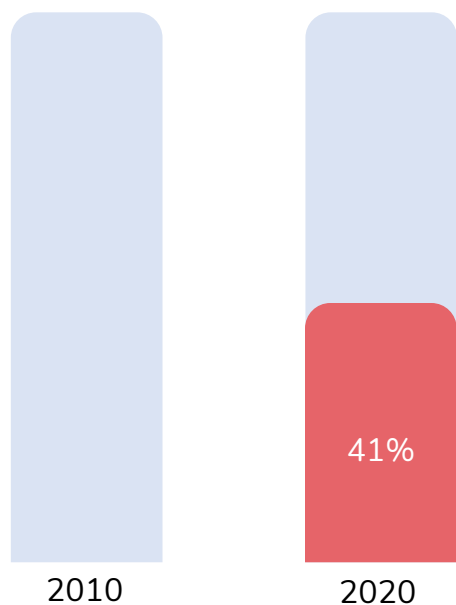
Networks are architected and built differently to support the cloud environment:

- to deliver high capacity,
- for high availability,
- for predictability, and
- greater agility.

- Hyperscalers CAPEX to reach US\$200bil by 2025
- Total CAPEX for Telco + Hyperscalers + Carrier neutral US\$520bil by 2025

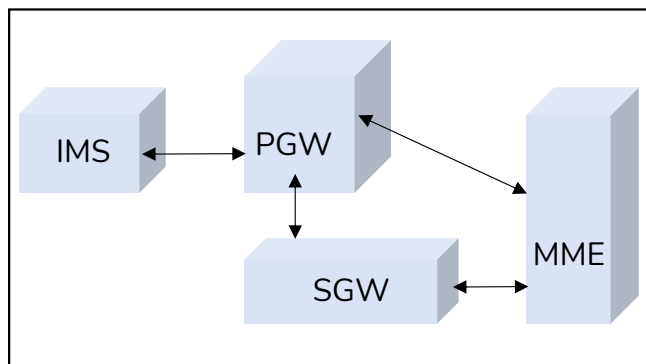
Virtualization and softwarization hitting telco **core infrastructures**

Share of virtualized packet core*

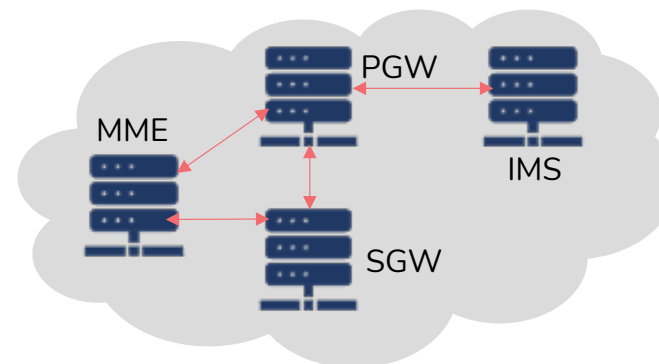


Telecom providers switched to SW/cloud- based functionality and a cloudified core. The majority of core network functions are run as software applications on top of the standard hardware infrastructure.

Legacy EPC

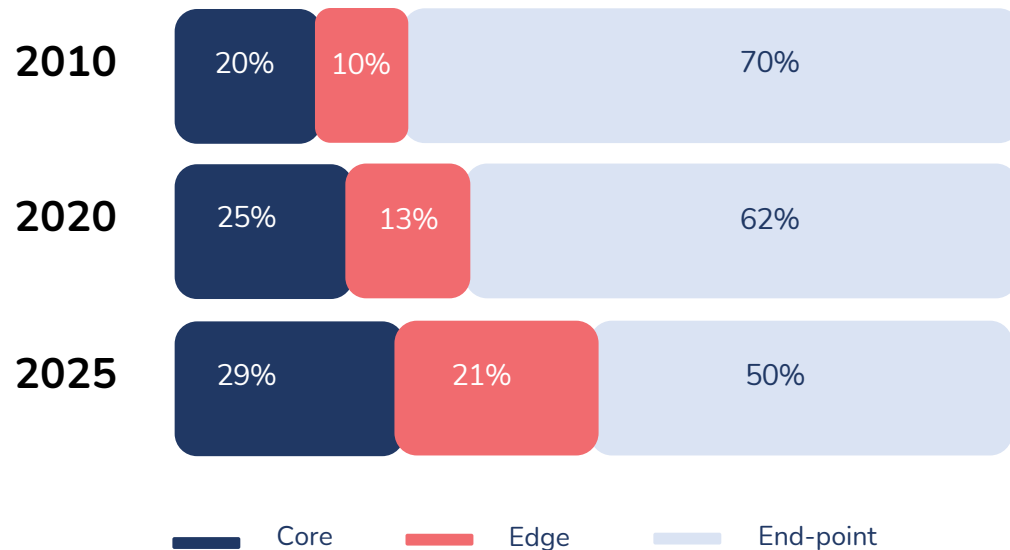


Cloud EPC

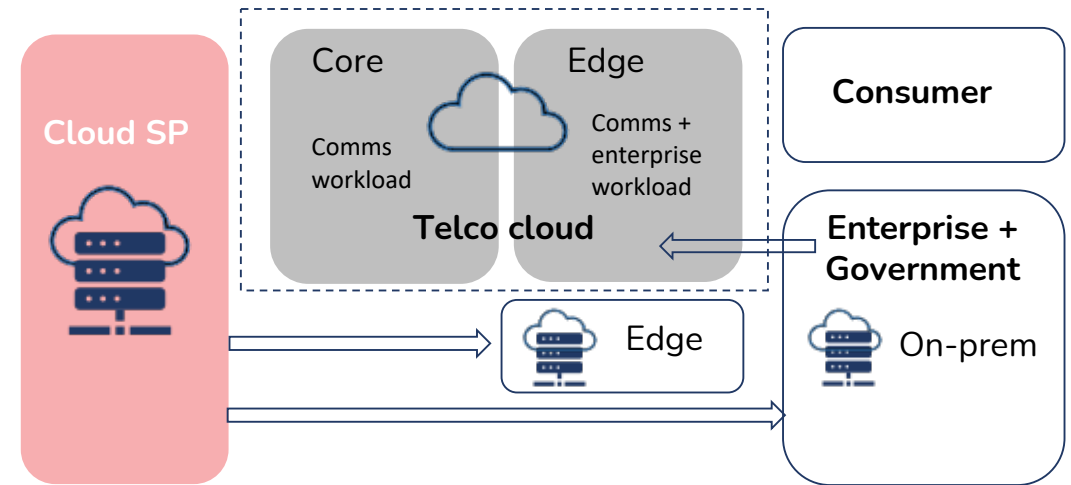


Cloud moving deeper into **communications networks**

Data creation at core, edge, and end-point



Core and edge networks to grow in their capabilities to handle more data processing as end-points are now relocated



Traffic flow shifts with public cloud adoption, leading to processing at cloud's distributed infrastructure vs on-prem data-centres

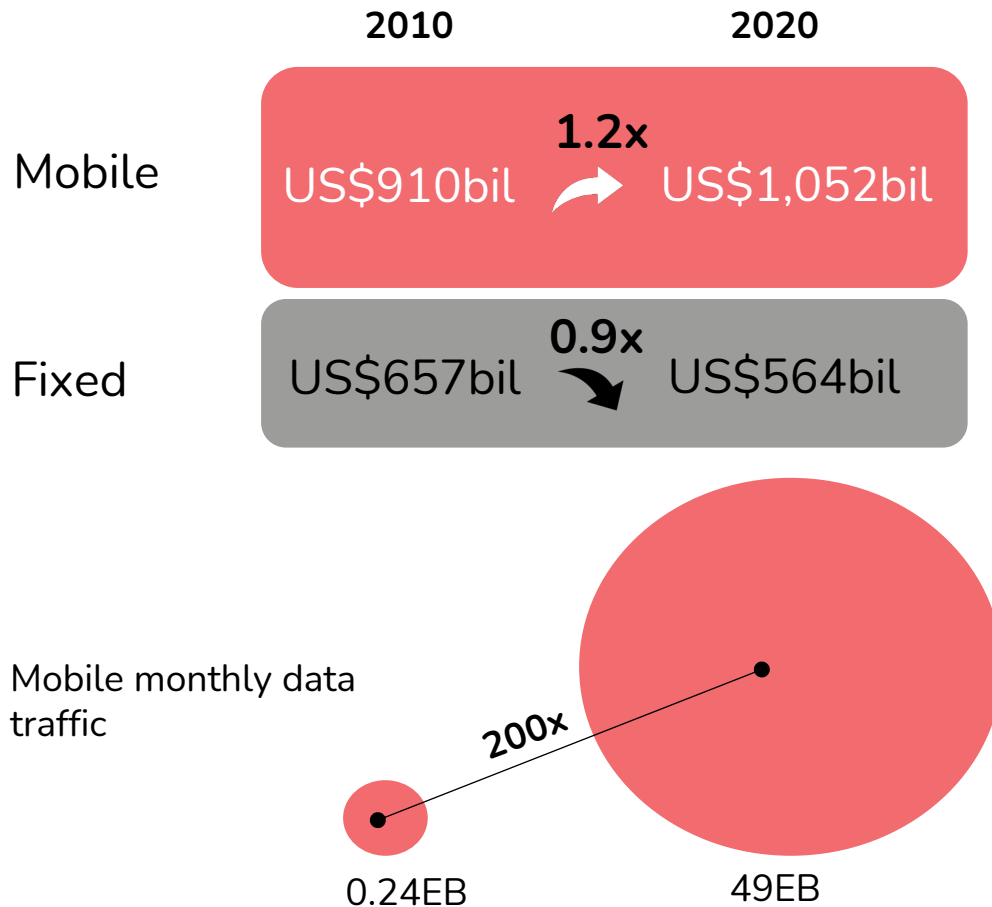
Cloud changes enterprise networking with clear implications for routing and switching infrastructures

Telecoms over the last decade (2010 – 2020)

Connectivity



Connectivity sees dramatic **disintermediation**



OTT delivering more minutes every year



Notes: OTT traffic reflects in-app cross-border traffic only, and excludes calls originated on apps but terminated to the PSTN.

Source: TeleGeography

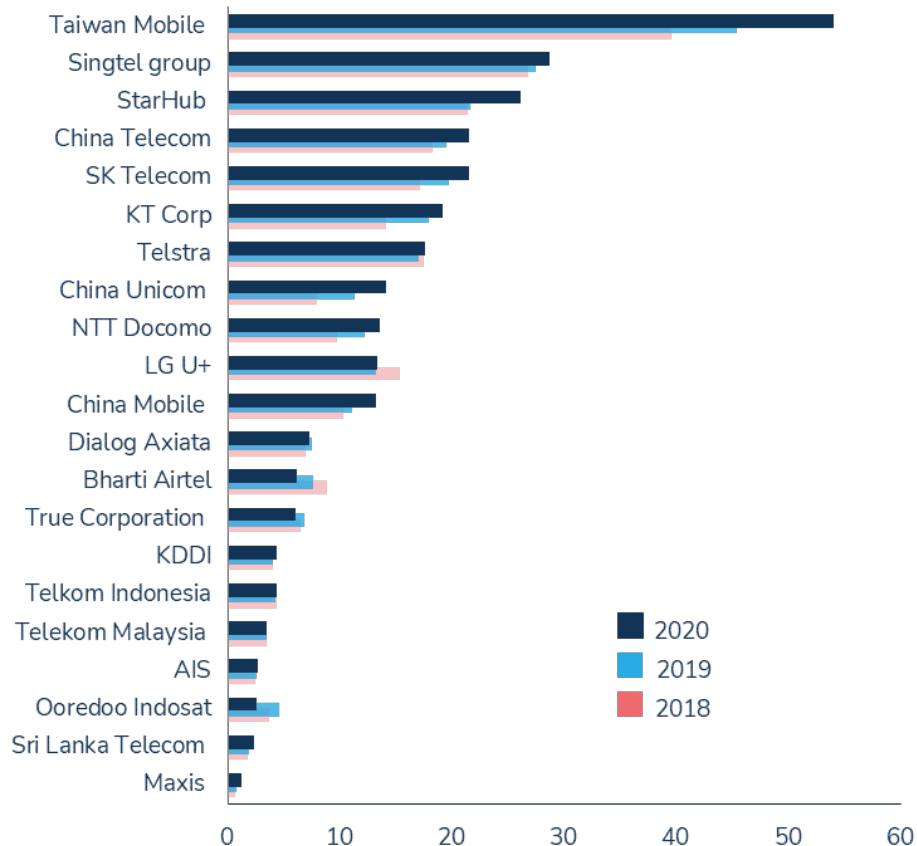
© 2018 PriMetrica, Inc.

OTT platforms become the intermediaries between telcos & consumers

Industry estimates suggested more than US\$157bil in voice revenue loss between 2018 – 2023

Few telcos managed to establish strong revenue streams **beyond connectivity**

Share of telco revenues from non-connectivity services

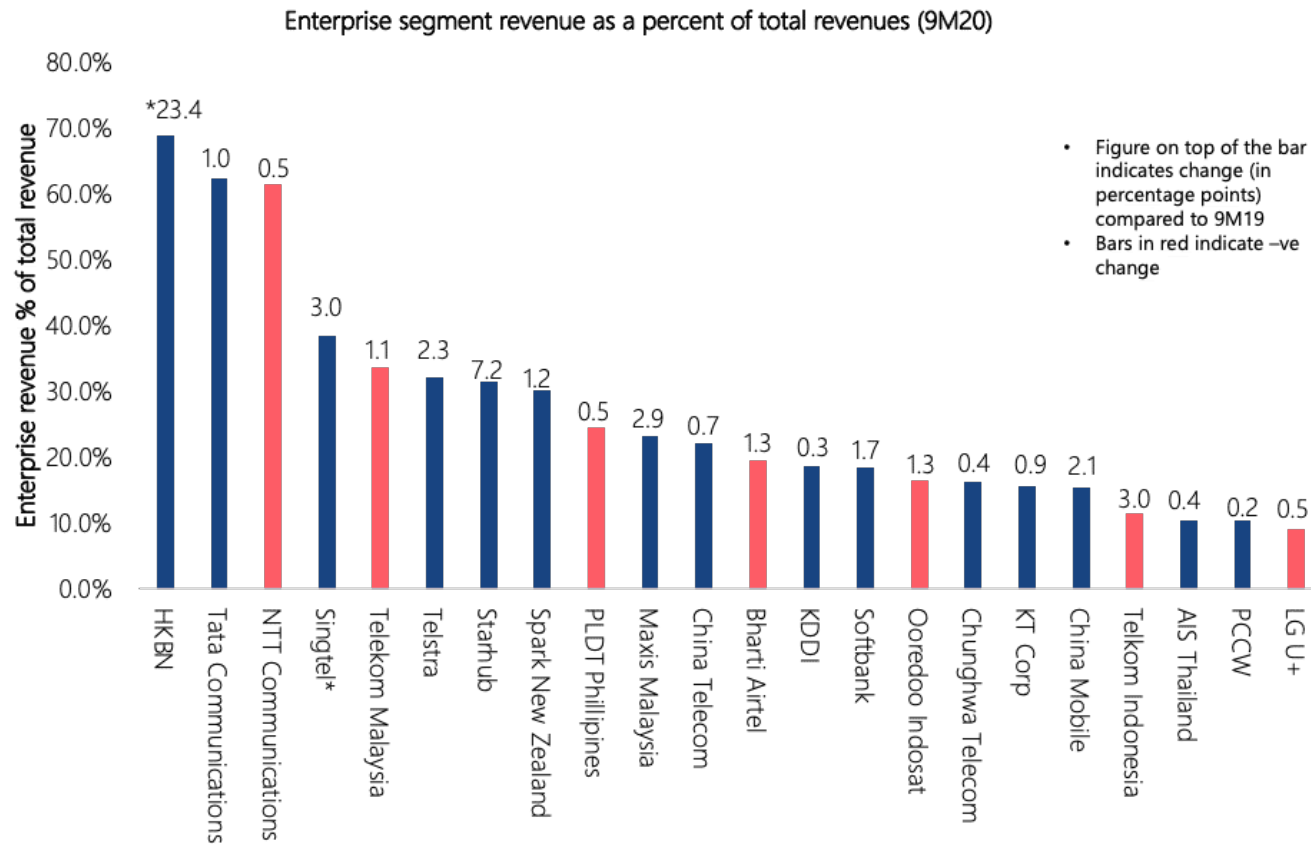


A telco's non-connectivity business focused on 4 key service areas:

- Enterprise (B2B)
- Content and media
- E-commerce
- Analytics & data

In these segments, telcos have faced stiff competition from many non-traditional service providers.

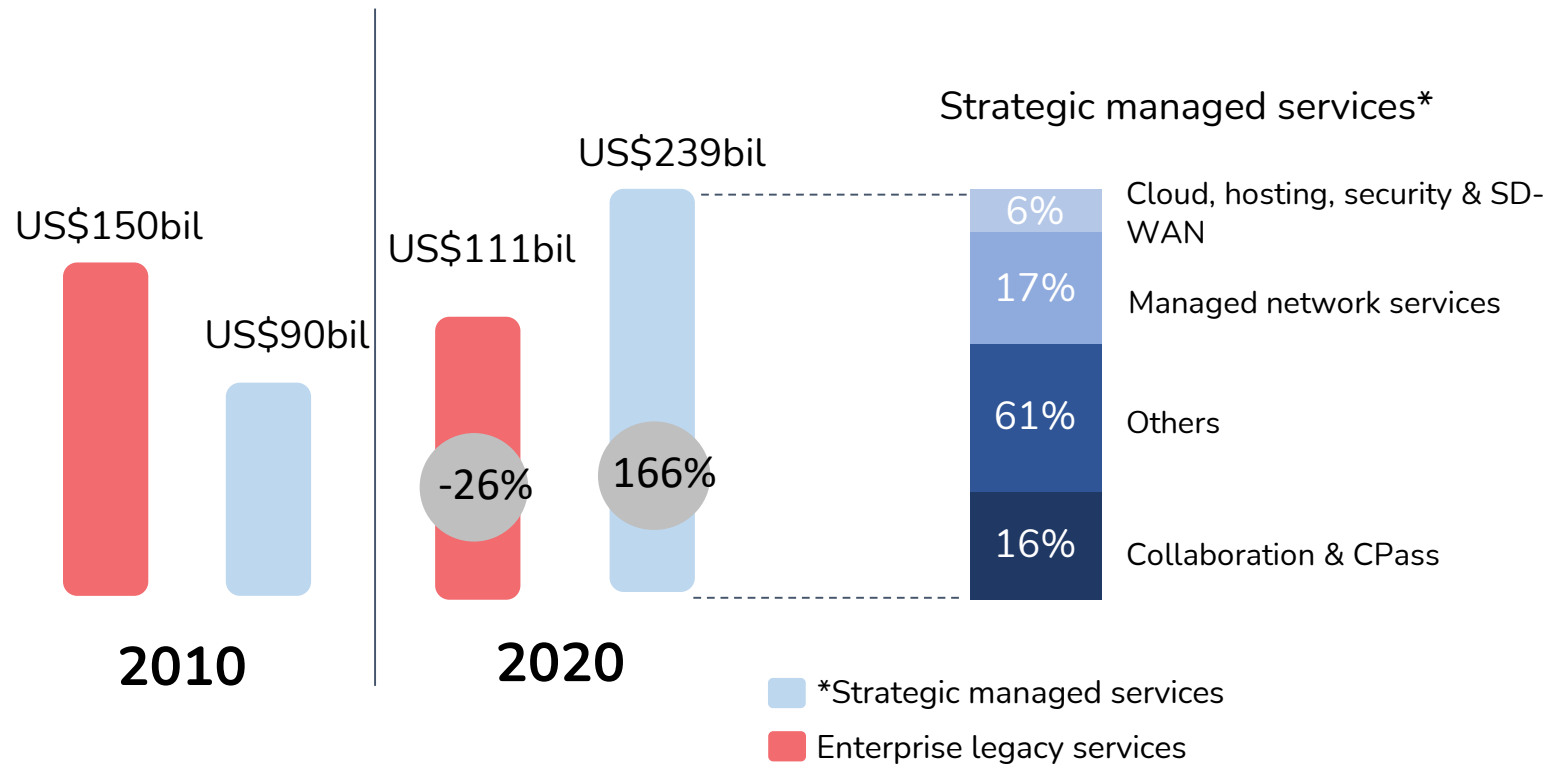
Selling **connectivity** holds 70% share, telcos disrupt their existing business models



27% of a telco's total revenues are from B2B or enterprise segment (average for Asia)

Out of which **connectivity** is 70%, while the remaining is contributed from managed services, SI, professional services, and other segments

Significant movement to **managed services**, high competition from non-telco providers



Cloud delivery models for UC&C altered the landscape of enterprise communication providers. OTT UCaaS providers are growing in the business communications & collaborations space.

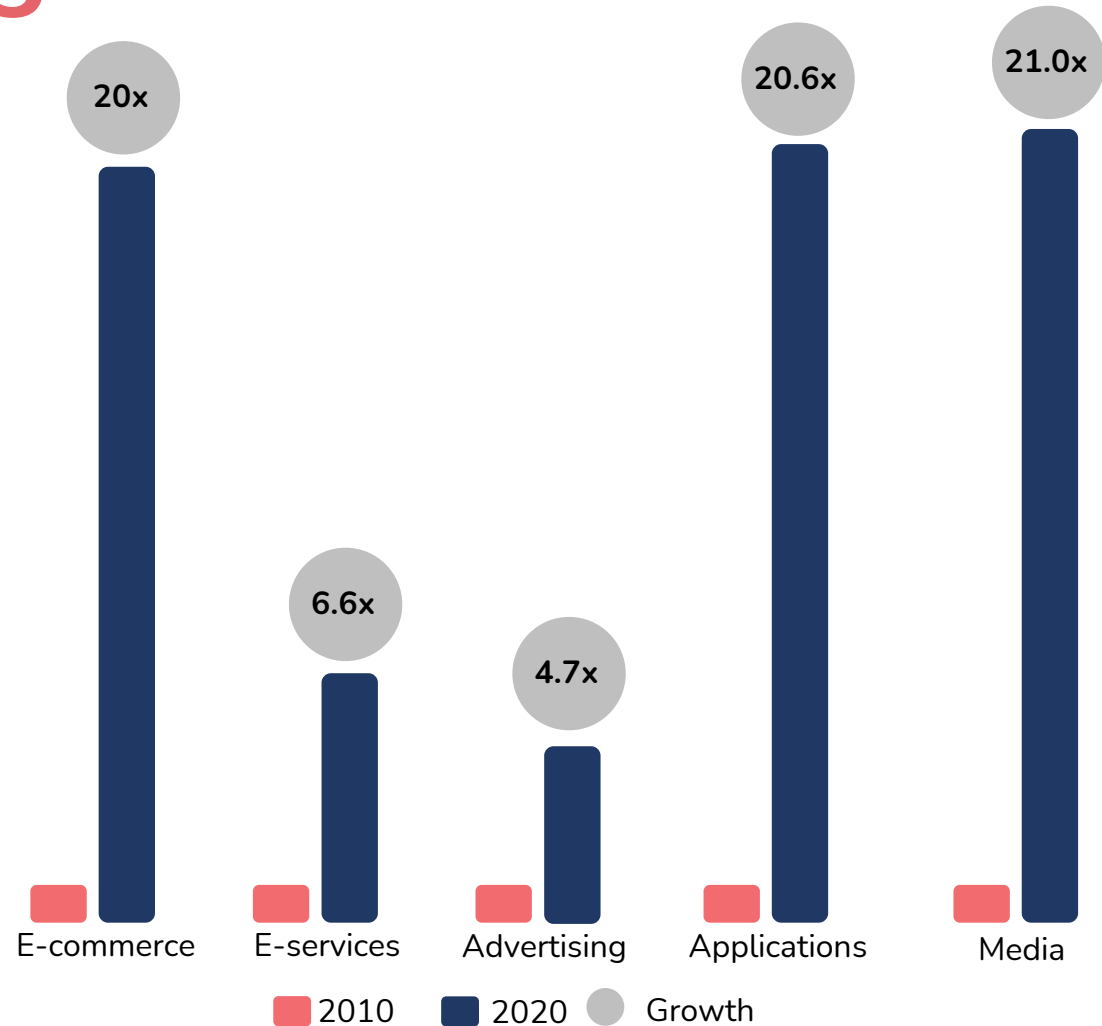
Likewise, non-telco providers dominate managed mobility, security, and SD-WAN services. While there is no single dominant provider, telcos compete with the likes of DMI, IBM, Cass, HCL, Sakon, and Gema in the managed mobility segment

Telecoms over the last decade (2010 – 2020)

Services and applications



Application platforms and services created significant value



Speed, scale, and asset utilisation are three factors determining incremental value growth for any business model.

Few operators have succeeded in creating platform-led businesses on top of core connectivity.



SK Telecom has successfully built a portfolio of diversified revenues streams, including media, commerce, and mobility analytics.



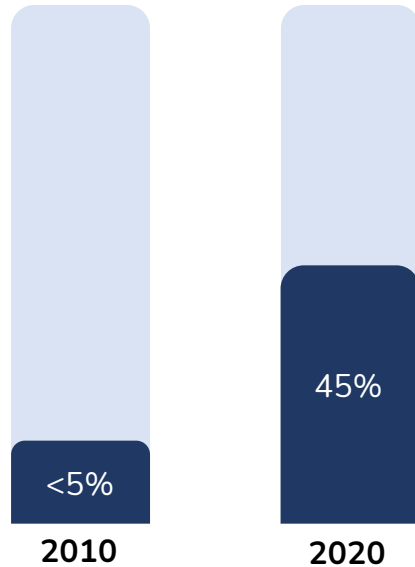
E-commerce accounted for 50.5% of Taiwan Mobile's total revenue in 2020.

Source: twimbit, AT Kearney, Omdia,

* The data above presents a view on the global market, E-Commerce refers to B2C (excluding cross-border)

Mobile operators enabled trillion dollars in e-commerce payments

Share of digital wallets as a percentage of total e-commerce transactions



Non-Telcos

Ali Pay	1.2 billion
WeChat Pay	1.15 billion
Apple Pay	411 million
PayPal	325 million
G Pay	100 million

Telcos

Airtel Payments Bank	115 million
JazzCash	31 million
au Jibun Bank	>40 million
GCash	>33 million
M-Pesa	50 million

Global players** dominated so far with scale.

Payment value chain disintermediation with several paytechs, fintechs, and neobanks entering the digital payments space.

Source: twimbit, Statista, MerchantSavvy

• The data above presents a view on the global market;

** barring China where local players have dominated

Airtel Payments Bank – providing financial services for the underbanked

Quick facts: Sep 2021



Airtel Payments Bank product & service stack



India



115 million



US\$126mil
revenue
US\$17.2bil GMV

Product strategy

Focus on **rural unbanked regions** of India

Develop a **merchant ecosystem** of partners
(8 million partners)

Offer a comprehensive suite of services

Telcos assuming the role of marketplace enablers

SmartLife business for NTT DoCoMo



Content and commerce

dTV — d hits — d magazine — d shopping — d travel — DAZN



Finance and payments

d card — d payments

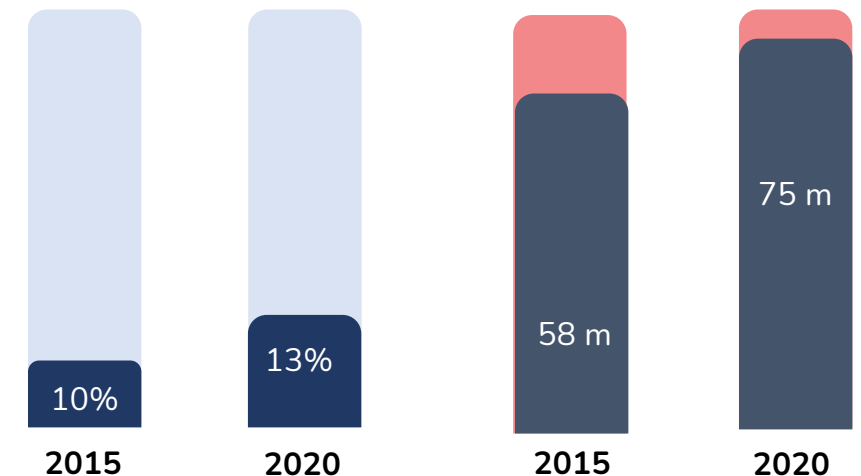


Lifestyle services

d healthcare — d gourmet — d photo

An increasing amount of value is being generated by third parties participating at the application layer. Very few telcos succeeded at integrating this value back into their core business. NTT DoCoMo's SmartLife business is an example of such success.

Share of SmartLife business to total revenues d-point club members



Media became a natural adjacency for telcos

Share of Pay-TV revenues to telco total revenues

	2015	2020
AT&T	5.0%	17.5%
Telefonica	4.4%	17.5%
SK Telecom	4.0%	20.0%
*Orange	13.0%	17.0%

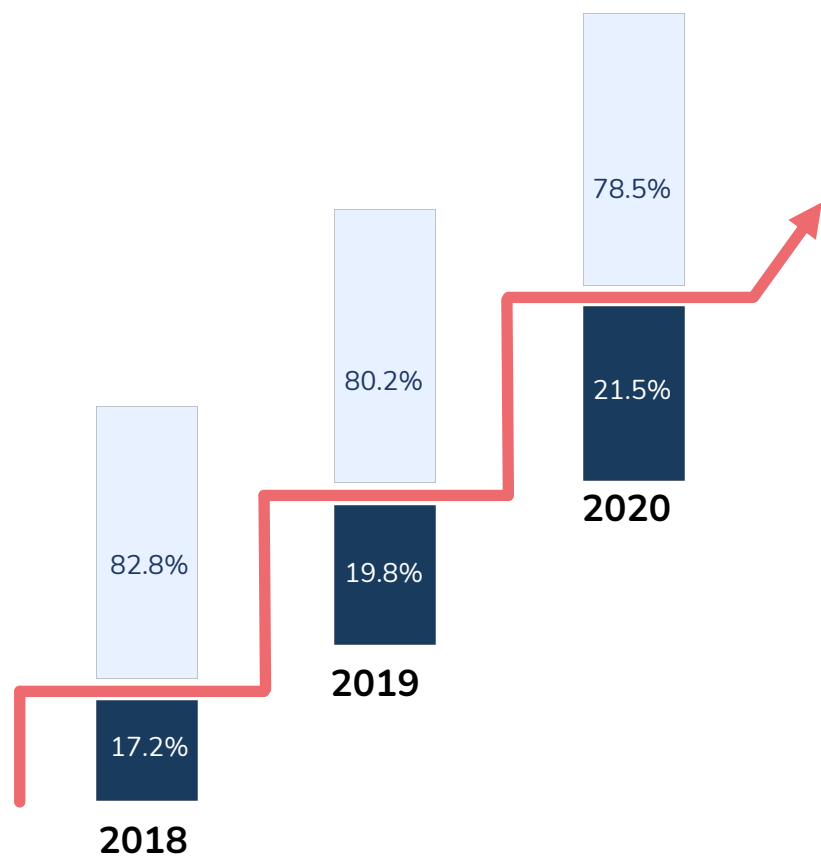
Telcos successfully built media business with IPTV by:

- utilising deep infrastructure assets to distribute content
- bundling TV with broadband & connectivity services

However, there was disruption with OTT video services. Telcos are struggling to keep the momentum going.

SK Telecom: Scaling non-connectivity revenues through partnerships and acquisitions

Growth in non – connectivity revenues

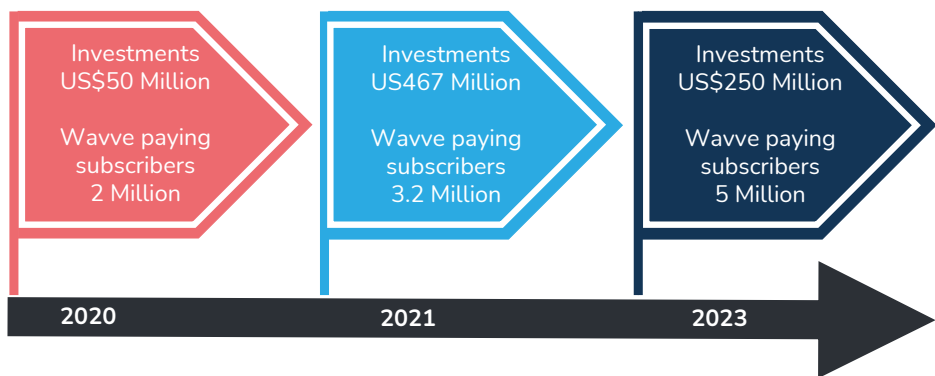


Source: twimbit, operator financials

About 20% revenue share, Media a key growth engine for SK Telecom

A merger between SK Broadband and t-broad bumped media contribution for non-connectivity business

wavve strengthened its premium content capabilities by expanding on original content







Telecoms over the last decade (2010 – 2020)

Terminals and devices



Connected devices growth led by connected homes

	2010	2020
	US\$221bil	US\$226bil
	US\$236bil	US\$444bil
	US\$10bil	US\$45bil
	US\$87bil	US\$280bil

The growing number of connected devices creates a need for intelligent edge infrastructure.

A multi-device environment is leading to open platforms, and that offers better choices to customers.



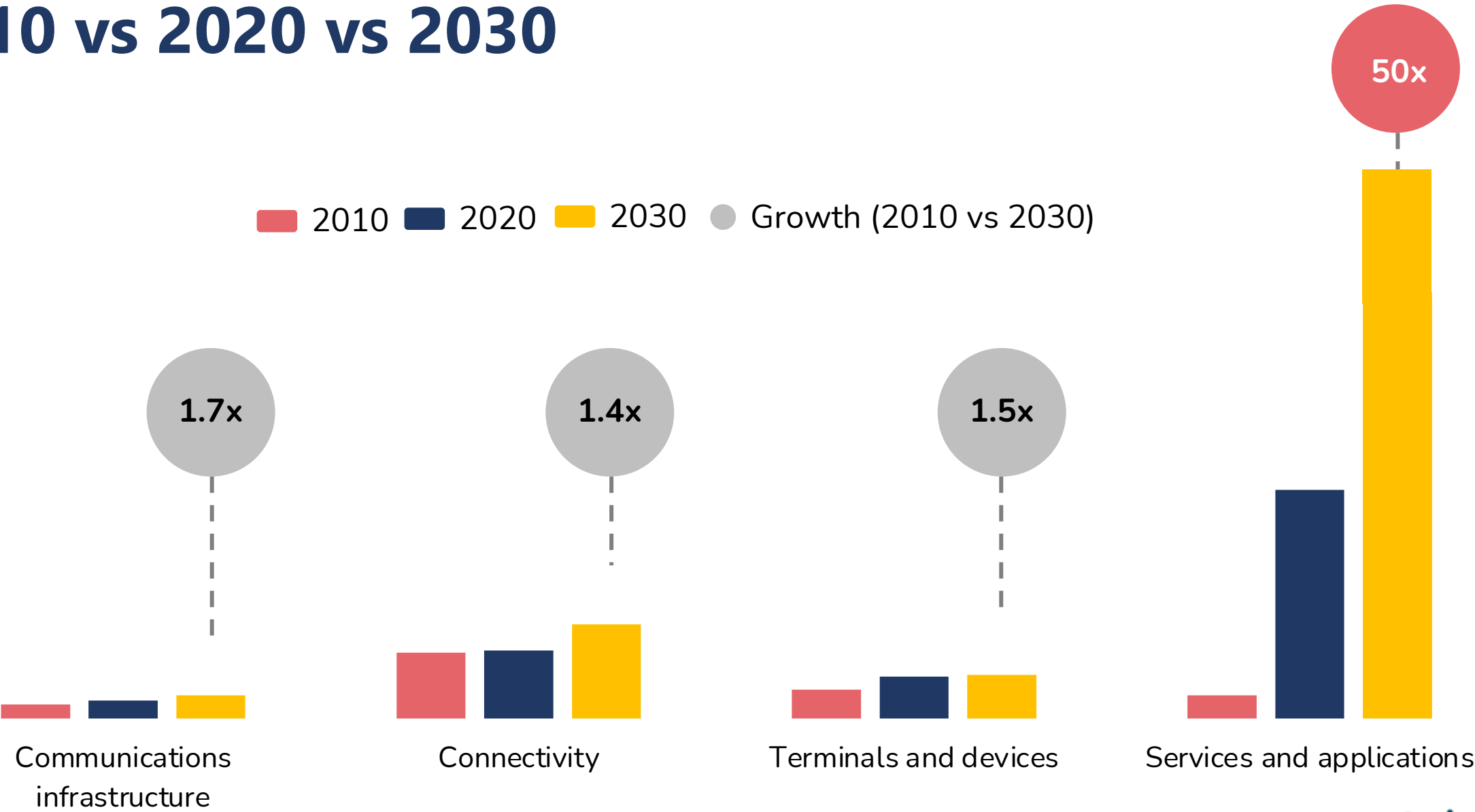
As the HaaC smart home platform is built with open APIs, this allows third party developers to launch and develop their services on Telefonica's home gateway platform.

Top disruptions in the telecoms industry – 2030

Get a glimpse into the future

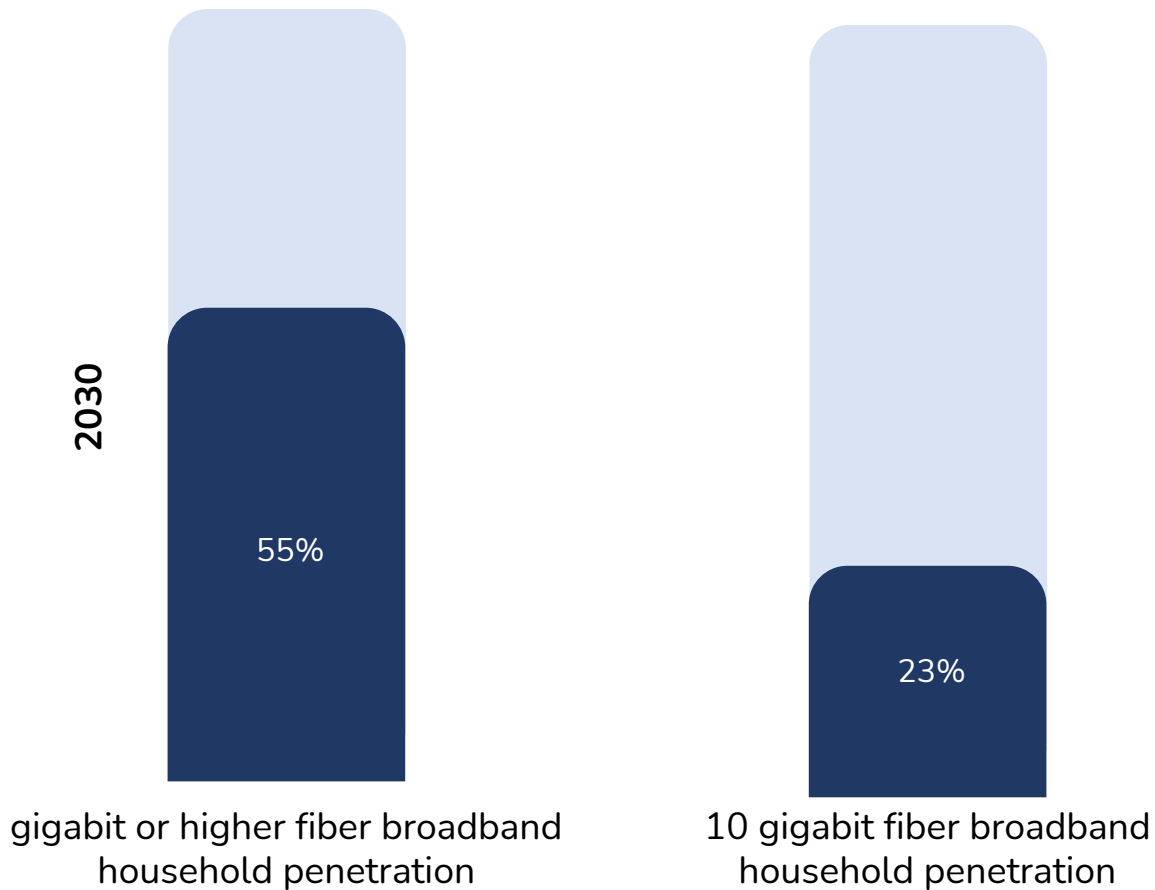


2010 vs 2020 vs 2030



Source: twimbit estimates
The data above presents a view on the global market

Gigabit sets the context for hyperconnectivity with 6G



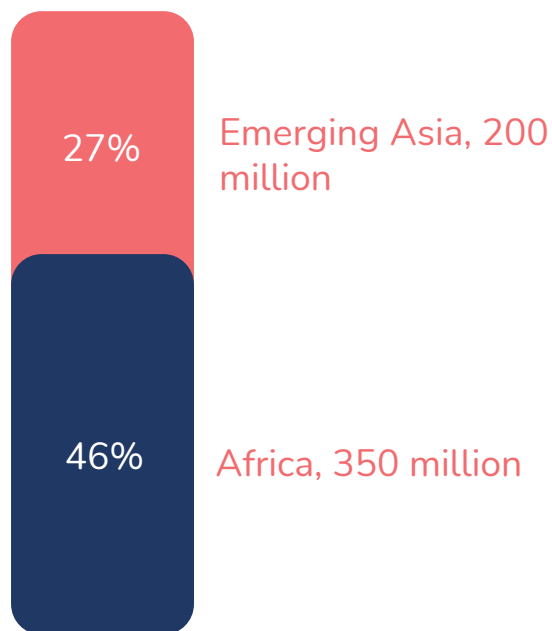
"For me, a Gigabit Society is just a stepping-stone on the way to 10 Gigabit, 100 Gigabit, and Terabit Societies. Since it's only every 15 years that we reach the next major denominative level, i.e. the Terabit, now is a good time to take a breath and look at where we're at and what we can now do next, but 'Gigabit' is really just one of many speed jumps to come."

- Gerhard Fettweis, Chair Professor for Vodafone at TU Dresden



New growth engines from low-income economies

Net increase in world population
(2020 – 2030)



Connectivity landscape in Africa, 2020

89%

Mobile penetration

51%

Smartphone penetration

40%

Internet penetration

Solving the connectivity challenge for low-income economies will see real implementation

- SpaceX, OneWeb, and Kuiper would have 8,300 satellites in orbit by 2027 – four times the total currently in orbit for any purpose
- Telcos open up to alternate business models, enabling connectivity for the next billion

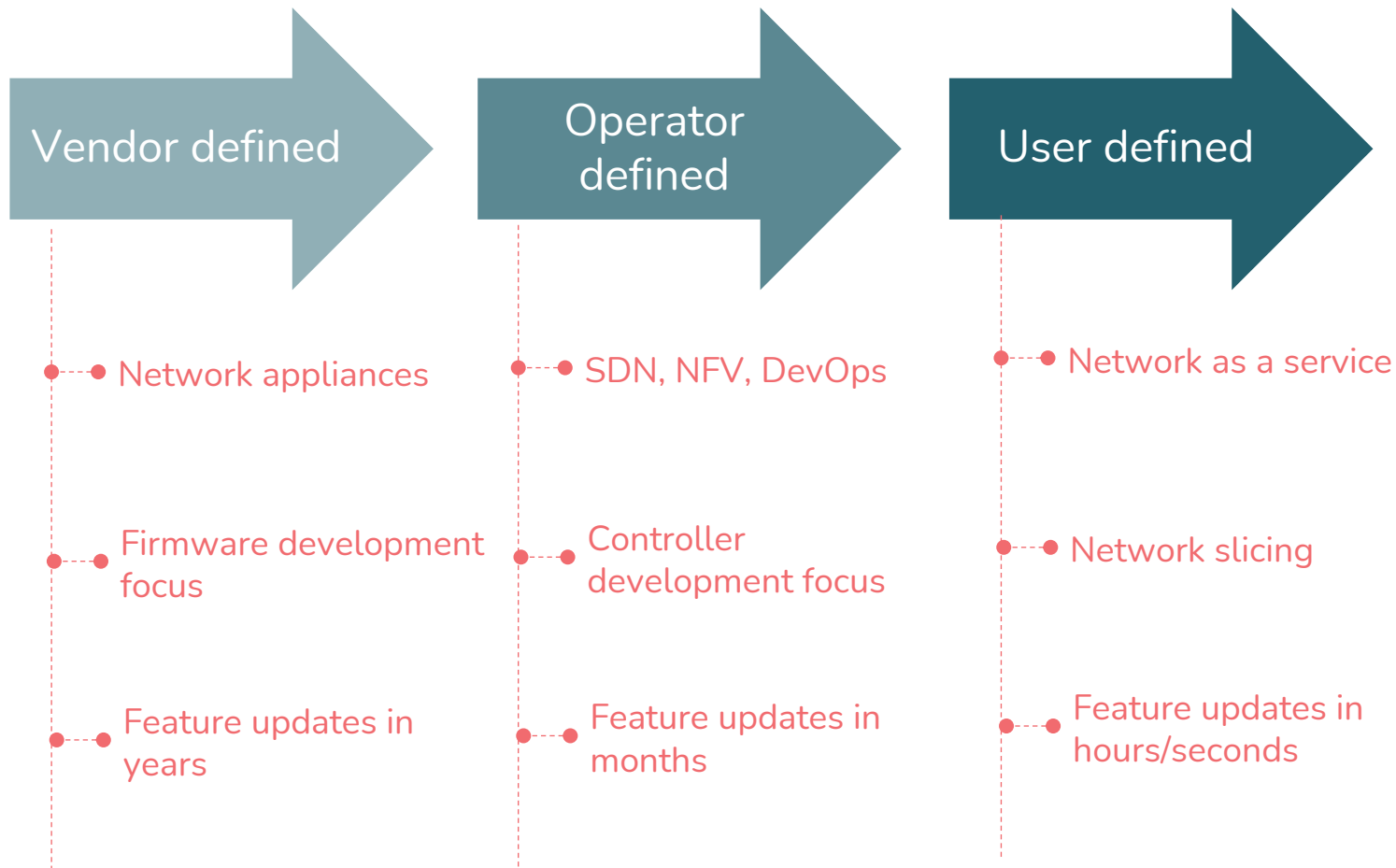
Networks become complex with connectivity delivered through multiple ways

The future network type has multiple layers in macro networks. A number of factors influence the choice of connectivity, such as coverage, cost, security, application or use case, and business model.

Sharing of infrastructure and partnerships with other parties (such as neutral hosts or equipment vendors) become the norm.

- **Enterprise & private**
Huawei projects up to 1 million private networks (including virtual private networks) in 2030
- **Satellite**
McKinsey forecasts 65% annual growth in demand for satellite connectivity through 2030 from the B2B segment
- **Neutral hosts**
More sharing of network assets to encourage neutral host and wholesale network models
- **Public venues**
Stadiums, parks, and other common public venues or networks, deployed by municipalities

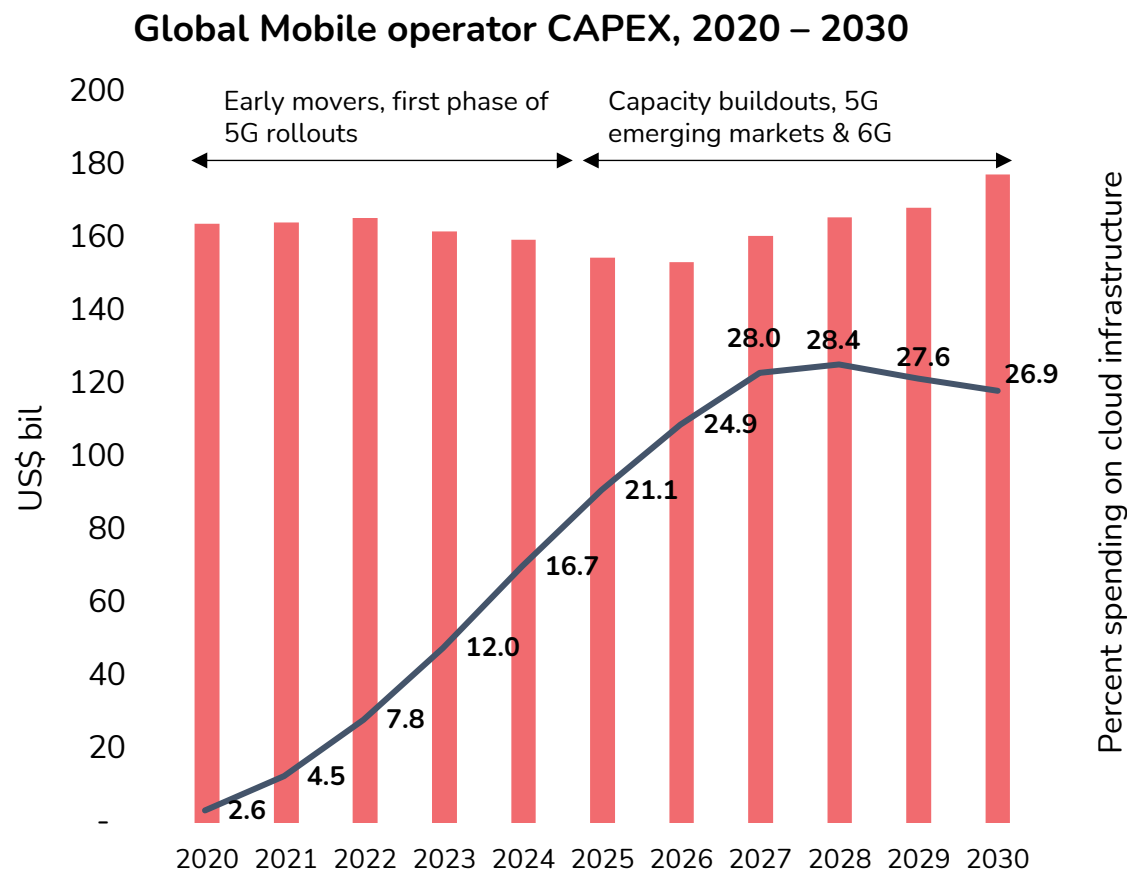
Delivery of **outcomes** drive value in connectivity



Agility in networks is the biggest driver. The network is now user-defined, where the user buys an outcome, and not just bandwidth.

Network functionality is tweaked and adapted to specific service quality and user-defined parameters varying on use cases.

Hyperscaler CAPEX overtake network investments by mobile operators



Annual capital spending (2030)

US\$178bil vs US\$220bil

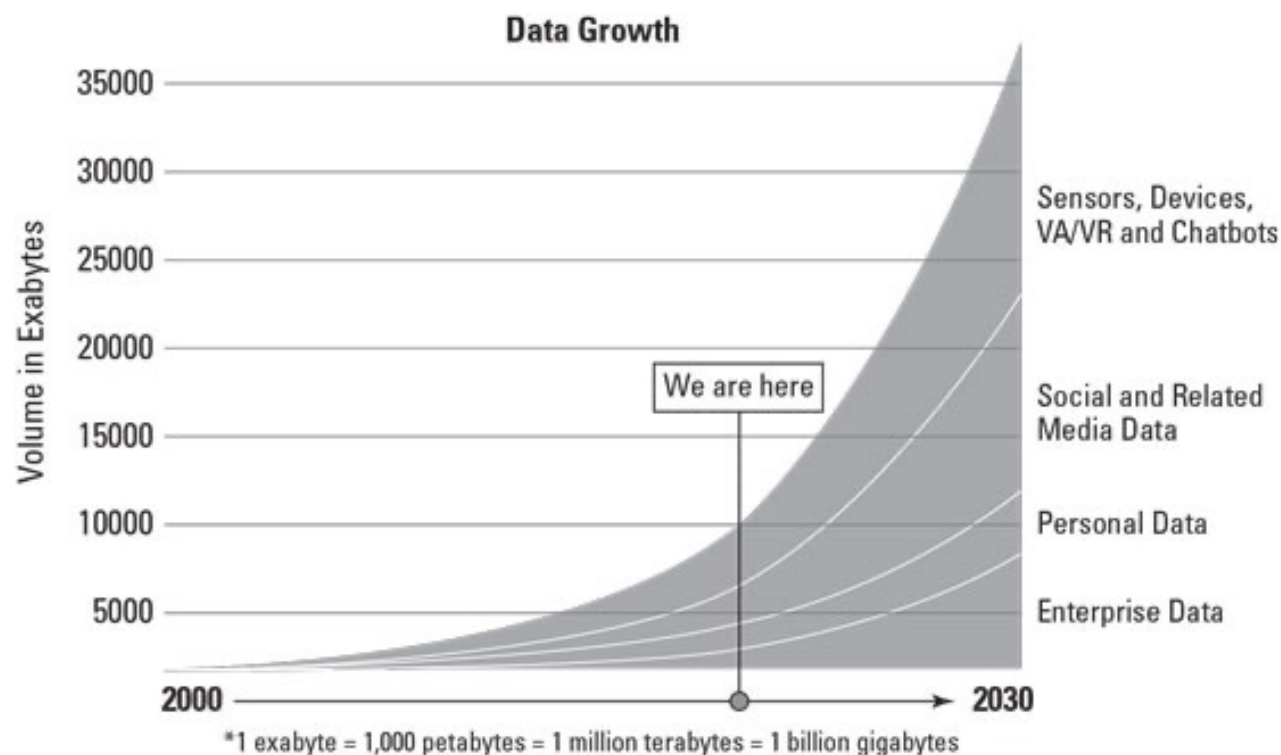
Mobile operators

Hyperscalers

About 20% of cumulative mobile CAPEX is spent on cloud infrastructure between 2020 – 2030.

For enterprises, 87%* of enterprises' application expenditures will be on cloud services by 2030.

Connectivity converges with computing to manage explosions in network traffic

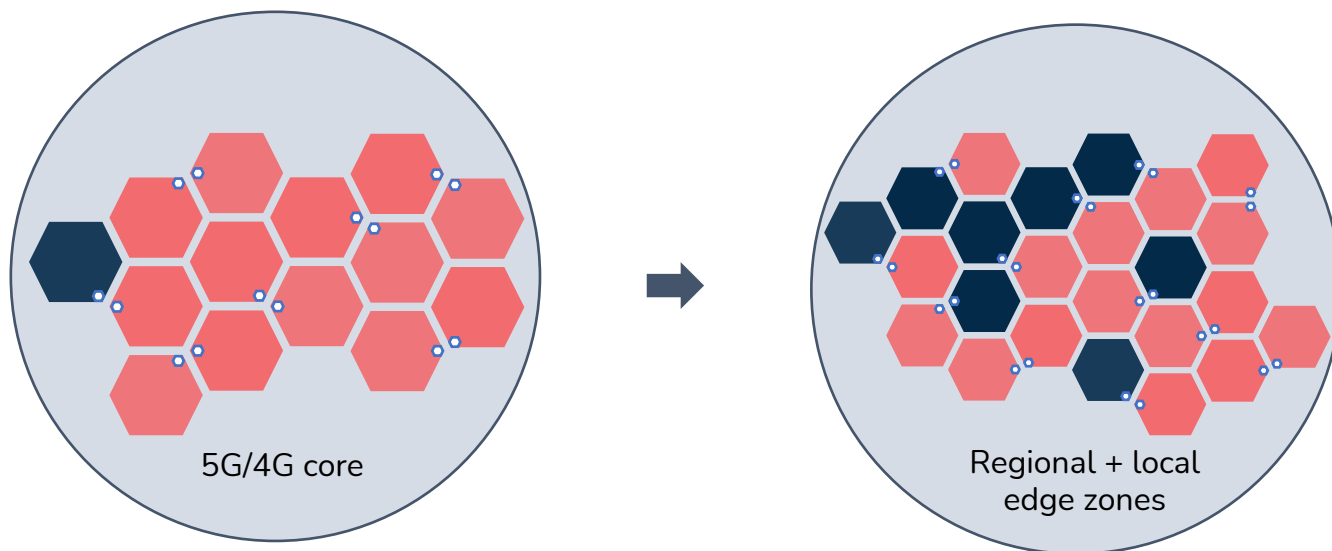


Cloud-based infrastructure, particularly distributed MEC, to handle data explosion from:

- Video consumed on small screens
- New AR and VR based applications and immersive extended reality (XR)
- IoT, Sensors, and digital transformation (of industrial operational technology)

Caching data near edge to reduce demand for high backhaul capacity.

Edge data centres are predominant in a fragmented landscape



Few core data centers

Edge contributes to **75%** of total computing*

Edge use cases

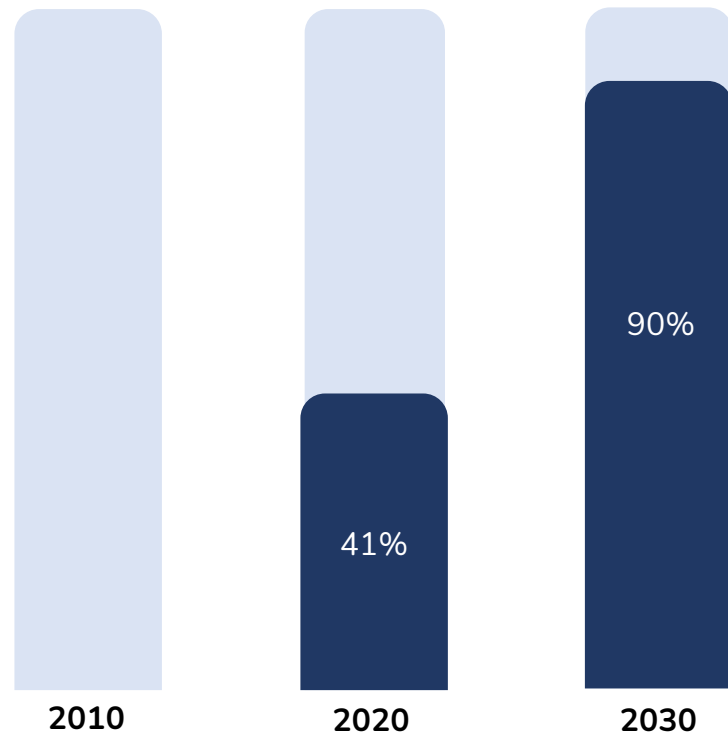
- Network operations
- Content delivery
- Cloud gaming
- Connected & autonomous vehicles
- Smart retail
- IIoT & Smart factories
- Smart cities
- Private networks
- MEC as a service

Multiple factors drive this distributed computing – supporting new applications, data residency, private networks, and 4G & 5G SA.

Over the next 10 years, interconnection bandwidth capacity at edge expands at a much faster rate compared to core locations.

Virtualisation completely overtakes telco core, gradually moving to edge

Share of virtualised telco core infrastructure



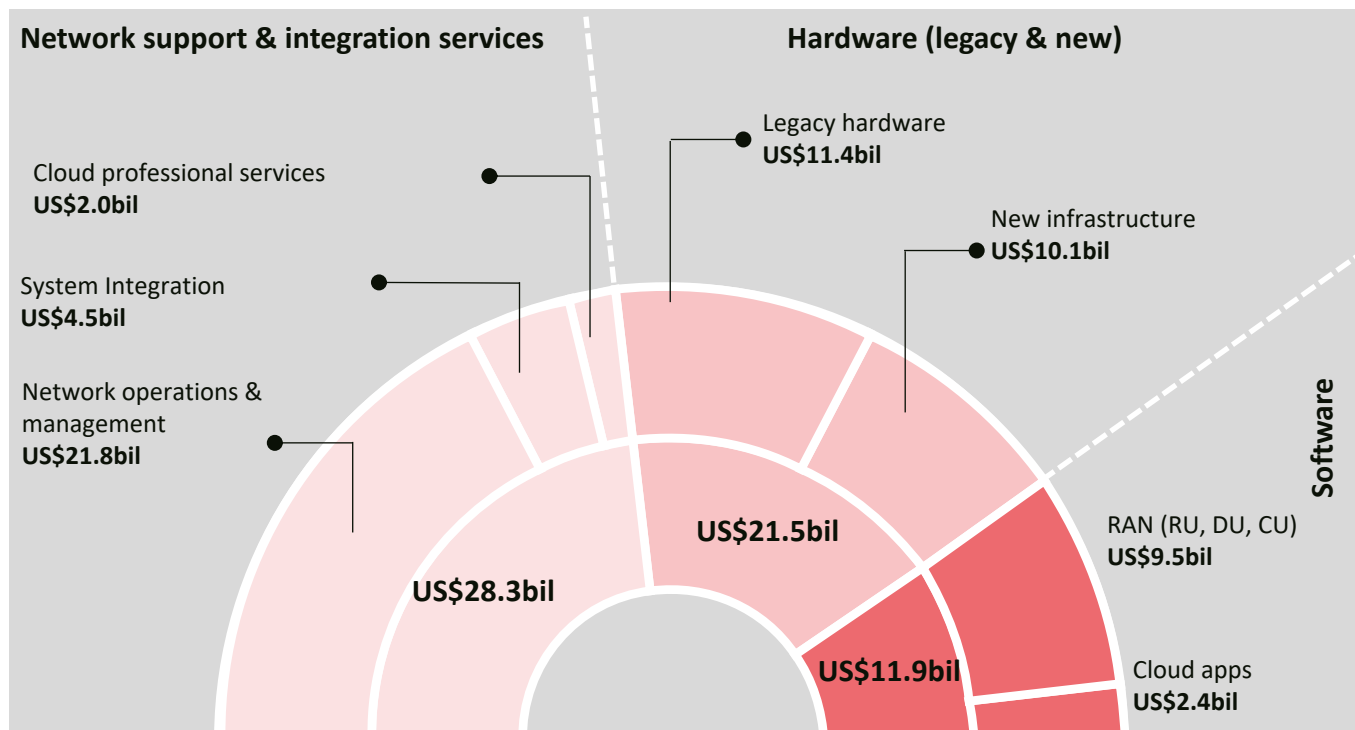
The majority of core network functions are software implementations using NFV

- 5GC is completely virtual. Network functions are software running on conventional servers

Dis-aggregation of network architecture enables telcos to push compute & storage closer to customer/service delivery points

Rapid **disaggregation** in communication network architectures

Over 60% of RAN CAPEX spend by telecom operators will migrate to virtualised and disaggregated network architectures by 2030



Value shifts away from legacy purpose-built hardware to cloud & virtualisation infrastructure.

There is high interest among both legacy and emerging vendors in building distributed and cloud platforms running at the network edge.

Widespread implementation of **automation** across all telco assets and systems

56% of Mobile Network Operators globally have little or no automation in their networks today

By 2025, 80% of MNOs expect to have automated 40% of their network operations

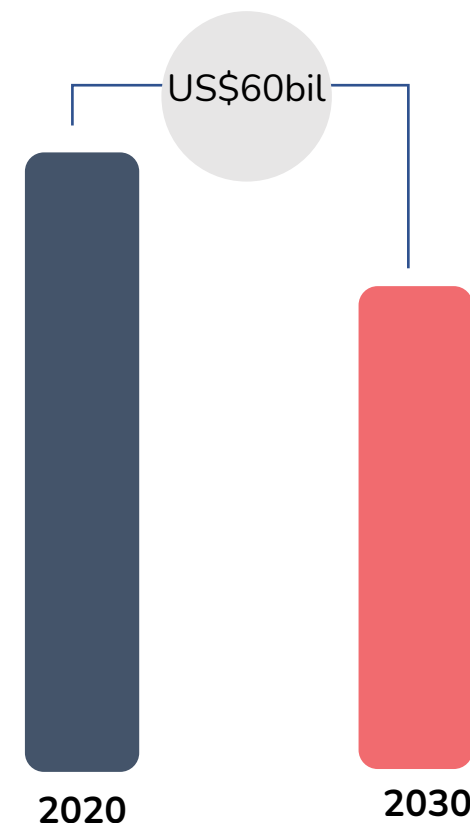
RAN accounts for 60% of network TCO. It presents a key use case for telco network automation achieved through:

AI

SON

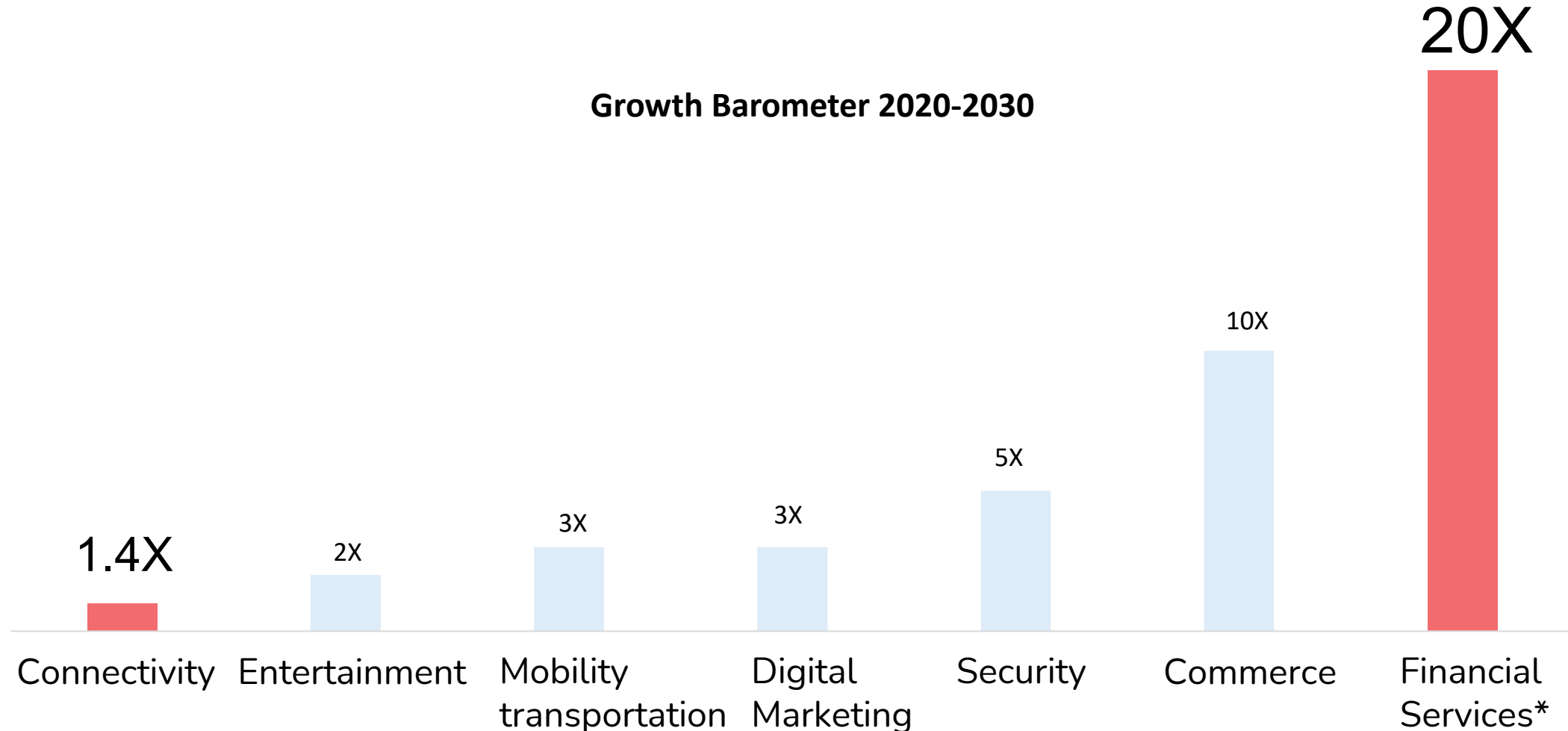
Virtualisation

Savings in Network & IT TCO



Superapps continue to extract customer value away from telcos

Growth Barometer 2020-2030



Source: twimbit

*Inclusive of payments, banking, insurance and lending

What is your **Ecosystem GMV**?

A case study of Grab

	Deliveries	Mobility	Financial Services
Scale	US\$5.5bil 2020 GMV	US\$3.2bil 2020 GMV	US\$8.9bil 2020 TPV
Growth	203% 2018-2020	37% 2018-2022E	102% 2018-2020
Profitability	2H21 Target EBITDA breakeven	11% EBITDA % 4Q2020	30% Long term EBITDA %

4 priorities for success in this decade

1

Focus on outcomes

From selling of network to orchestrating outcomes – cloud, security, payments, etc.

2

Digital measures of success

- Acquire, transact, engage digitally
- Measure ecosystem value/GMV enablement

3

Integrated network and IT

With a single team, innovate and reduce cost to serve by 30% to 50%

4

Organisation structure, talent, stakeholder

- Build tech expertise, reorganise teams around customer journeys, flat organisation
- Bring in capital from a new breed of investors



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