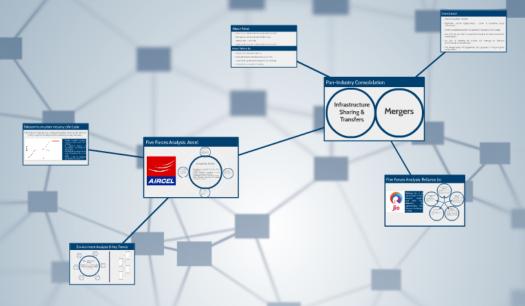
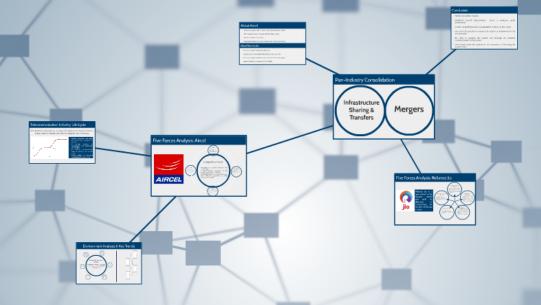
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# **Evaluating the Telecommunication Industry**

A Presentation by Aman Gupta & Arindam Som

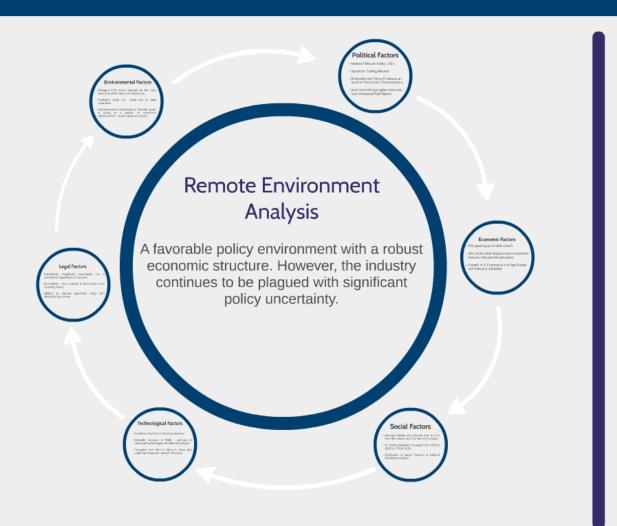
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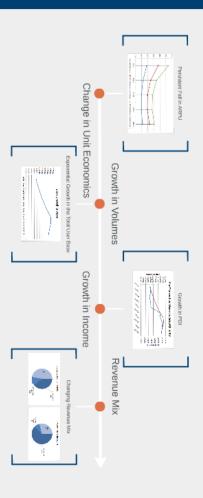


# **Evaluating the Telecommunication Industry**

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# **Environment Analysis & Key Trends**





#### **Environmental Factors**

- Stringent FCC norms adopted by DoT with respect to SAR value of smartphones.
- Radiation levels are rising due to rap expansion
- Advancement in technology in Telecom sec is acting as a catalyst for equipme obsolescence - major source of e-waste

#### Political Factor

- National Telecom Policy, 2012
- Spectrum Trading Allowed
- Budgetary and Policy Emphasis on Internet Penetration, E-Governance
- Graft and Anti-Corruption Concerns
   Industrial

## Remote Environment Analysis

A favorable policy environment with a robust economic structure. However, the industry continues to be plagued with significant policy uncertainty.

#### Economic Factors

- PDI growing at 12.66% CAGR
- 20% of the total infrastructure investme towards Telecom Infrastructure
- Growth in E-Commerce and App Based
   commerce to stimulate.

#### Technological Factors

- Growth in Machine to Machine Services
- Sizeable increase in R&D genesis of advanced technologies like fibre broadband
   Transition from Mini to Micro to Nano Sim

#### Social Factors

- Average Family size reduced from 5.15 the 2001 pensus to 4.5 in the 2011 pensus
- % Youth population increased from 65/ 2011 to 67% in 2015
- Digitization of Social Network & Culture

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- Transition from Mini to Micro to Nano Sim cards has improved network efficiency

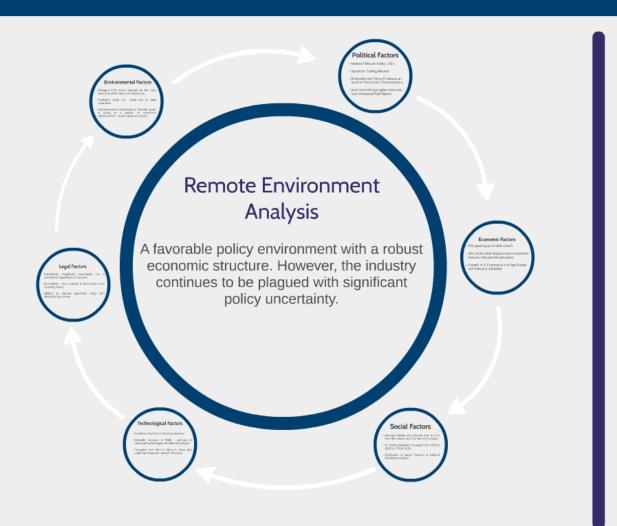
# **Legal Factors**

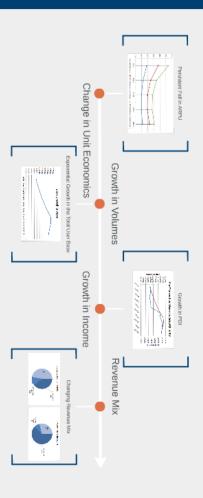
- Centralized Regulatory Framework via a centralized Department of Telecom
- One-Nation One License & One-Nation Free Roaming Policy
- Bidding to allocate spectrums along with Mispriced Spectrums

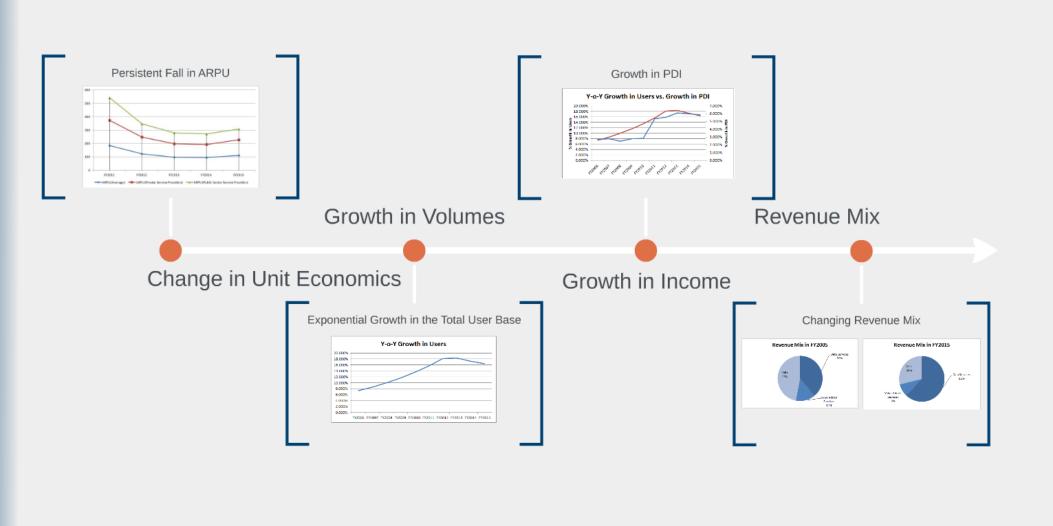
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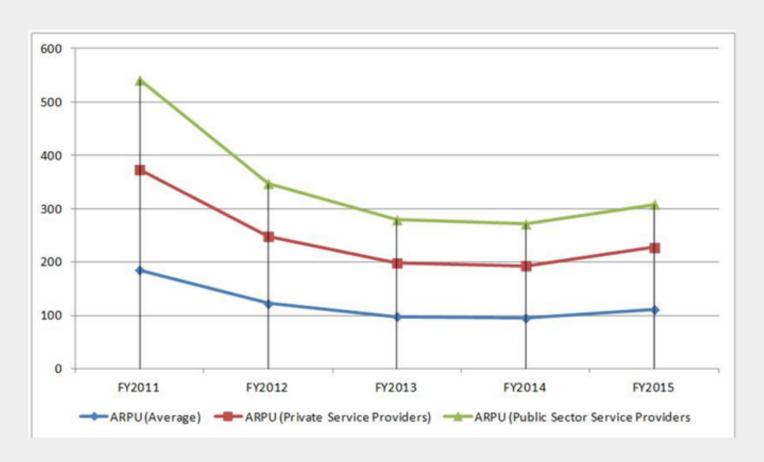
# **Environment Analysis & Key Trends**





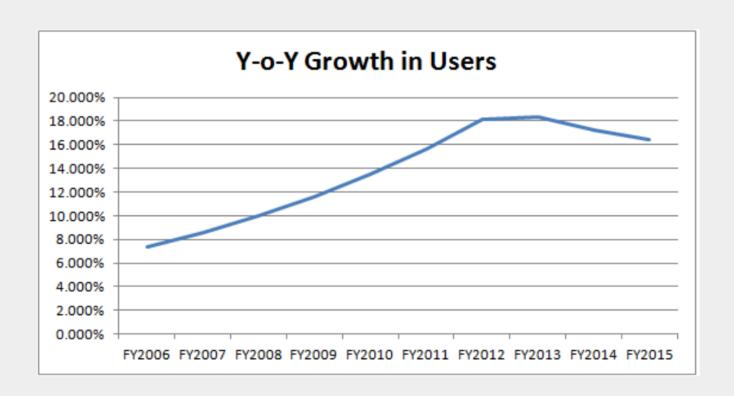


## Persistent Fall in ARPU

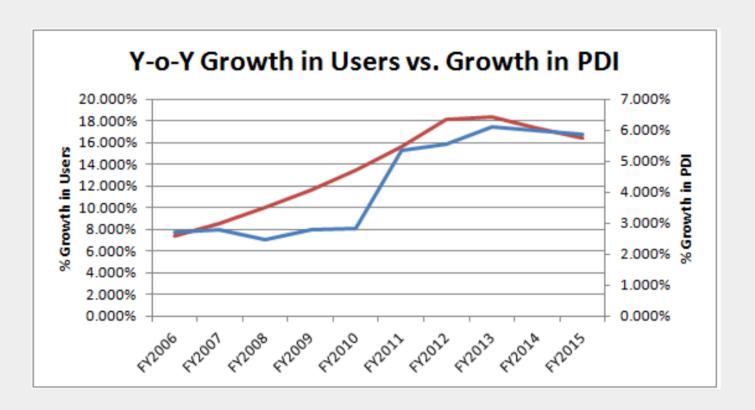


# t Economics

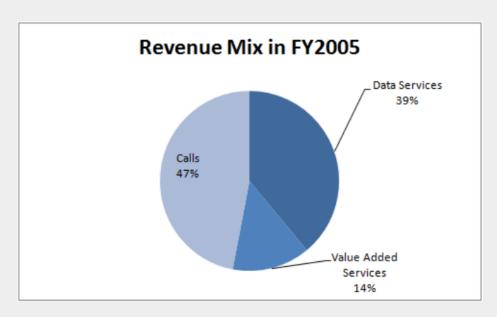
# Exponential Growth in the Total User Base

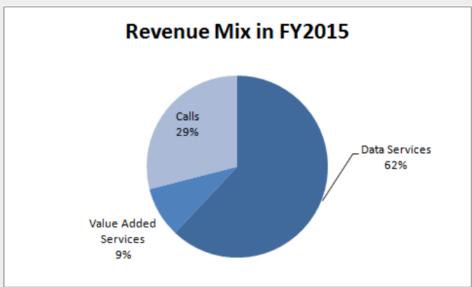


## Growth in PDI

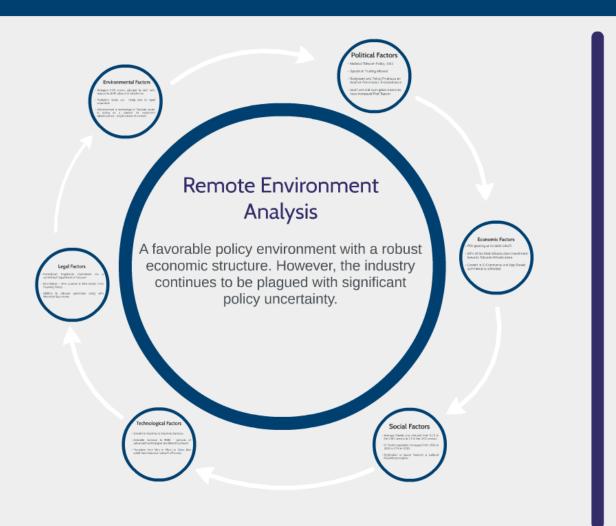


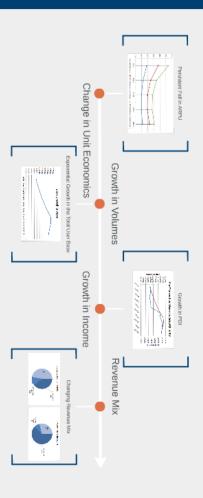
# Changing Revenue Mix





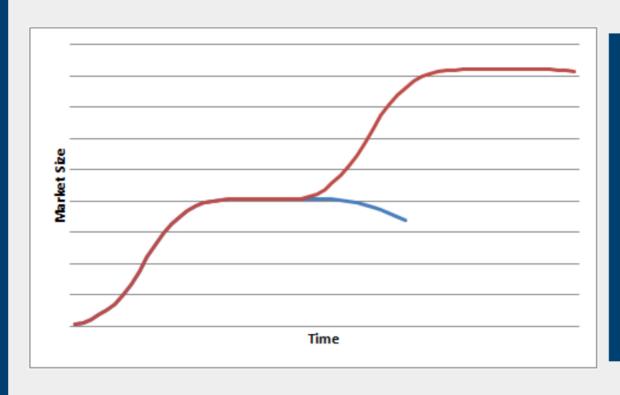
# Environment Analysis & Key Trends





# Telecommunication Industry: Life Cycle

The Telecom Industry has a unique life-cycle curve by the virtue of being a systematically essential industry for any economy.



- Product Innovation and public investment driven growth post maturity
- A constant process of consolidation and introduction of new SBUs
- The Industry is currently on the verge of moving to the second curve.
- Period market by increased consolidation & new entrants

# **About Aircel**

- Chennai Based Mobile Network Operator (founded: 1999)
- 5th Largest Service Provider with 85 million users
- Market Leader in Tamil Nadu
- Significant Market Share in Orissa, North East and Assam

## About Reliane Jio

- Formerly: Infotel Broadband Services
- Specifically Provide Mobile Broadband services (4G)
- Focus on building market share using the LTE Technology
- · Also launched Jio net and LYF handsets

# Five Forces Analysis: Aircel



#### Bargaining Power of Suppliers

 Negligible
 Tangible inputs limited to sim cards and telecom infrastructure
 Infra-maintenance outsourced to a unorganized industry

#### Competitive Rivalry

- Increasing on account of Severe Price Competition
- Limited Spectrum allocations & time bound infrastructure availability
- Profitability based on economies of scale
- High efficiency spectrums to enable economies of scope

#### Bargaining Power of Buyers

- High Bargaining Power
   Highly Fragmented Buyers' base
   Geographically fragmented consumer profile
   Small ticket size and changing revenue
  composition
- Low cost of switching for buyers

Threat of New Entrants

Relatively low on account of high infrastruct.

 Stringent regulatory barriers with respect spectrum allocations

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# Five Forces Analysis: Reliance Jio



Reliance Jio is a new entrant in the telecom market and with the objective of transforming the telecom landscape in India

#### Bargaining Power of Suppliers

- MNP has resulted in very low switching cost to consumers resulting
- Presence of alternatives which are equally competent
- Companies which are bulk users comparatively have higher bargaining power as compared to general consumers.

#### Threat of New Entrants

- Entry in telecom industry requires huge investment in infrastructure and brand development.
- However, demand for telecom services is growing consistently at a rapid pace especially with improved wireless services.
- Leasing of infrastructure by existing players like BSNL facilitate market entry.

#### Industry Rivalry

- High Capital Investment
- Price Competition Penetrative Pricing
- · Infrastructure sharing present but in limited
- High Rivalry

Bargaining Power of

Suppliers

Low Bargaining Power

highly scattered

bargaining power

Government - supplies spectrum

Infrastructure maintenance industry -

· B2B Spectrum sharing market: High

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- Low switching cost and ease of substitution act as threat to telecom firms. Hence, companies focuses a lot on customer retention.
- VoIP eating away the telephony revenue.
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# Pan-Industry Consolidation

Infrastructure
Sharing &
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Mergers

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# Infrastructure Sharing & Transfers



# Divestment by Aircel

Circles"

# Investment by Airtel

# Pan-Industry Consolidation

Infrastructure
Sharing &
Transfers

Mergers

Mergers

Operator

The Aircel - Reliance Sistema Merger



# Pan-Industry Consolidation

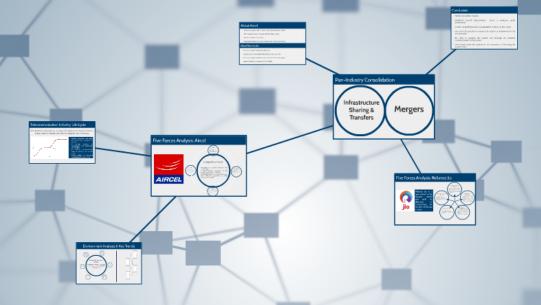
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# Conclusion

- Highly Competitive Industry
- Significant Growth Opportunities given a conducive policy environment
- Aircel's competitive position is expected to improve via the merger
- Sale of its 4G spectrum is expected to result in an improvement in its overall quality
- Jio aims to develop the market and leverage on Reliance Communication's infrastructure
- The Merged entity will supplement Jio's operations in becoming the market leader

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