



Good intentions, poor outcomes: SA telecom reform in review

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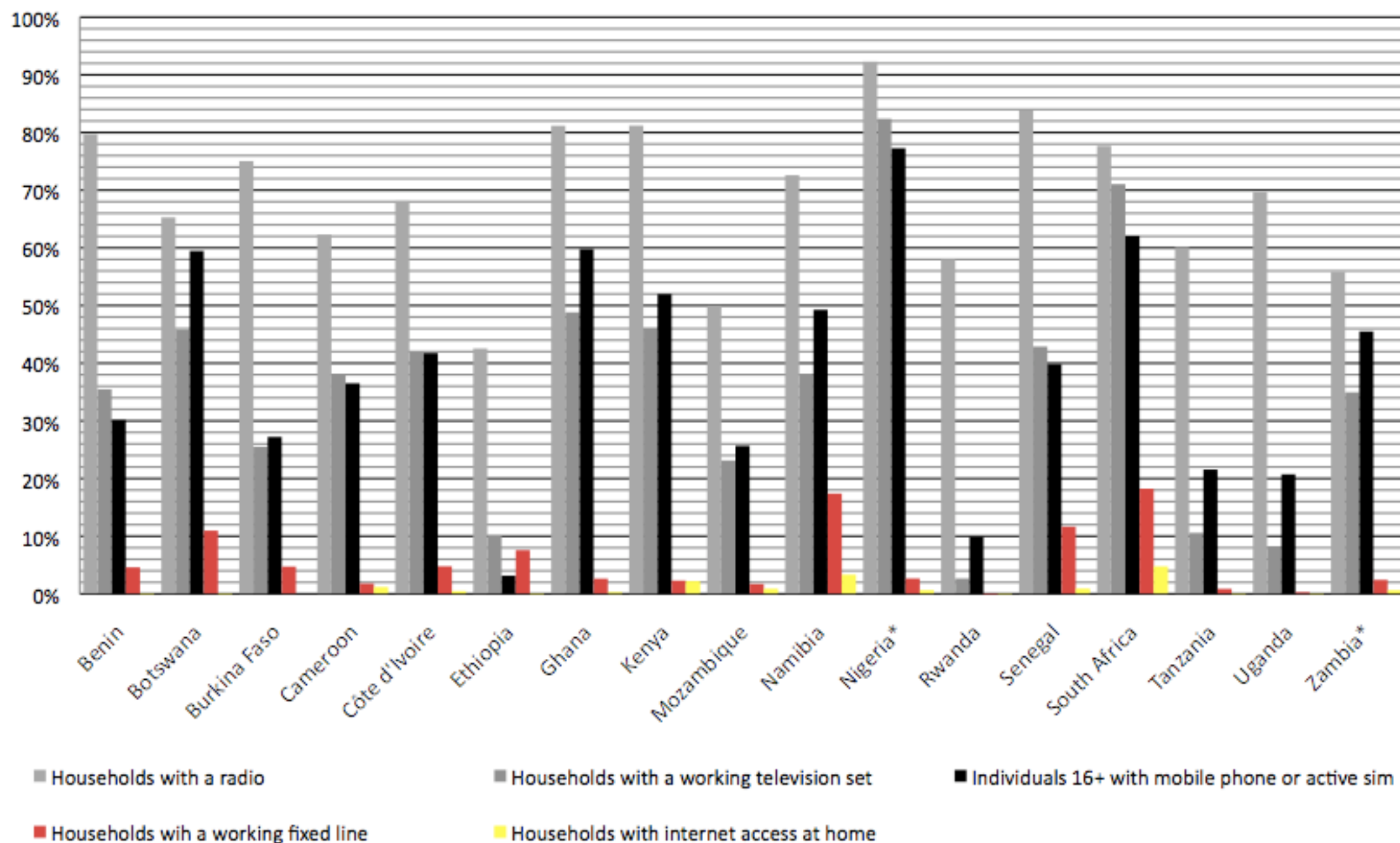


Research ICT Africa

- Network of researchers conducting ICT policy and regulatory research in 20 African countries across the continent in the absence of data and analysis required for evidence based policy
- Policy research based on series of supply and demand side research undertaken by 20 country African research network which is triangulated with a telecommunications regulatory environment survey



Household communications ownership

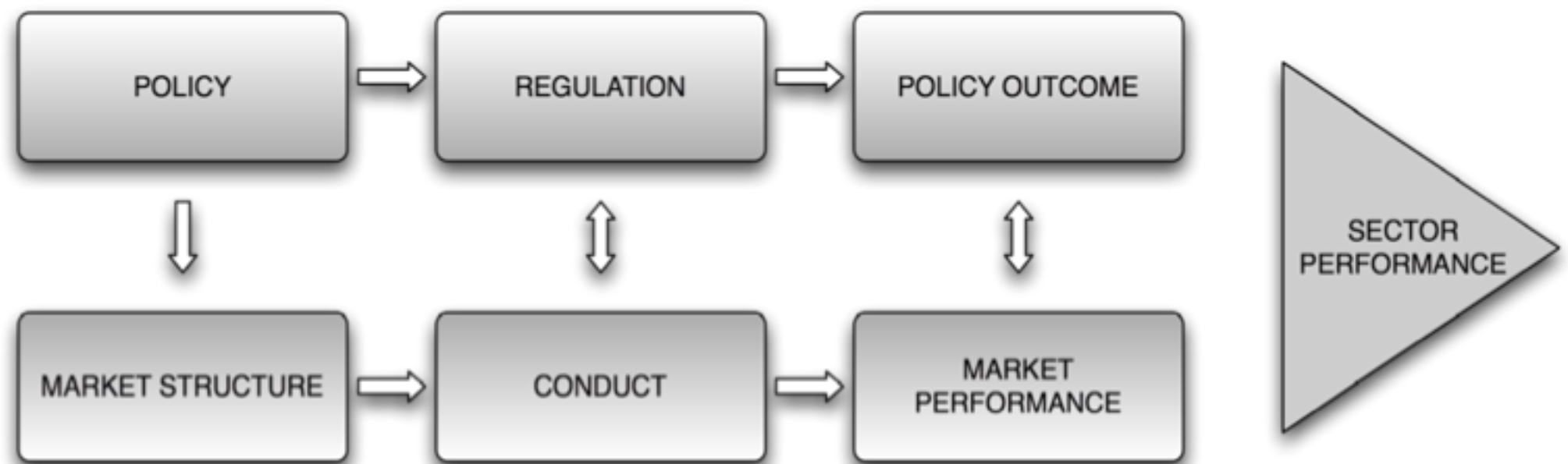


* Results for Zambia and Nigeria are extrapolations at the national level but are not nationally representative

RIA 2007/2008 Household and Individual User Survey



Policy, regulation, market linkages





Policy/Law

- ❑ ECA - no guiding policy, no vision for sector
- ❑ ICASA Act - Ministerial veto power removed but Council appointment powers
- ❑ Extension of state ownership and conflicts of interest
- ❑ Ministerial directives
- ❑ Relief from the courts -Altech declarator but regulatory bottlenecks may nullify gains

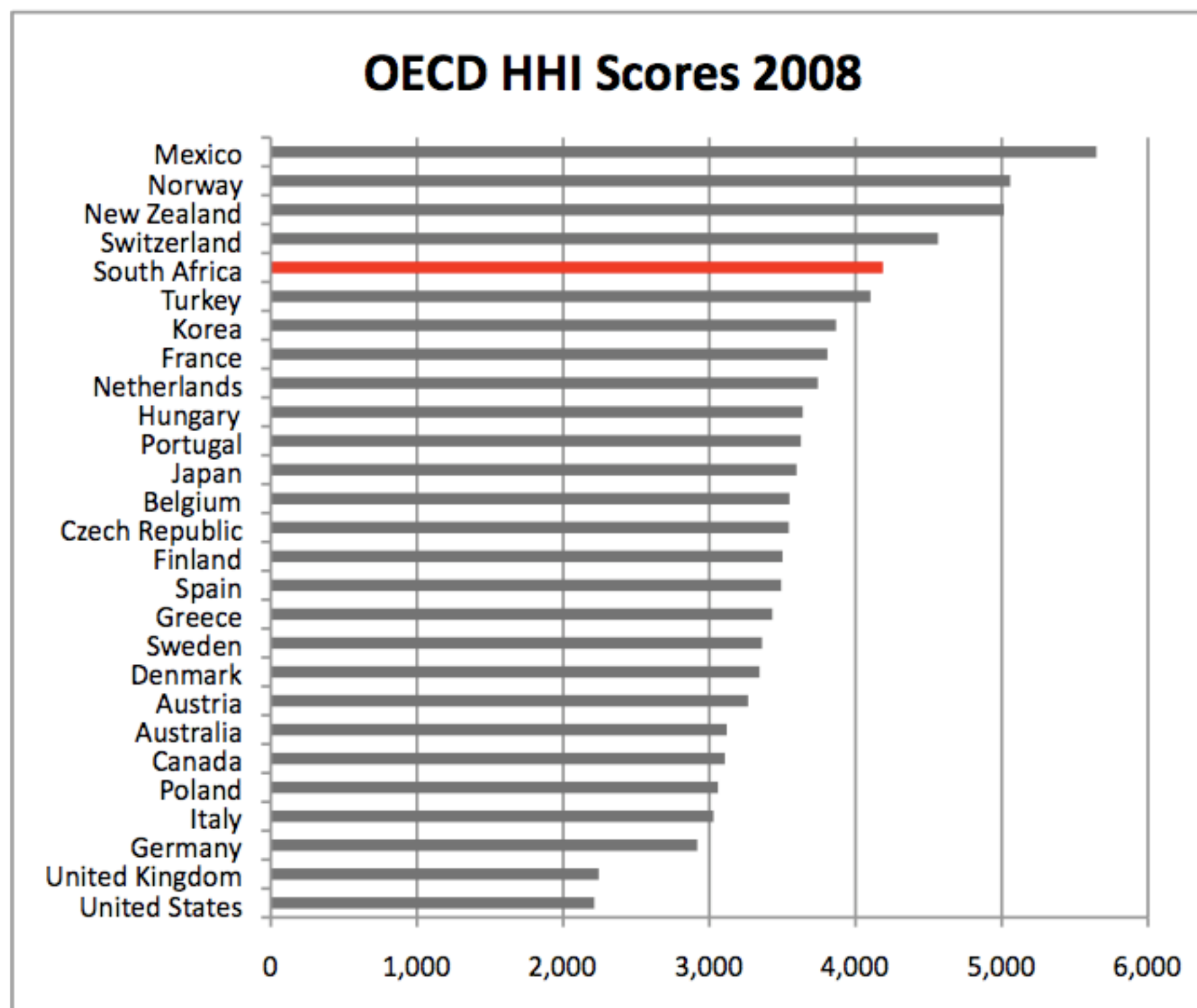




Market structure/conduct

- Despite horizontal licensing regime, operators remain vertically integrated with same patterns of dominance
- Anti competitive incentive in market remain requiring constant adjustment by regulator
- Regulator largely ineffectual due to constraints on authority and lack of competencies.



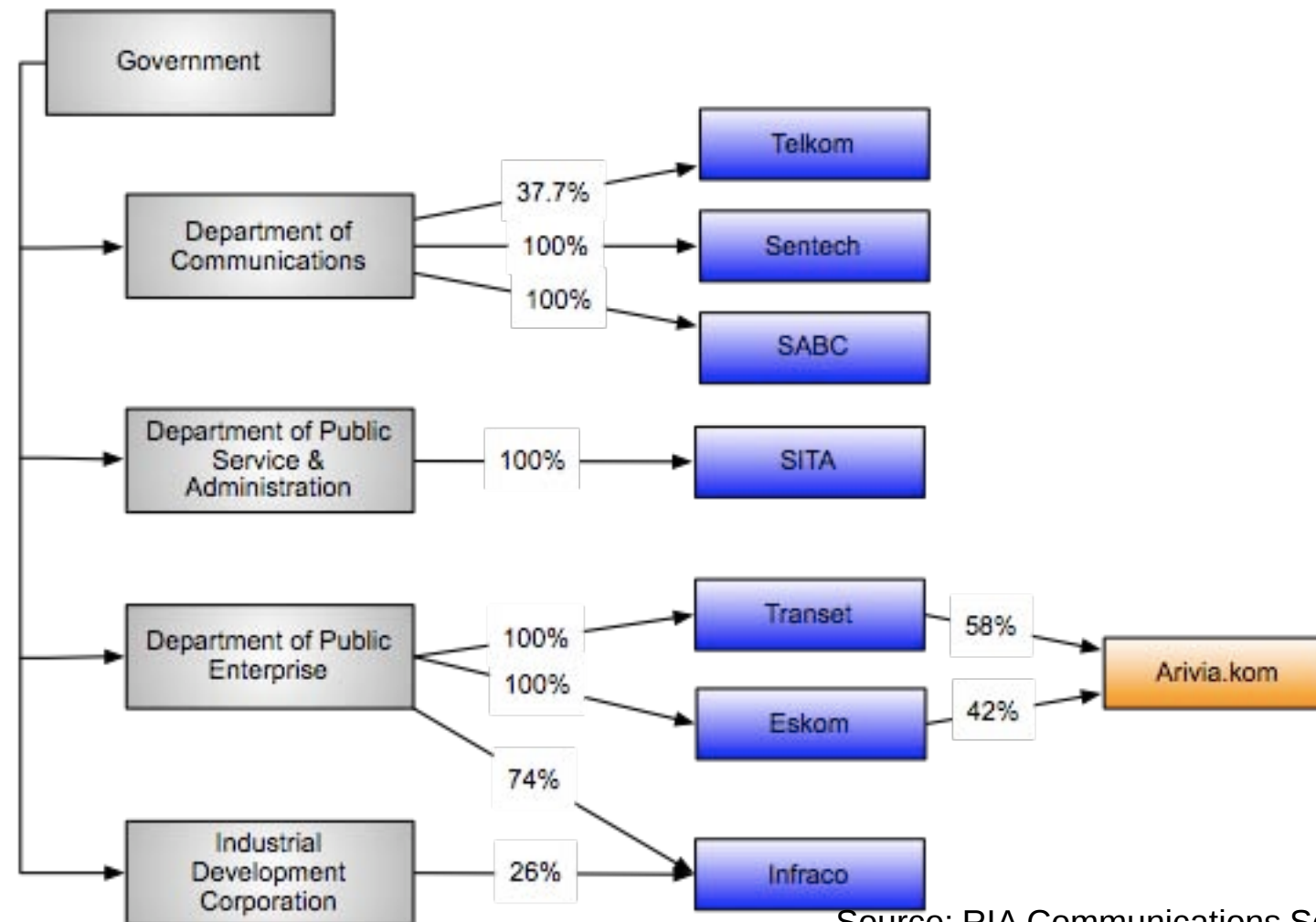


Source: RIA Communications Sector Performance Review 2009





State ownership



Source: RIA Communications Sector Performance Review 2009

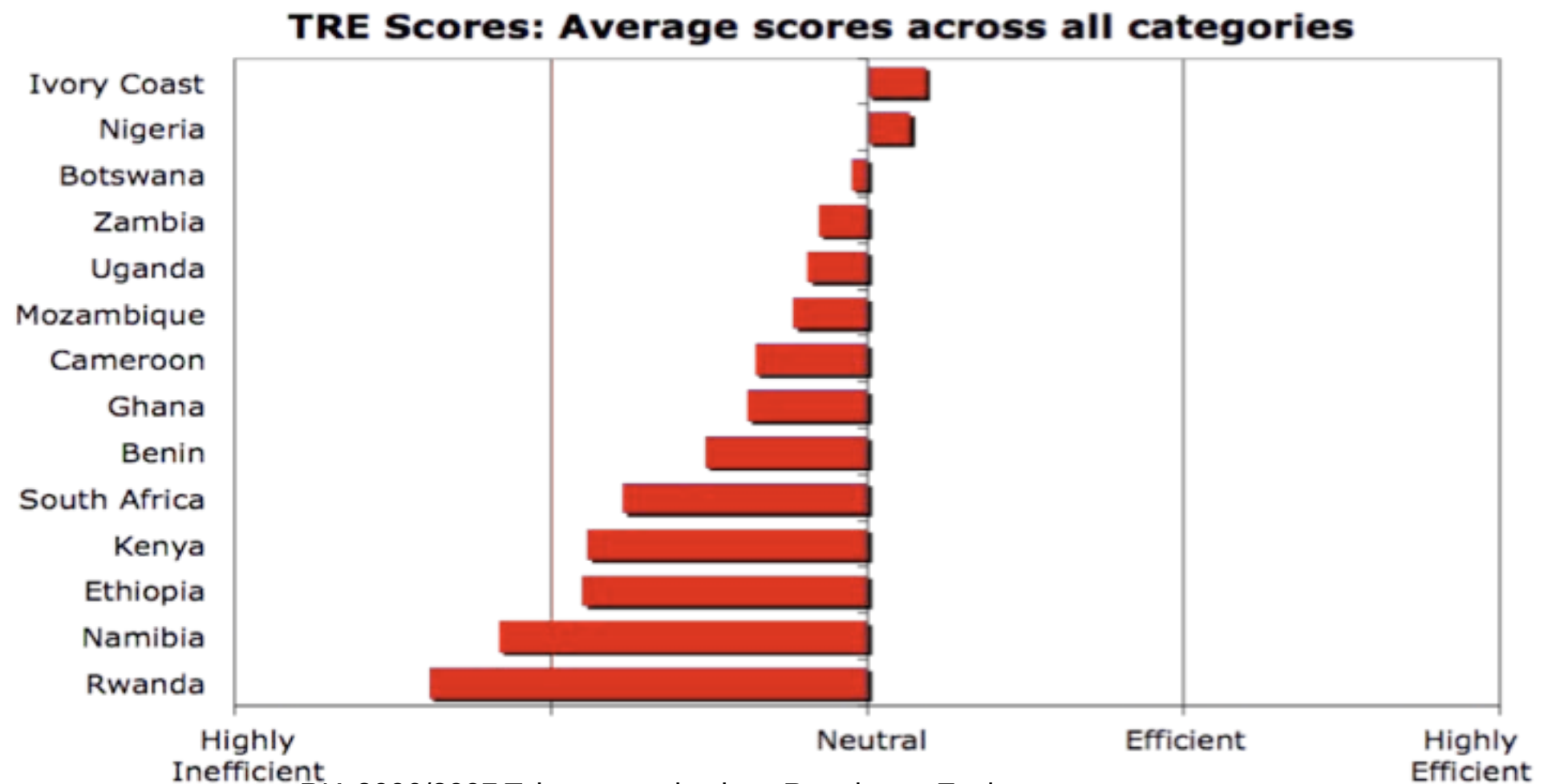


Regulation

- ❑ Resource intensive access regulation
- ❑ Human capability and institutional capacity constraint
- ❑ Independence and accountability
- ❑ Information asymmetries



Telecommunications regulatory environment (2006/7)



RIA 2006/2007 Telecommunications Regulatory Environment survey



Telecommunications regulatory environment

Fixed line sector	
Market entry	Ineffective
Access to scarce resources	Ineffective
Interconnection & Facilities	Ineffective
Regulation of anti-competitive practices	Ineffective
Universal service obligations	Ineffective
Mobile sector	
Market entry	Neither effective nor ineffective
Access to scarce resources	Ineffective
Interconnection & Facilities	Ineffective
Regulation of anti-competitive practices	Highly ineffective
Universal service obligations	Neither effective nor ineffective
Vans sector	
Market entry	Ineffective
Access to scarce resources	Ineffective
Interconnection & Facilities	Ineffective
Regulation of anti-competitive practices	Ineffective
Universal service obligations	Ineffective





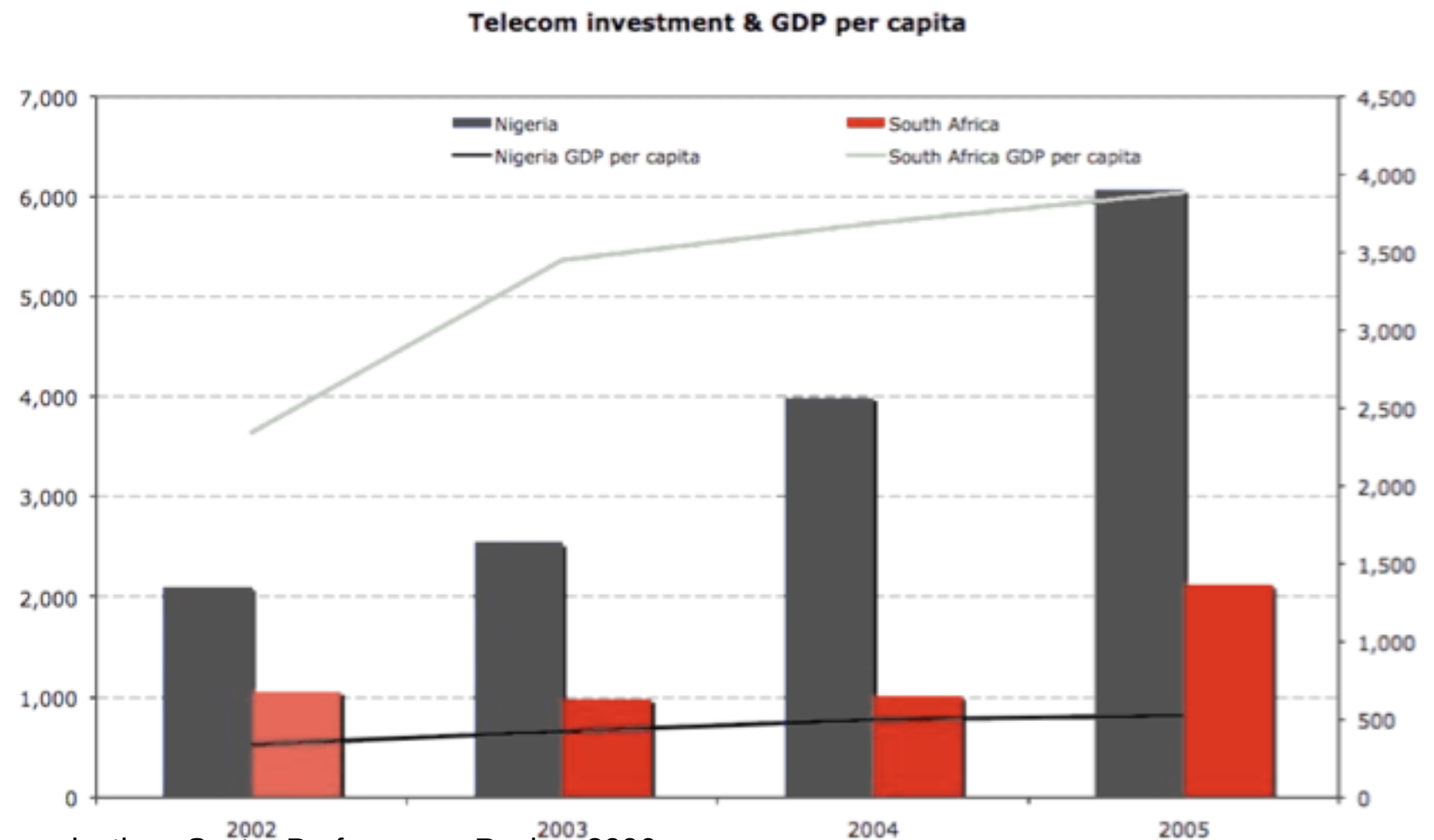
Institutional design and delivery

- Statutory process and delays
- Licensing - some resolution in the courts
- Interconnection - not concluded - Chap 10
- Essential facilities - Hearings March 2008
- Spectrum - revised band plan delayed
- LLU - delayed resume in November





Comparative FDI: SA vs Nigeria



Source: RIA Communications Sector Performance Review 2006





Market performance as policy outcomes

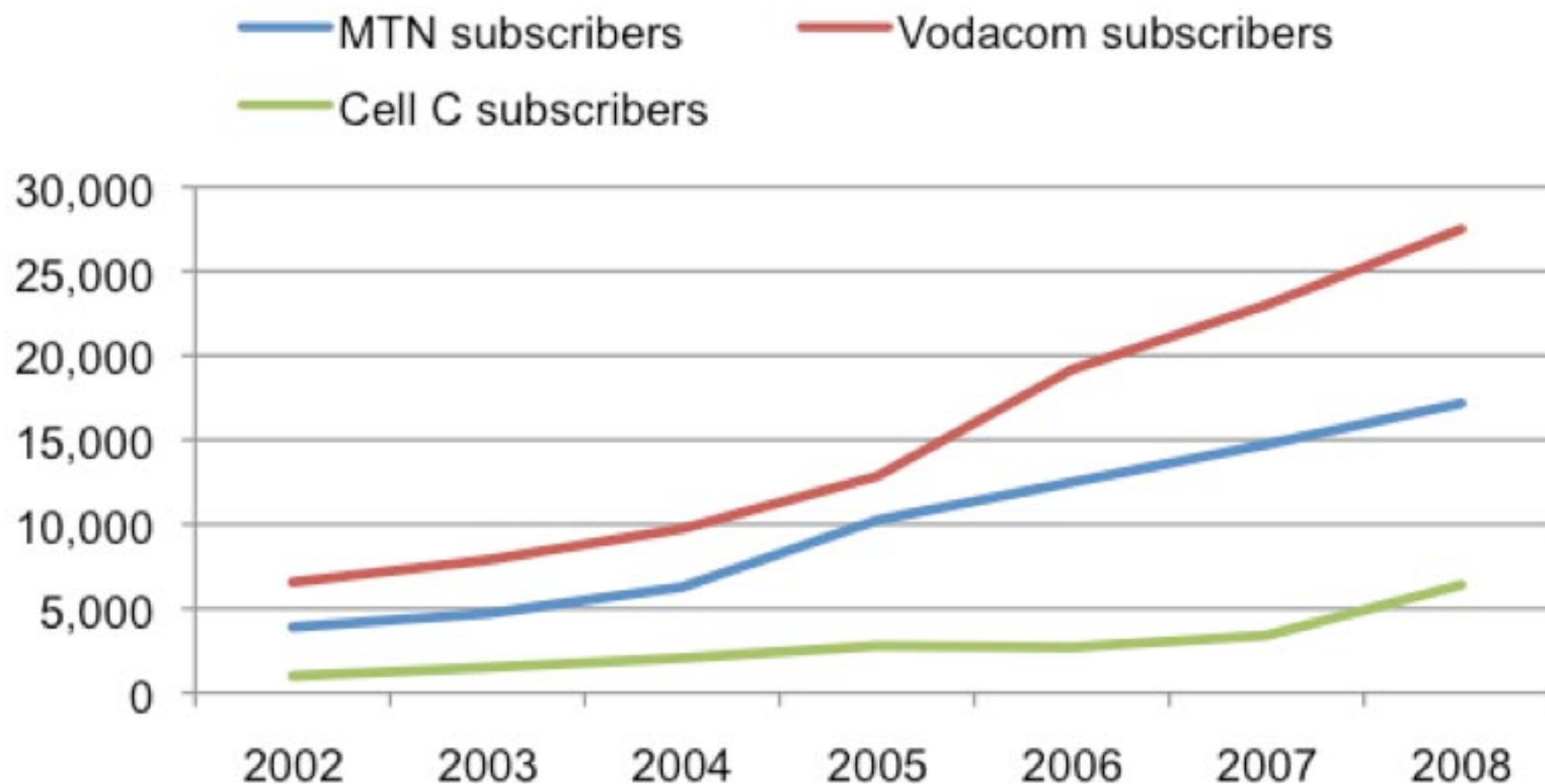
- ❑ Inefficient and expensive
- ❑ Lack of access to full range of service
- ❑ High cost of services
- ❑ High input cost to business
- ❑ Not globally competitive





Mobile subscribers - 65 million

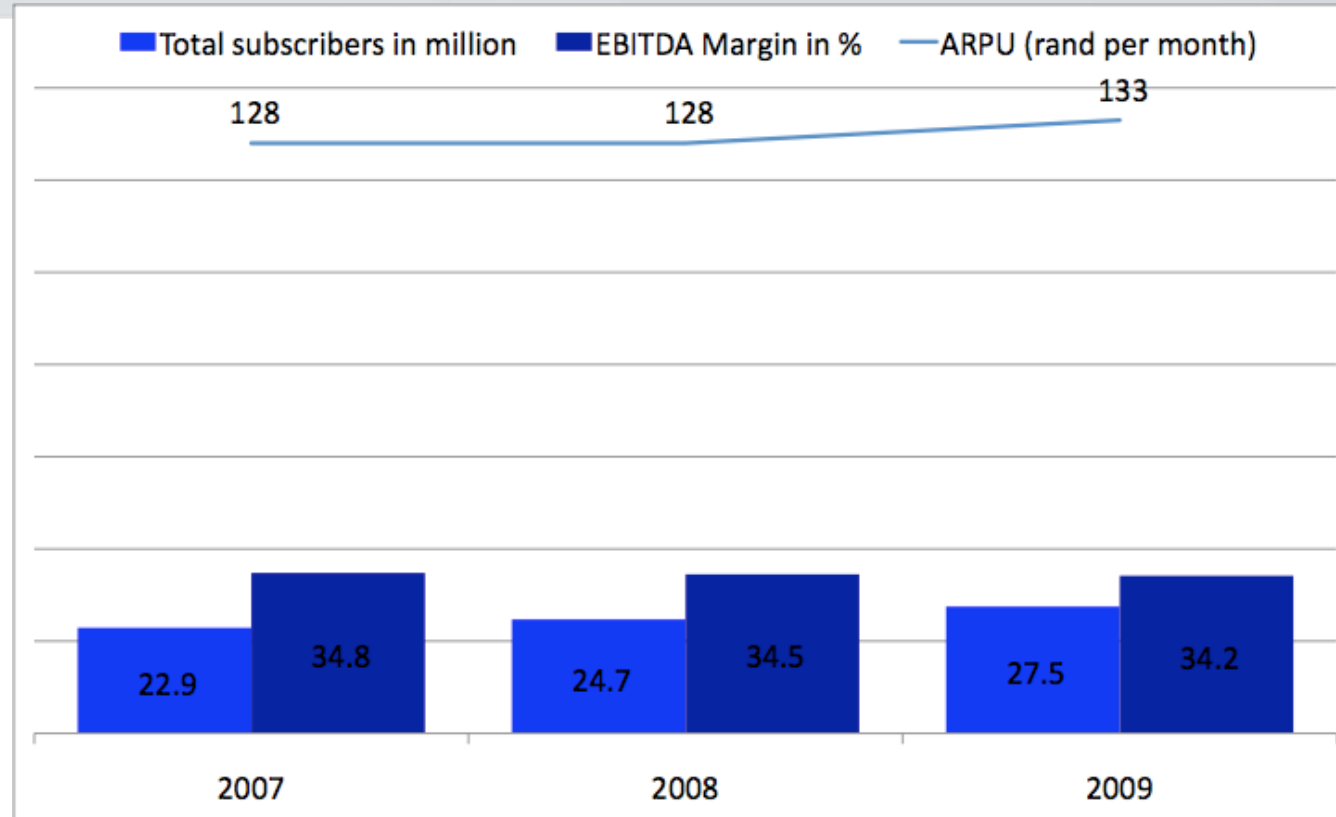
Mobile subscribers 2002-2008



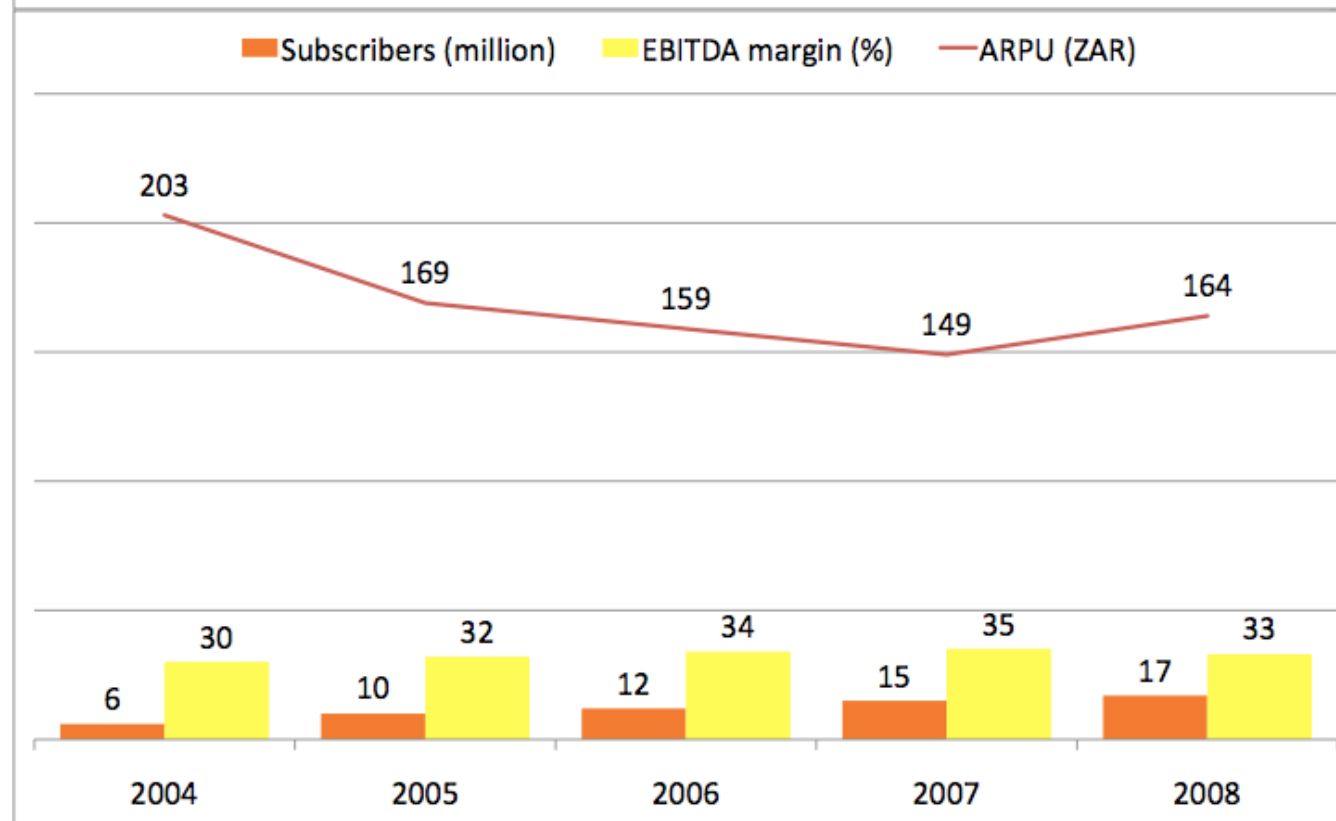
Source: RIA Communications Sector Performance Review 2009



Vodacom South Africa

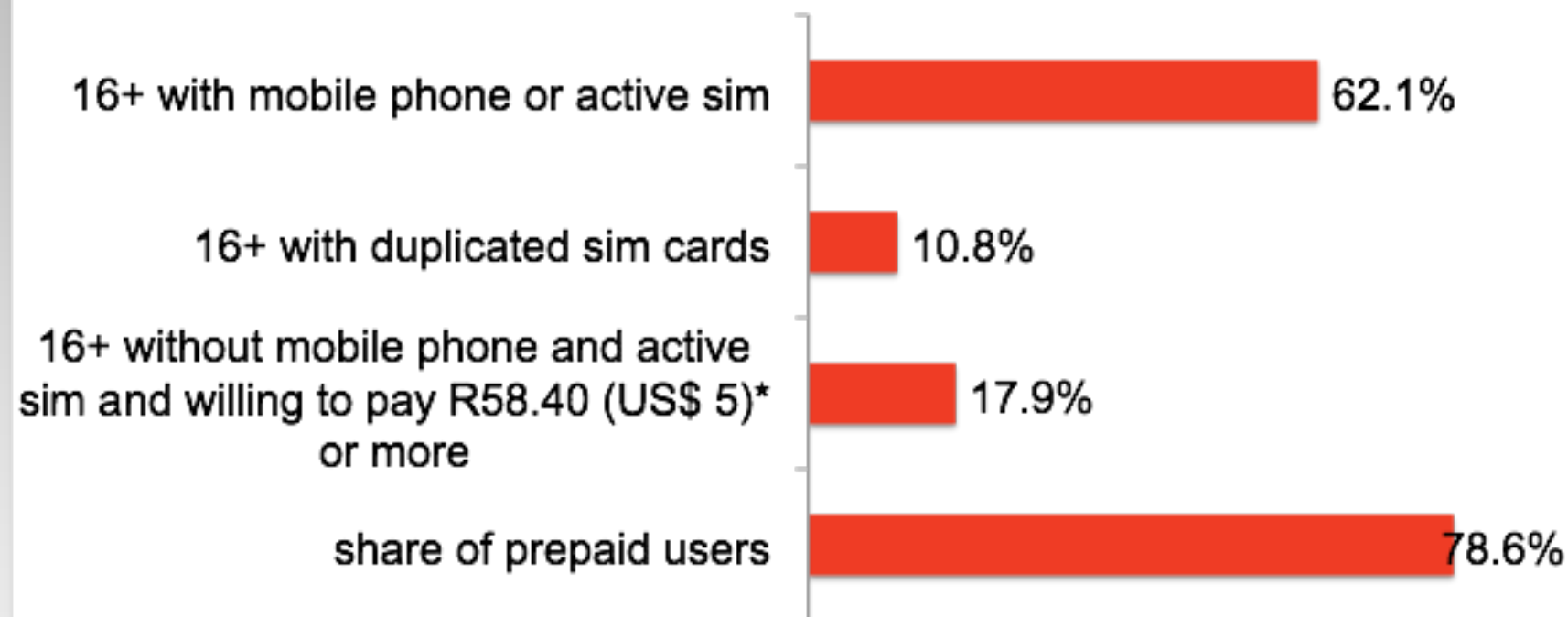


MTN South Africa





Mobile phone users



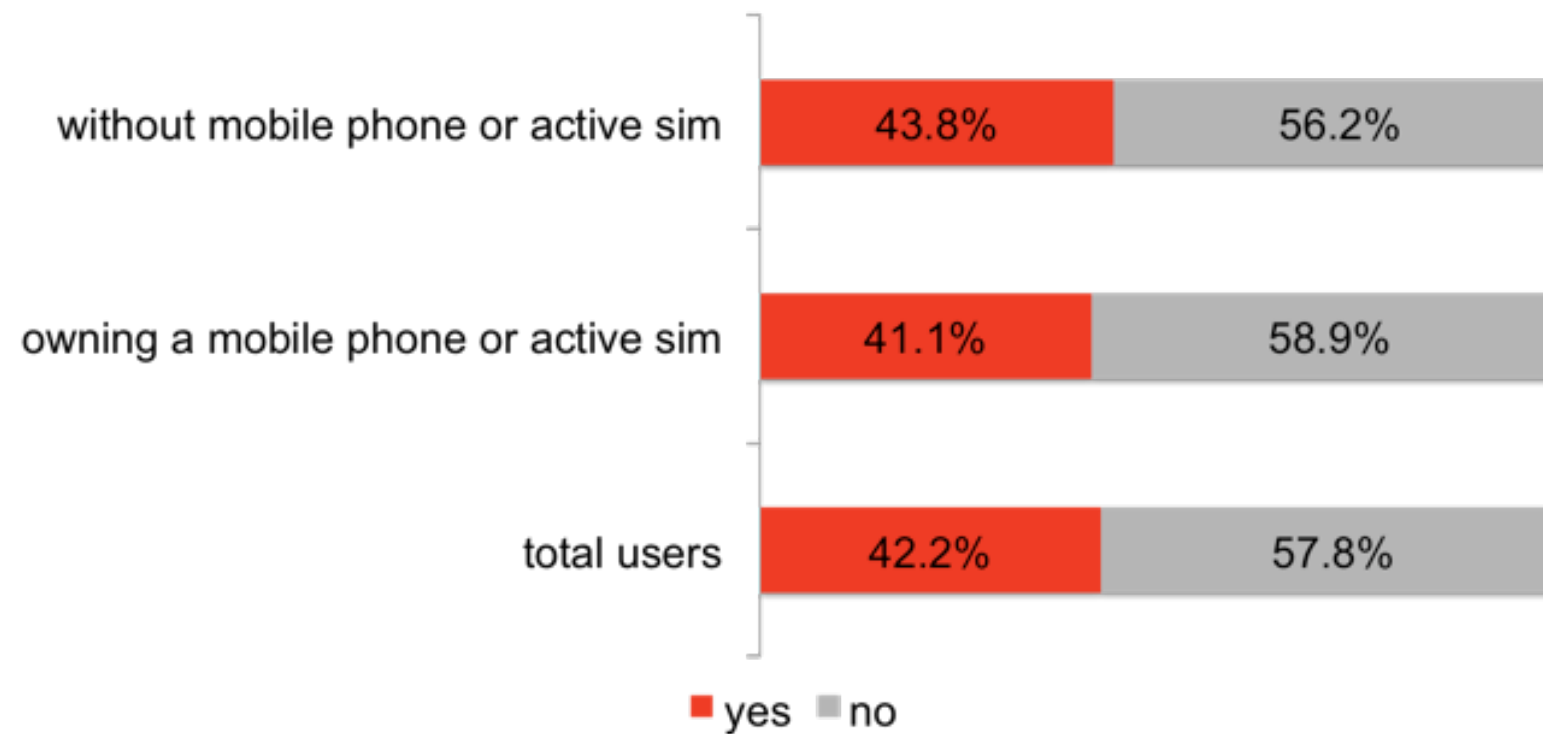
Average monthly WTP for mobile expenditure of non-users that would be interested in getting a mobile phone - R 46.70 (US\$ 4.40)*

* At Dec 2007 prices and exchange rates

RIA 2007/2008 Household and Individual User Survey



Have you used a public phone in the last three months?



Average monthly public phone expenditure – R 34.82 (US\$ 3.24)*

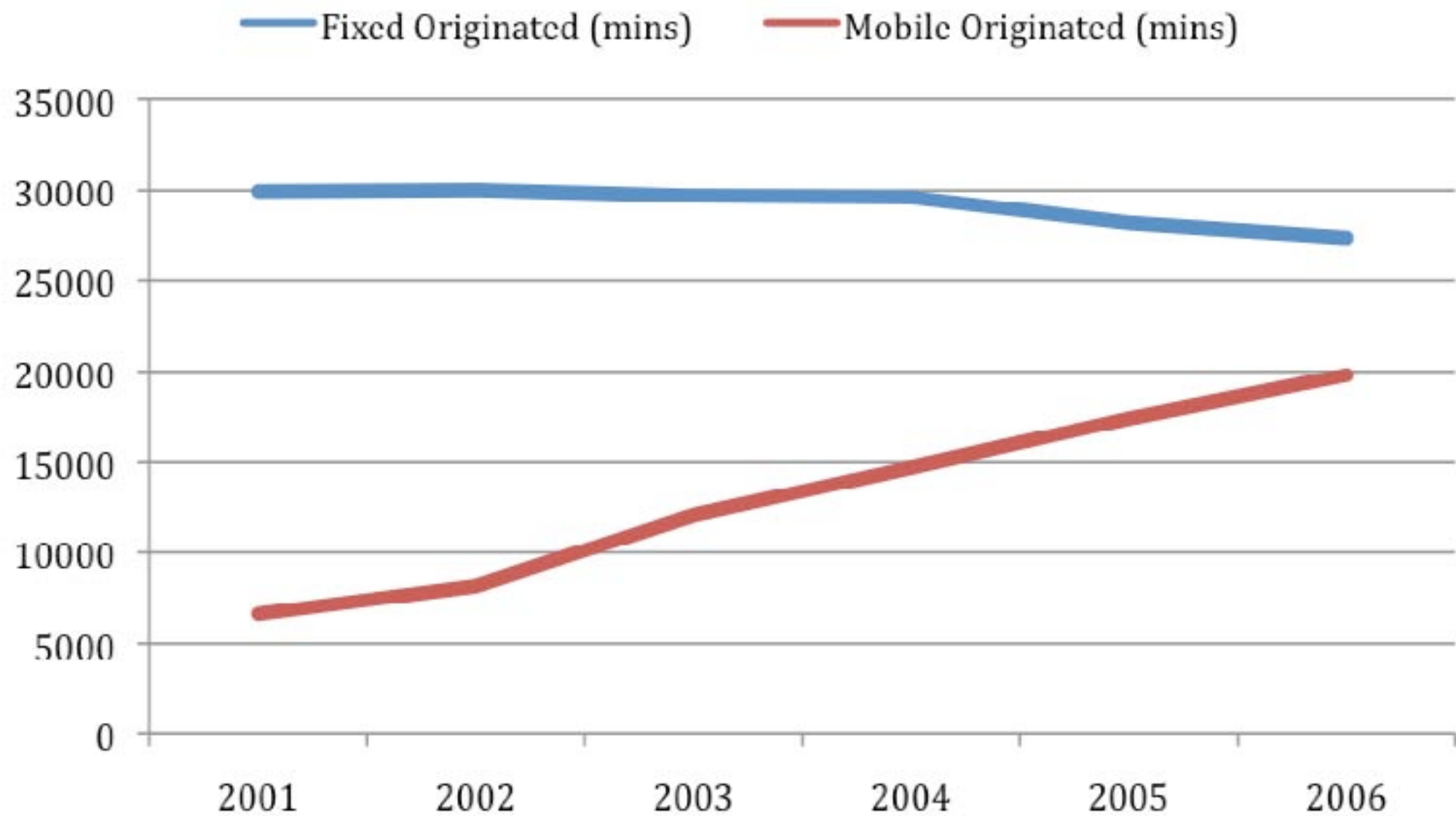
* Exchange rates at Dec 2007

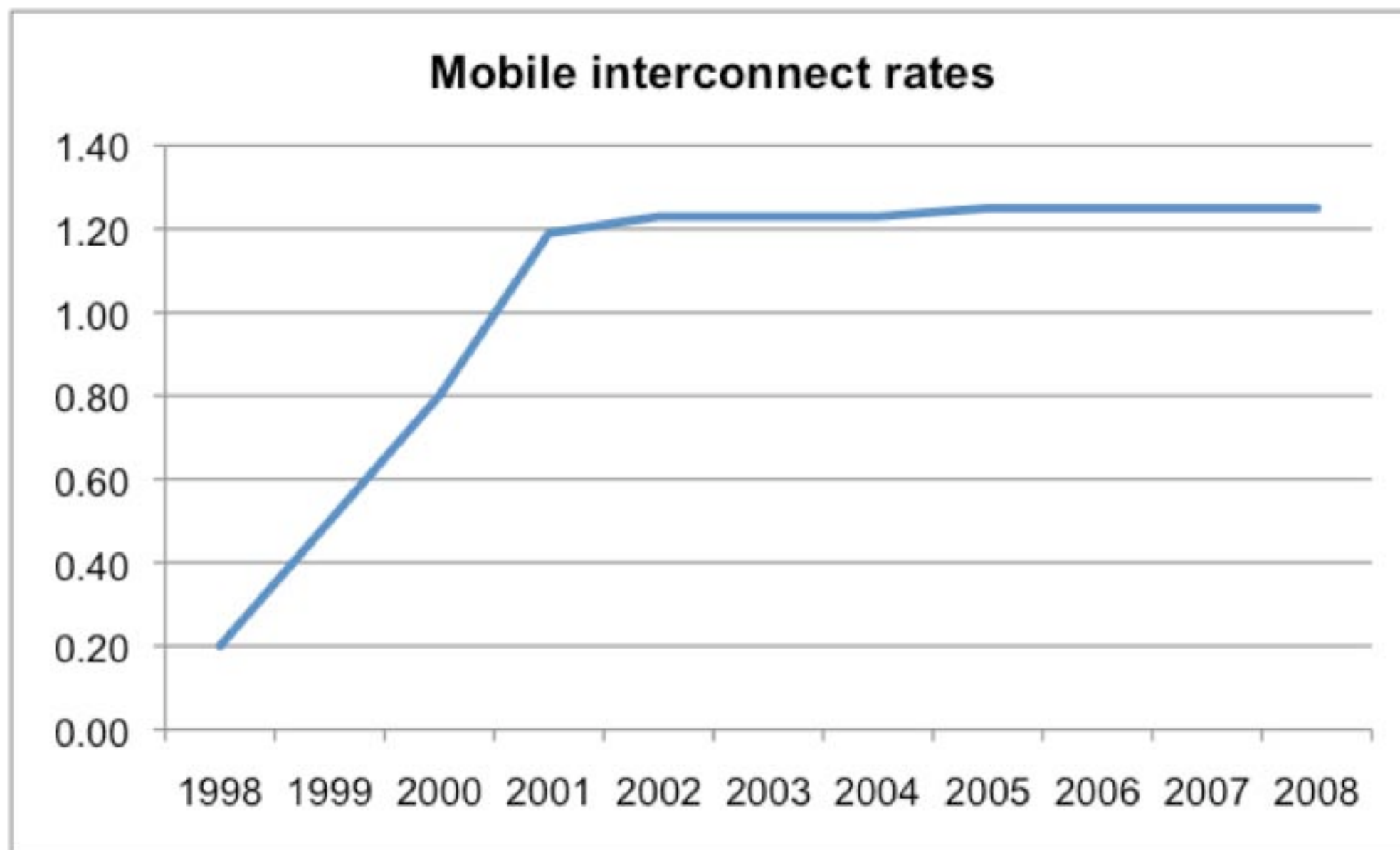
RIA 2007/2008 Household and Individual User Survey





Mobile and fixed line traffic (mins)

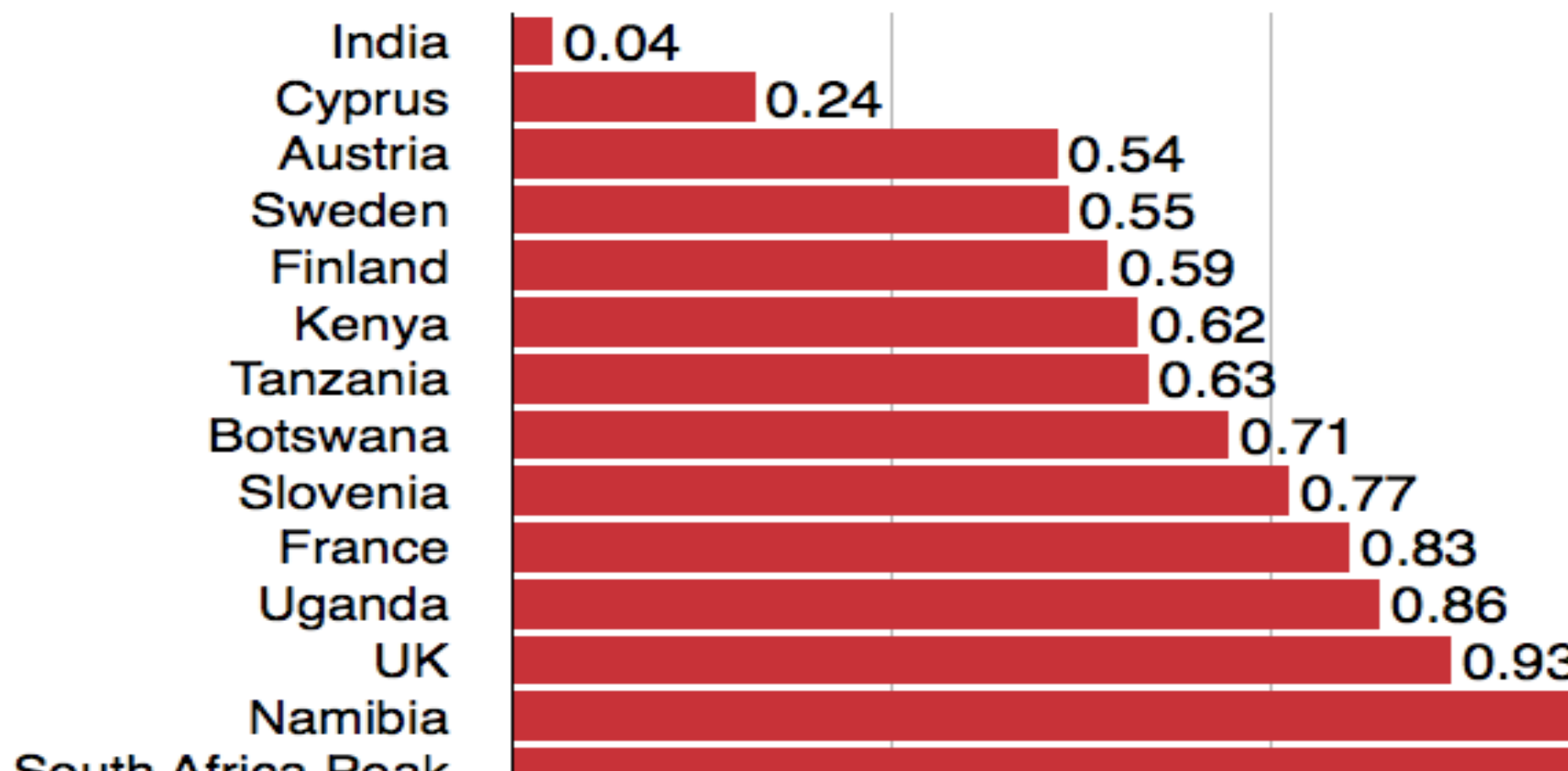




Source: RIA Communications Sector Performance Review 2009

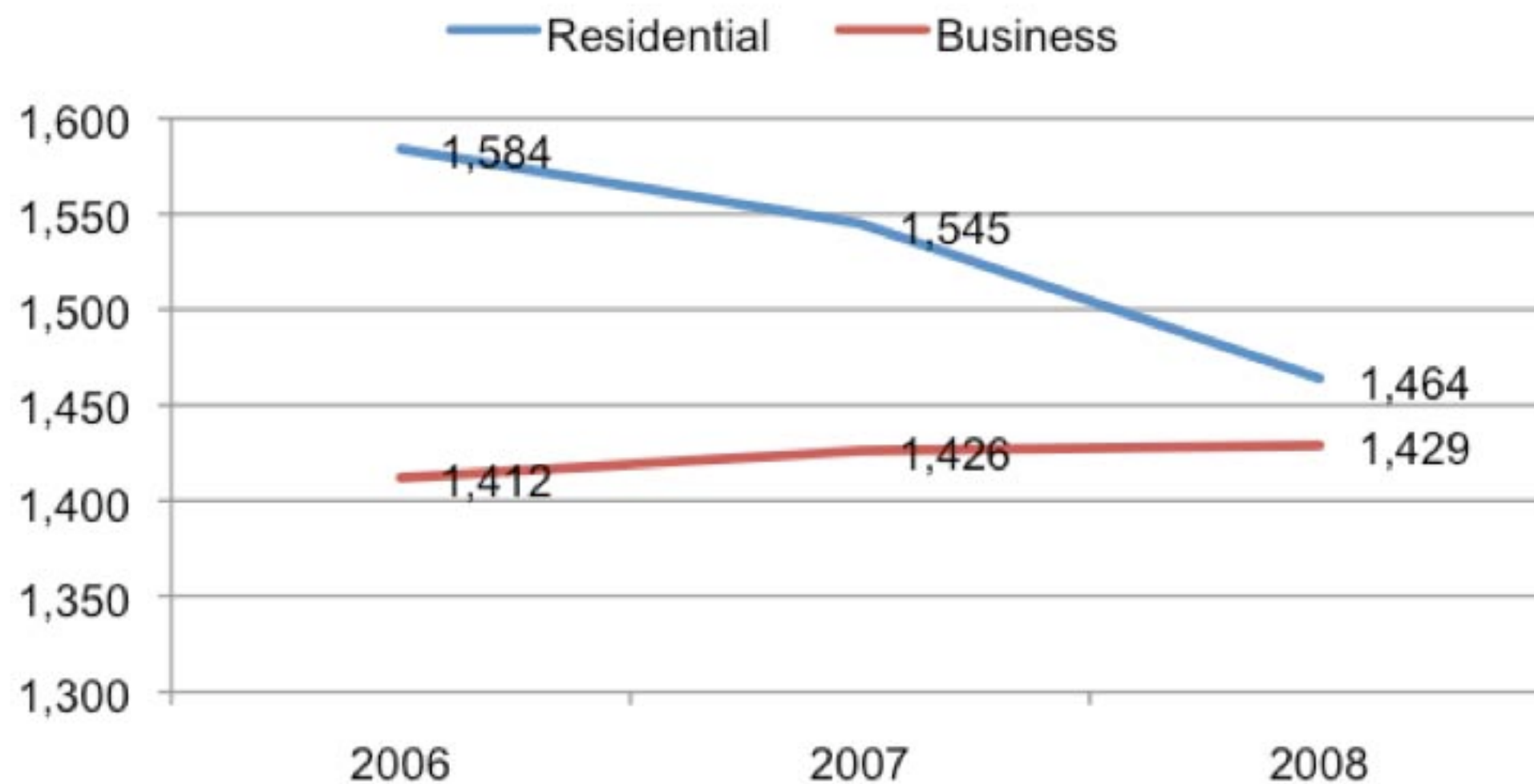


Termination Rates April 2009 M





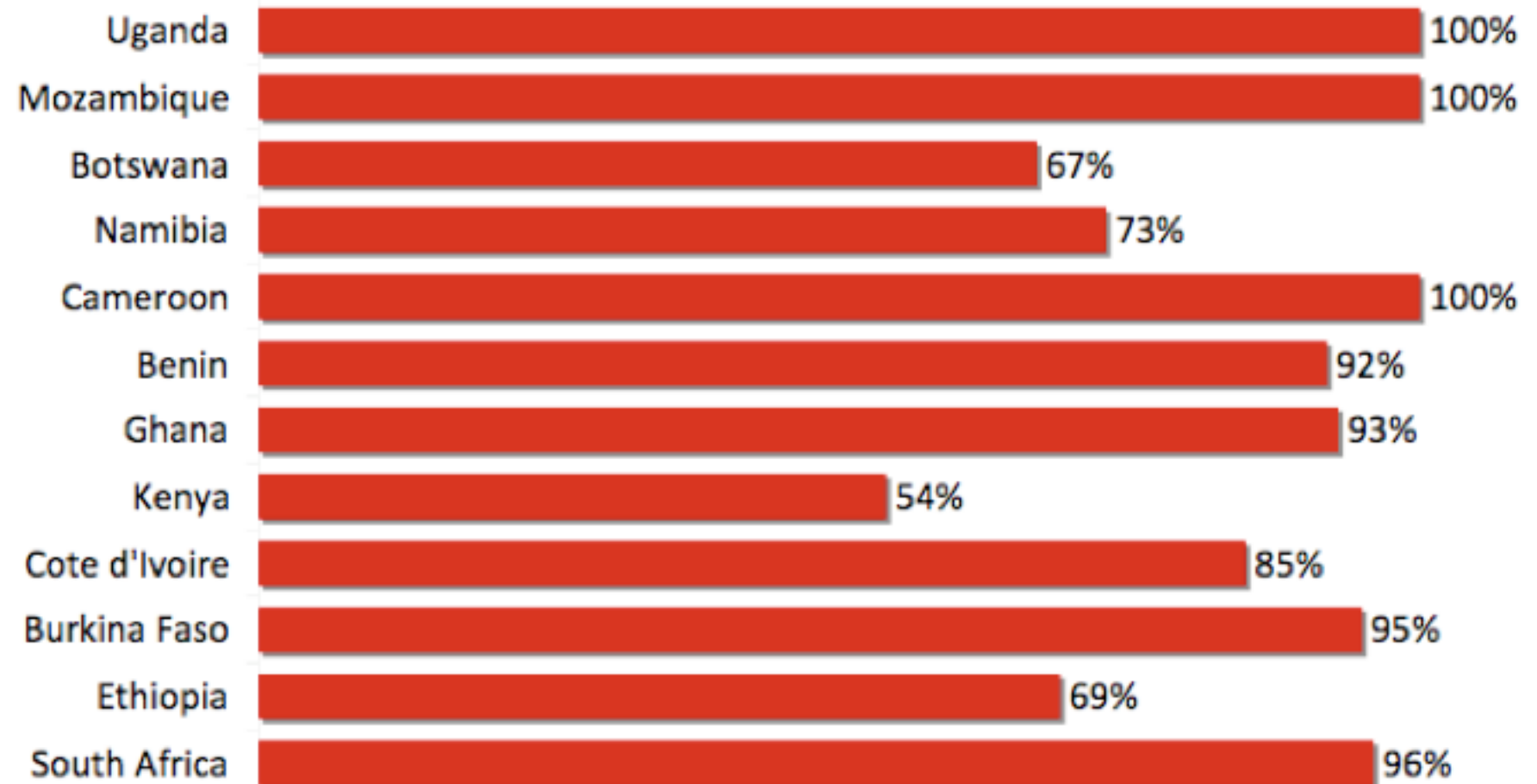
Telkom Residential vs. Business subscribers



Source: RIA Communications Sector Performance Review 2009



Urban share of residential fixed lines

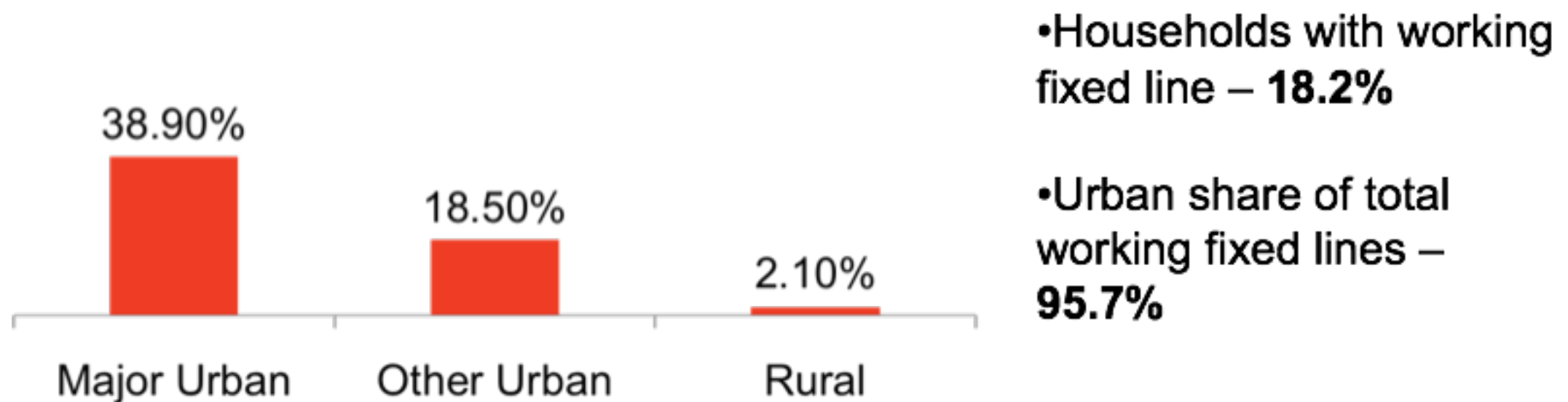


RIA 2007/2008 Household and Individual User Survey





Households with a working fixed line



- Households with working fixed line – **18.2%**

- Urban share of total working fixed lines – **95.7%**

- Average monthly fixed line expenditure – **US\$ 31.31**

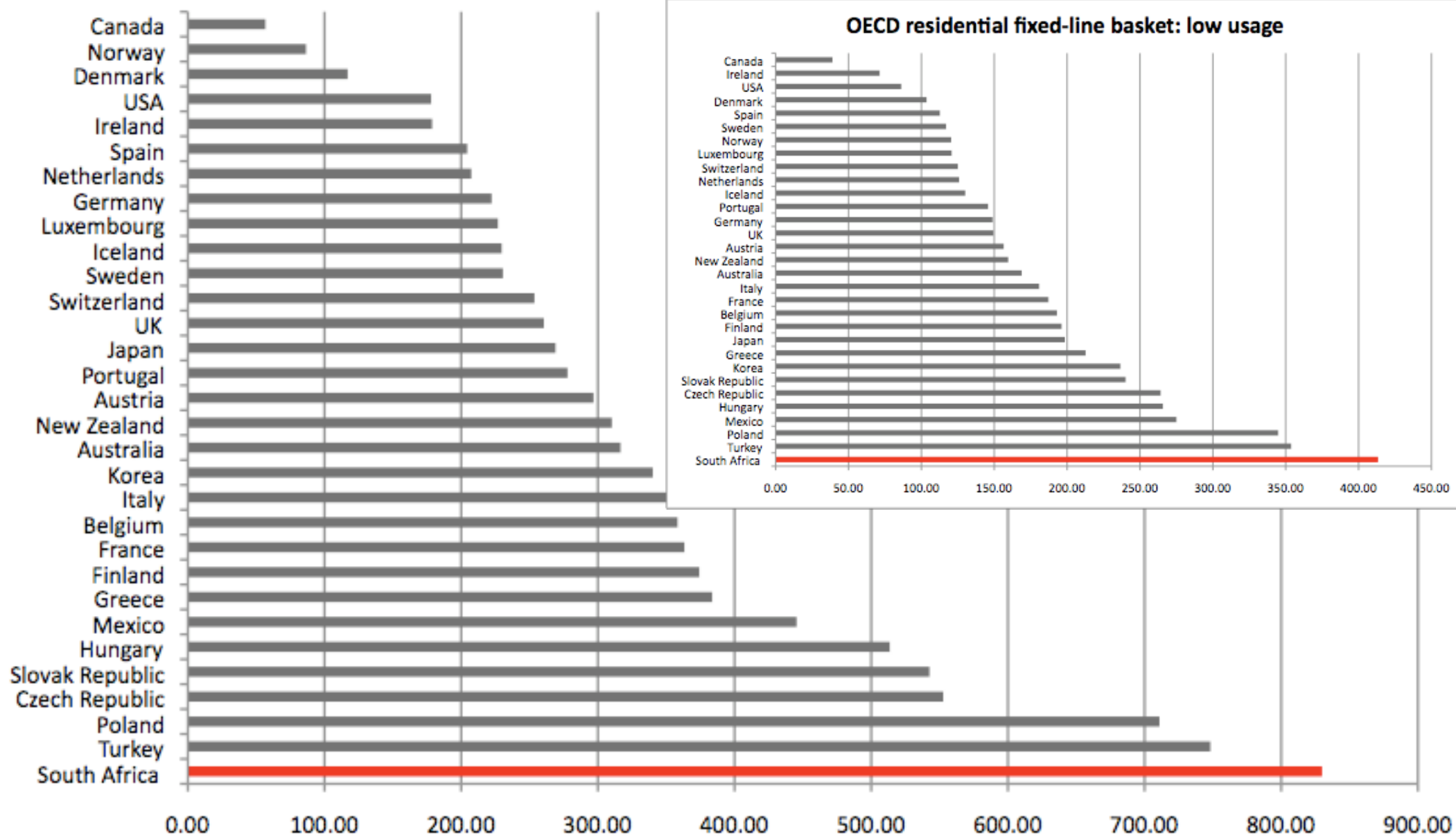
- Average monthly price a household without fixed-line is willing to pay for the service – **US\$ 3.05**



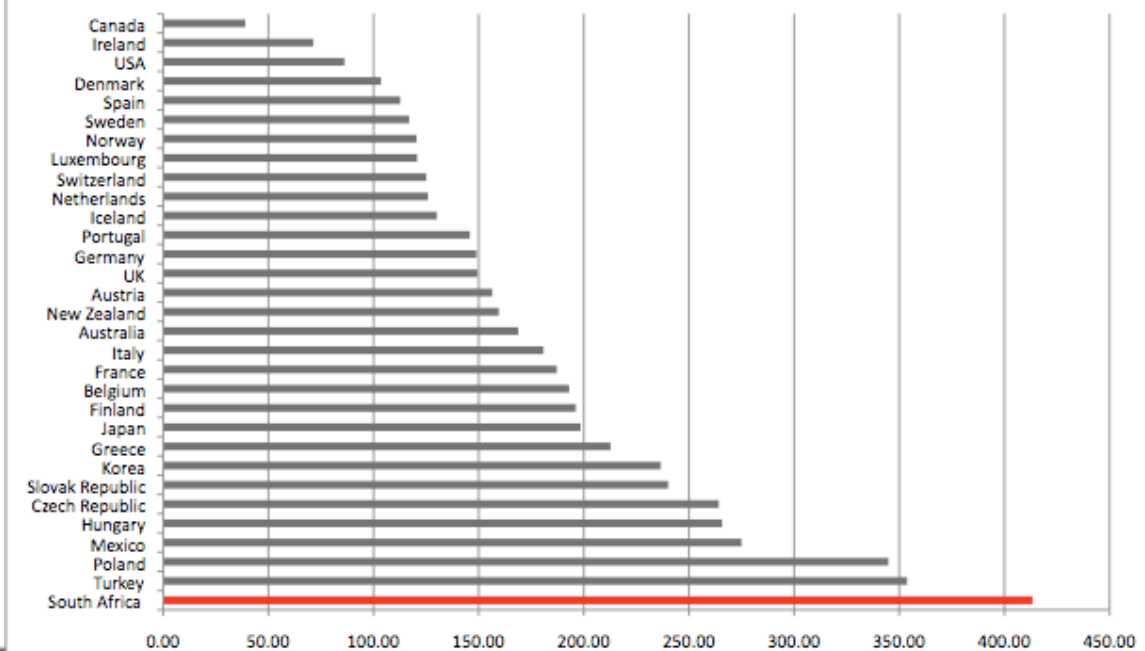
RIA 2007/2008 Household and Individual User Survey



OECD residential fixed-line basket: medium usage



OECD residential fixed-line basket: low usage

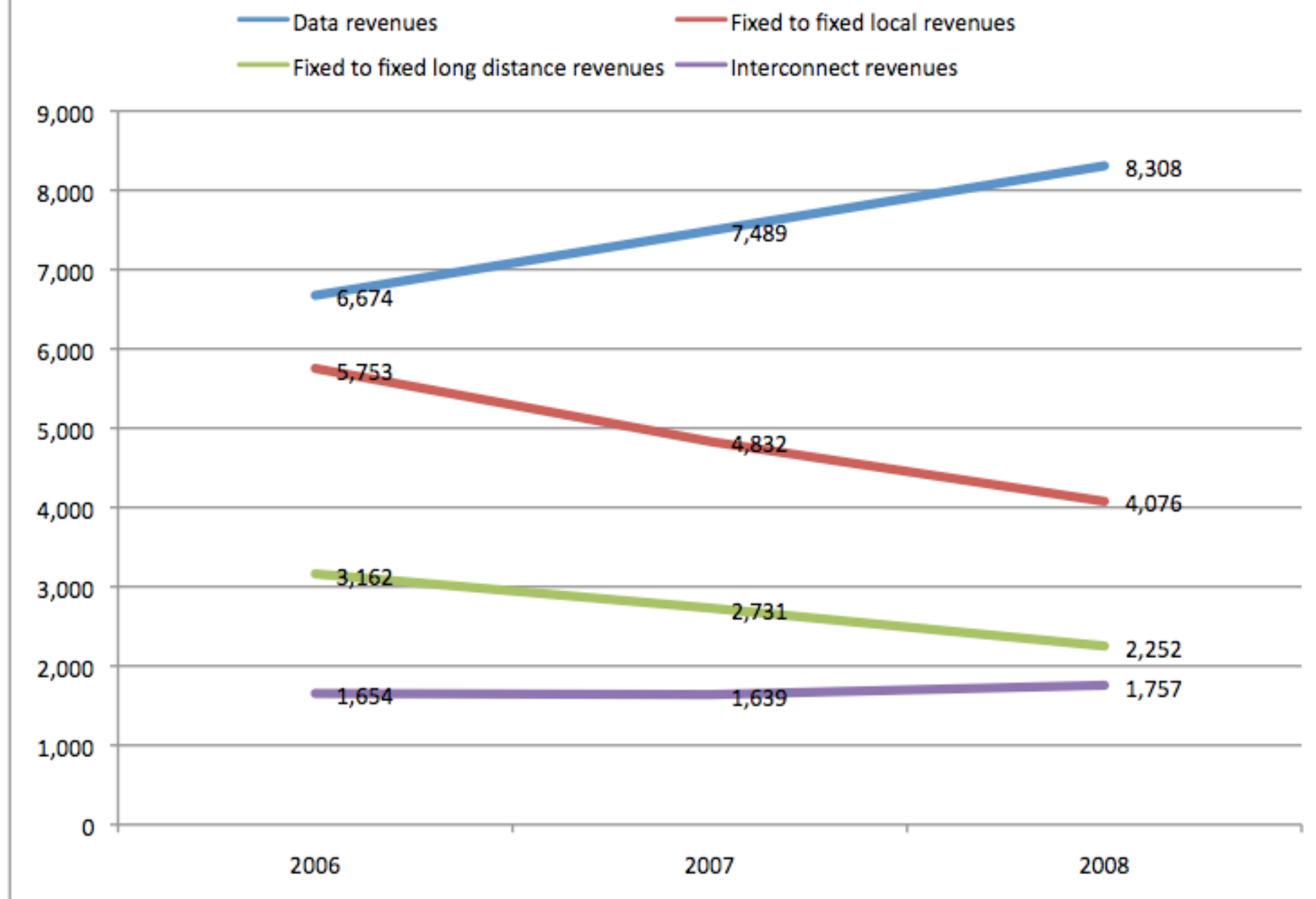


Source: RIA Communications Sector Performance Review 2009





Telkom Data vs. Voice Revenues

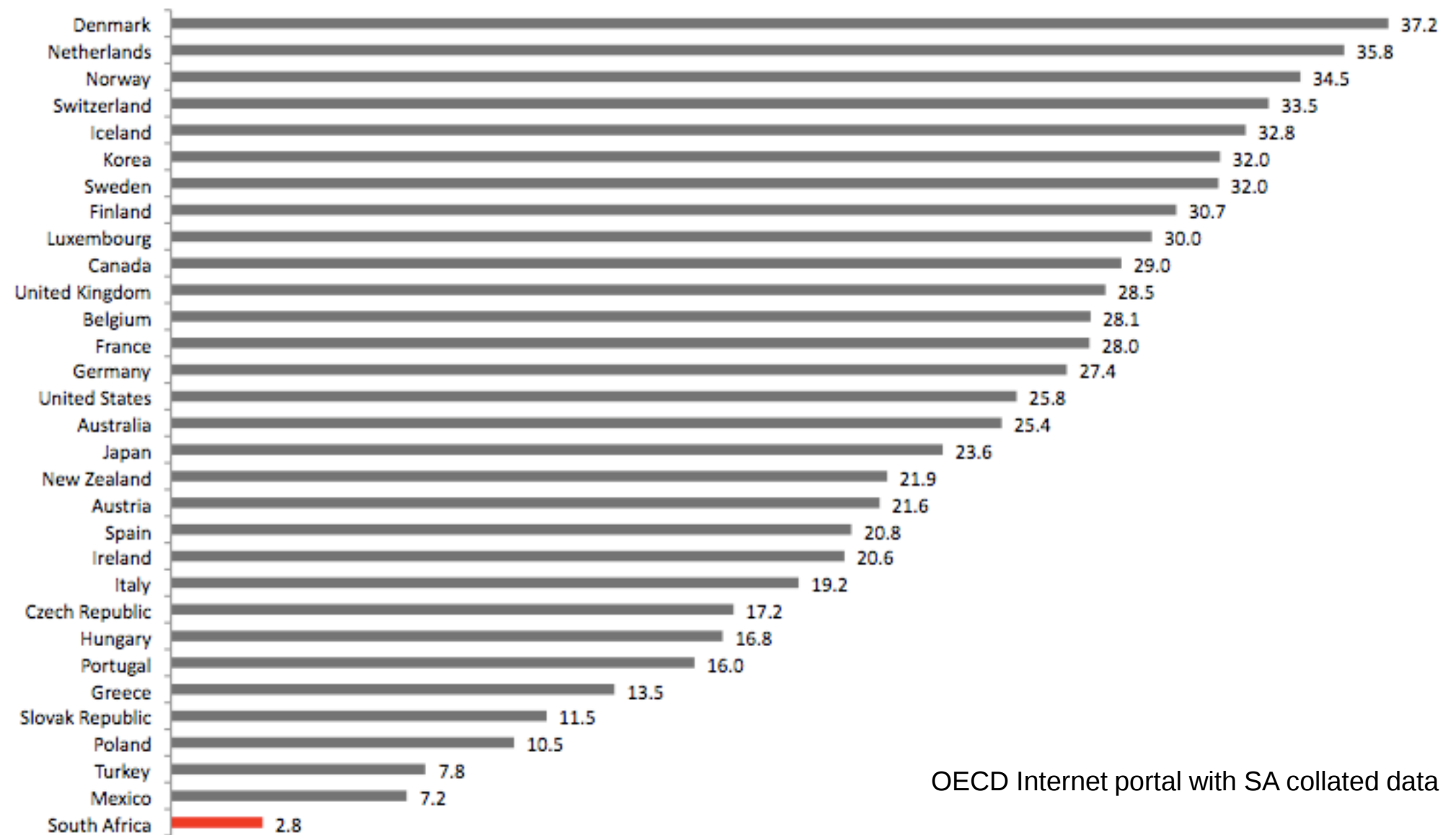


Source: RIA Communications Sector Performance Review 2009 - Telkom Annual Reports





Broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants, 2008



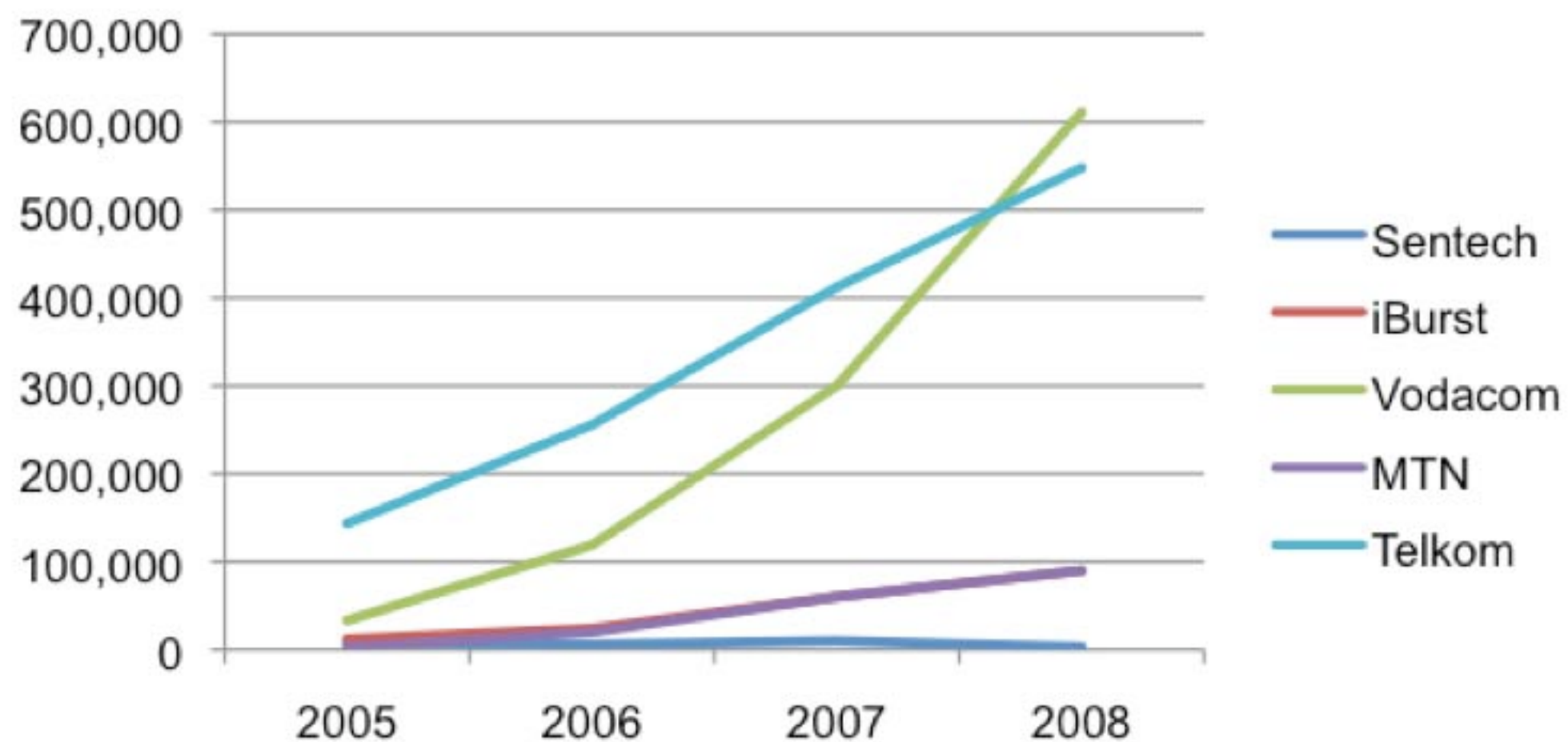
OECD Internet portal with SA collated data

Source: RIA Communications Sector Performance Review 2009





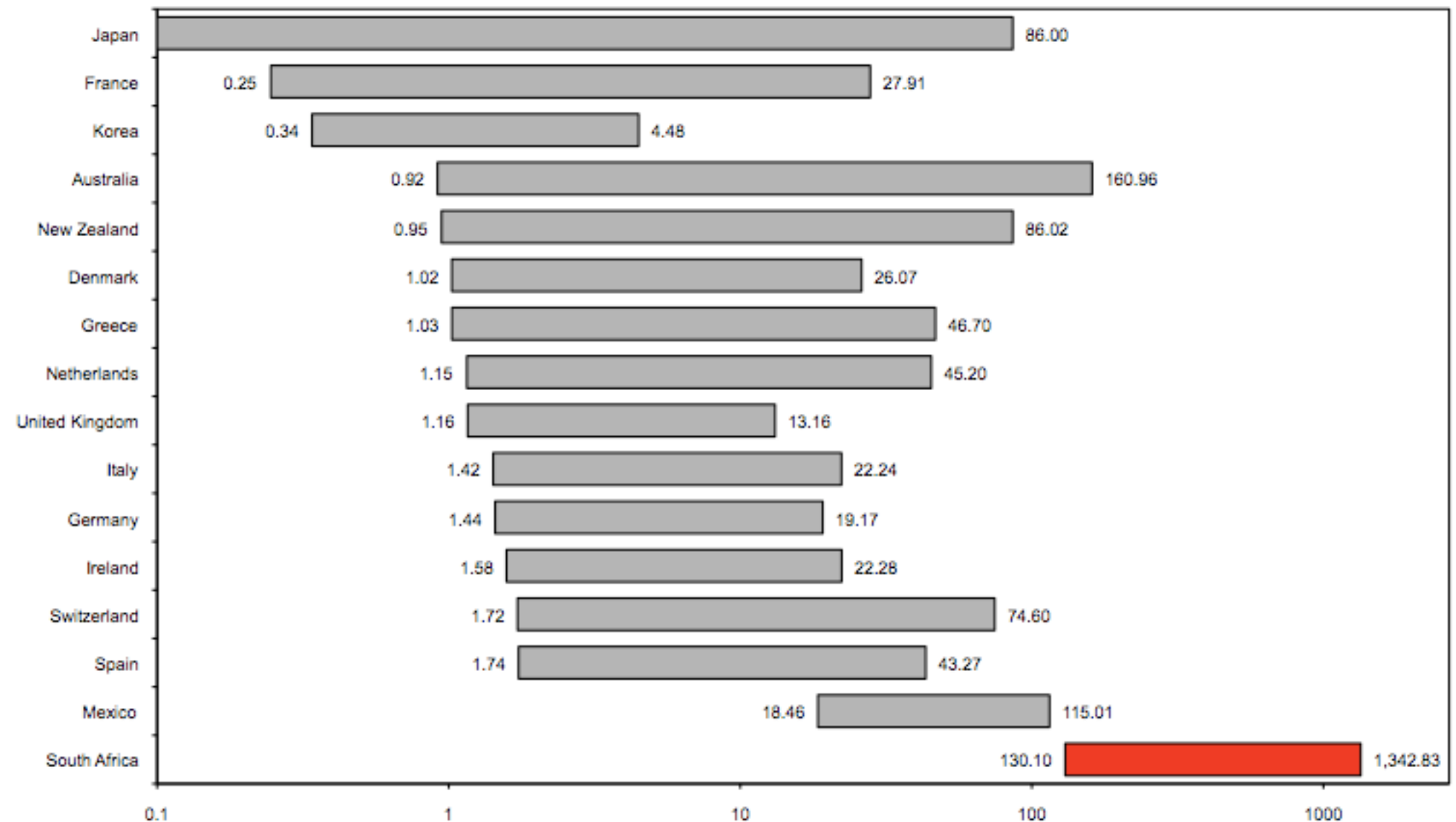
DSL and Wireless Broadband Subscribers 2005-2008



Source: RIA Communications Sector Performance Review 2009 - Annual Reports, World Wide Worx



Range of OECD broadband (Sep 2008) and SA ADSL prices (Aug 2009) per megabits per second of advertised speed, in USD PPP

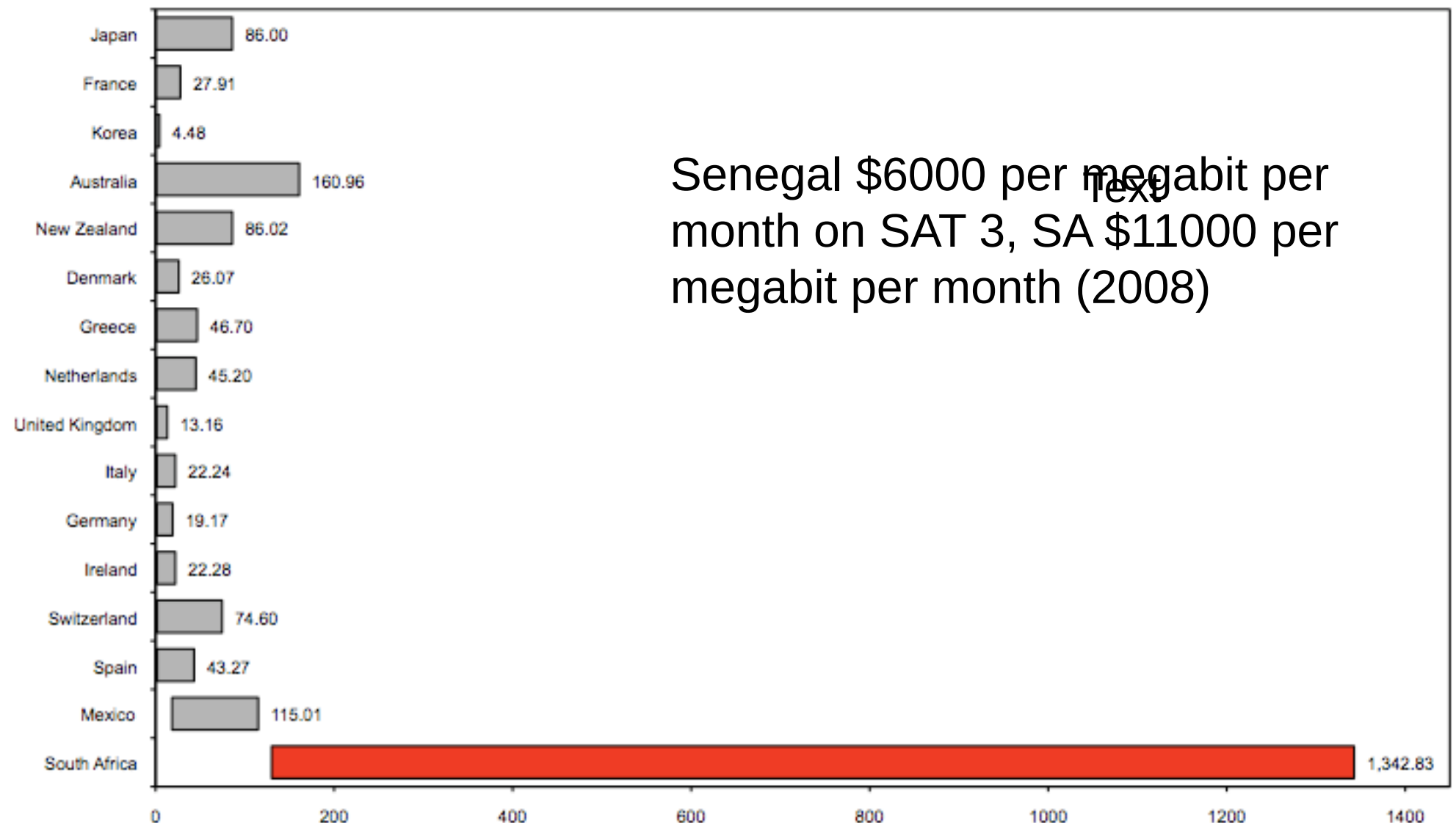


US\$ per megabit, logarithmic scale

Data from OECD Communications Outlook, SA pricing data from Hellkom.co.za

Source: RIA Communications Sector Performance Review 2009

Range of OECD broadband (Sep 2008) and SA ADSL prices (Aug 2009) per megabits per second of advertised speed, in USD PPP



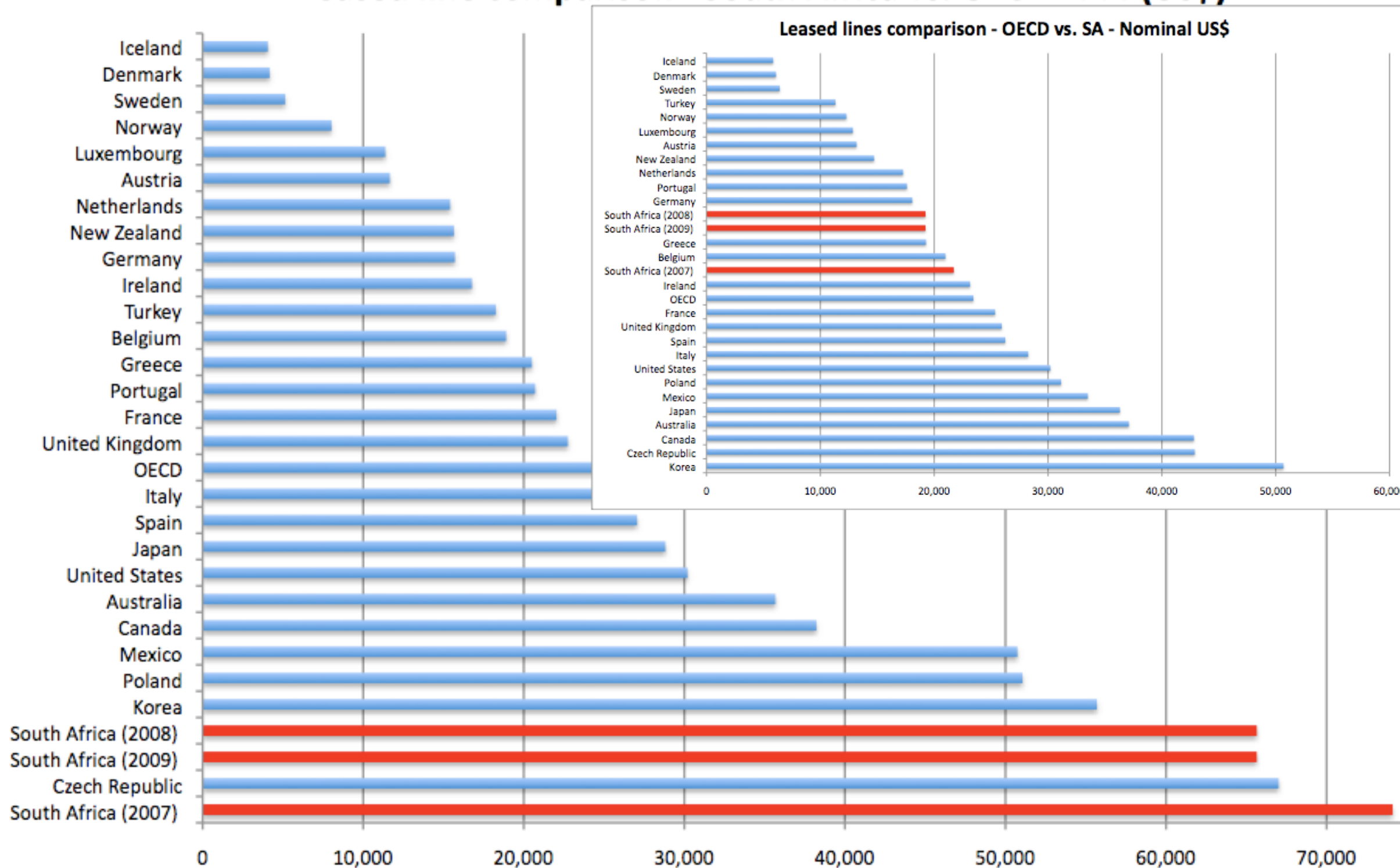
Senegal \$6000 per megabit per month on SAT 3, SA \$11000 per megabit per month (2008)

US\$ per megabit

Source: OECD Communications Outlook,
SA pricing data from Hellkom.co.za



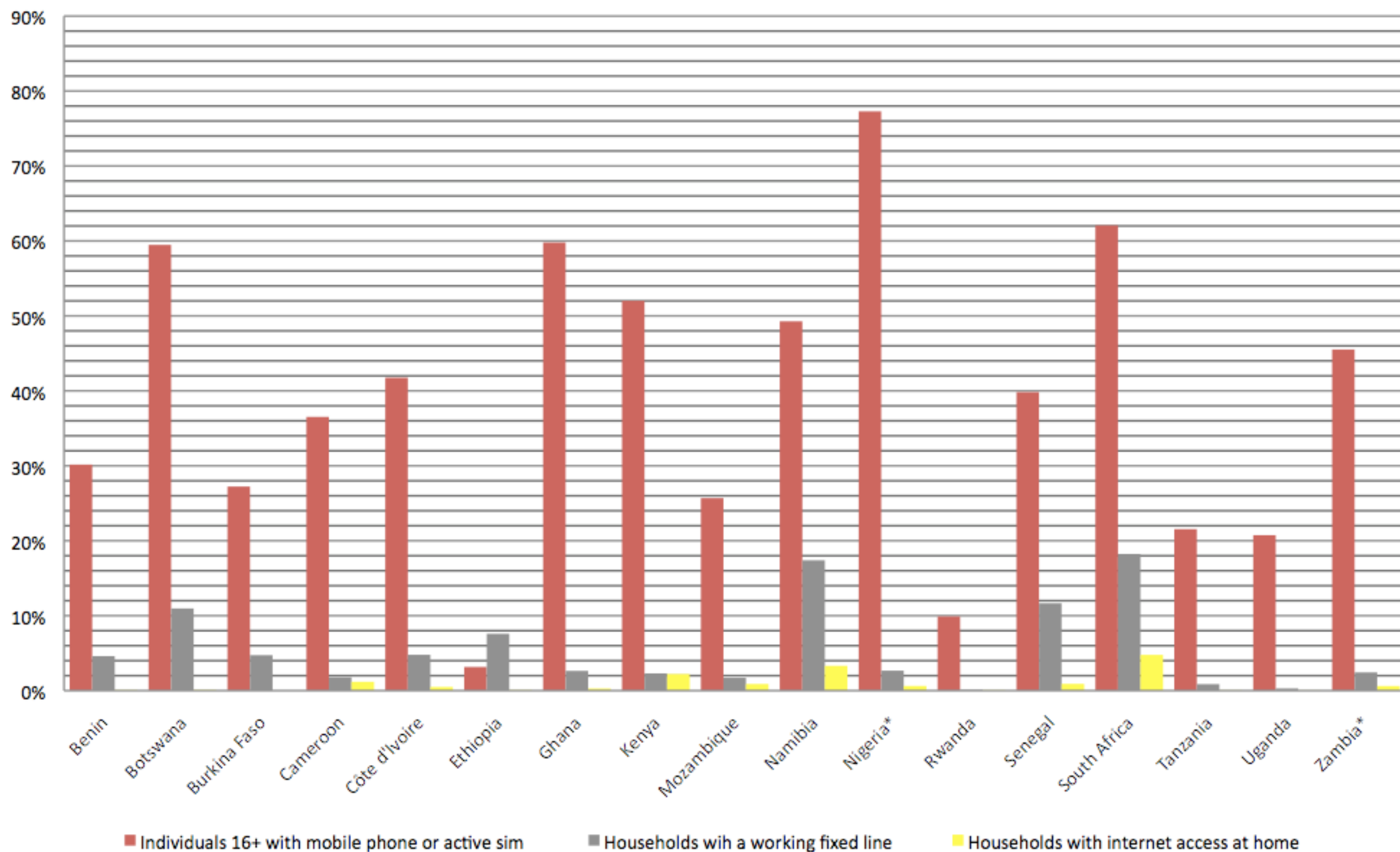
Leased line comparison - South Africa vs. OECD - PPP(US\$)



Source: RIA Communications Sector Performance Review 2009



Telecom ownership



SA Internet access, usage and familiarity

Households with computer at home

14.8%

Households with a working internet connection

4.8%

Know what the internet is (16+yrs)

Use the internet (16+ yrs)

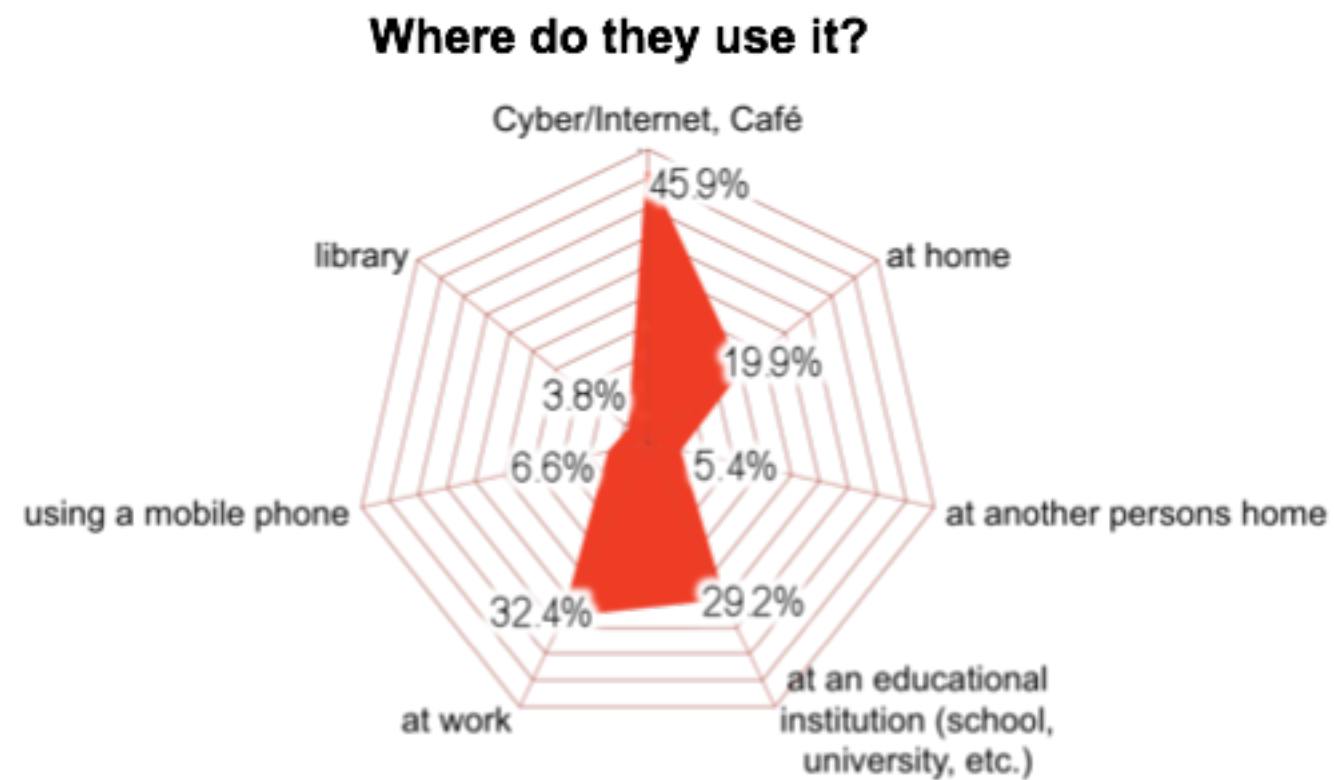
15.0%





Internet usage

50% know what the internet is, but only 5% use it



RIA 2007/2008 Household and Individual User Survey





Outcomes - Presidential reviews

- ❑ Policy failure - strategies of state ownership/ protection - privatisation, SNO, Infraco, effective duopoly in mobile.
 - ❑ Remedy: increased competition but requires more effective regulation OR effective access regulation
- ❑ Regulatory failure: bound by onerous statutory requirements demands/time-spans, absence of capacity and disabling law
 - ❑ Remedy: Capacitate regulator, amend law
- ❑ Market failure: Fixed, no competition, no access mobile no effective regulation of effective duopoly, high prices
 - ❑ Remedy: enable entry of low ARPU revenue, low margin, high volume models.
- ❑ Services Internet: no adequate backbone investment/pricing
 - ❑ Remedy: Enable market entry with service neutral licensing, open access networks.





Conclusions

- ❑ Review of bottlenecks in ECAct.
 - ❑ Policy review - market structure - state ownership - broadband
 - ❑ Institutional arrangements - remove conflicts of interest
 - ❑ Institutional design - reduce number on Council and professionalise, increase regulatory staff/skills
 - ❑ Create conditions conducive to investment through accountable capacitated institutions, certain regulatory environments and flexible policy frameworks
 - ❑ Remove protectionist strategies, open markets to competition to meet pent up demand, while developing strategies for backbone investment
 - ❑ Create enabling regulatory environments through removal of barriers to entry, service neutral licensing, cost-based \ (removal of artificial priced asymmetrical termination), prevention of abuse of market dominance
 - ❑ Open access regime for optimal use of networks and facilities and spectrum to enable entrepreneurship and innovation
-
- ❑ Development of dedicated human capital strategies for sector institutions
 - ❑ Targeted, competitively implemented universal services strategies rather than scattergun approach





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