The Global Market for Submarine Cables: Insights into Economic Development

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Submarine Cables: A Key Economic Facilitator

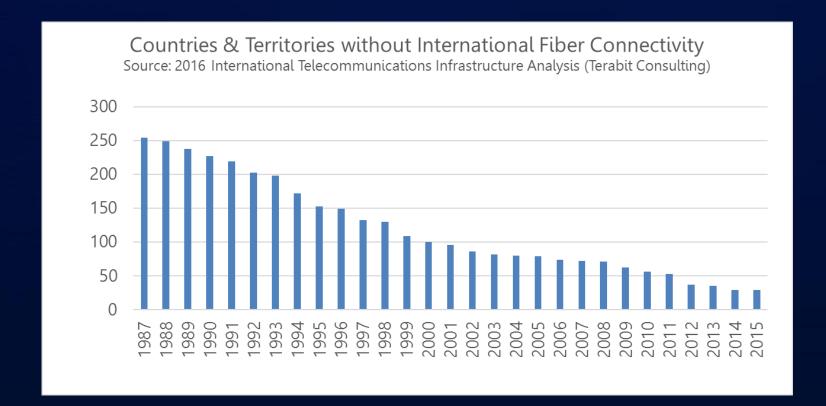
- Submarine cables are the world's primary path for international communications, international e-commerce, and international digitally-enabled services
 - Satellite handles less than 0.5% of international traffic
 - International terrestrial fiber optic networks, while a key complement to submarine connectivity, do not currently offer coherent, cost-effective international capacity





Submarine Cables Have Connected the World

 As of 2016, almost no mainland coastal country* or major island is without submarine fiber optic connectivity



- In nominal terms, the industry's efforts to connect the unconnected have been impressive.
- Civilian-inhabited countries and territories unserved by fiber:
- 79 in 2005
- 29 in 2015 (0.5% of population)



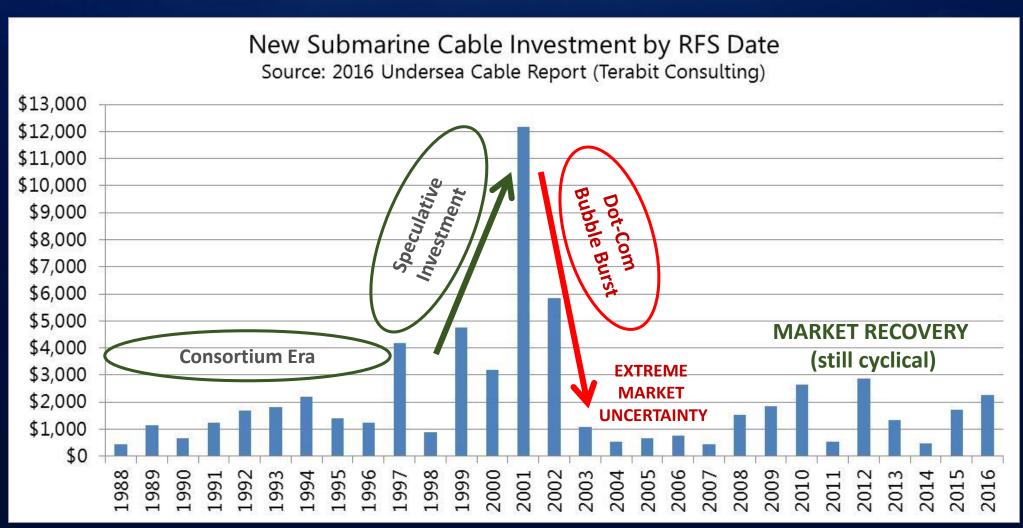
The Economic and Developmental Impact of Submarine Cables

- Economic Growth: submarine cables stimulate the following:
 - Increased demand for output (demand multiplier), new opportunities for production (supply multiplier), new goods and services for consumers (final demand)
- Benefits to Consumers
 - Increased international bandwidth
 - Increased consumer affordability of broadband services
 - Increased reliability of international Internet and data services
- Increased Government Revenue
 - Growth in output as a result of increased ICT investment (tax revenue, employment)
- Regional Stability
 - Improved political, economic, and intercultural relations
 - Opportunities in educational, healthcare sectors



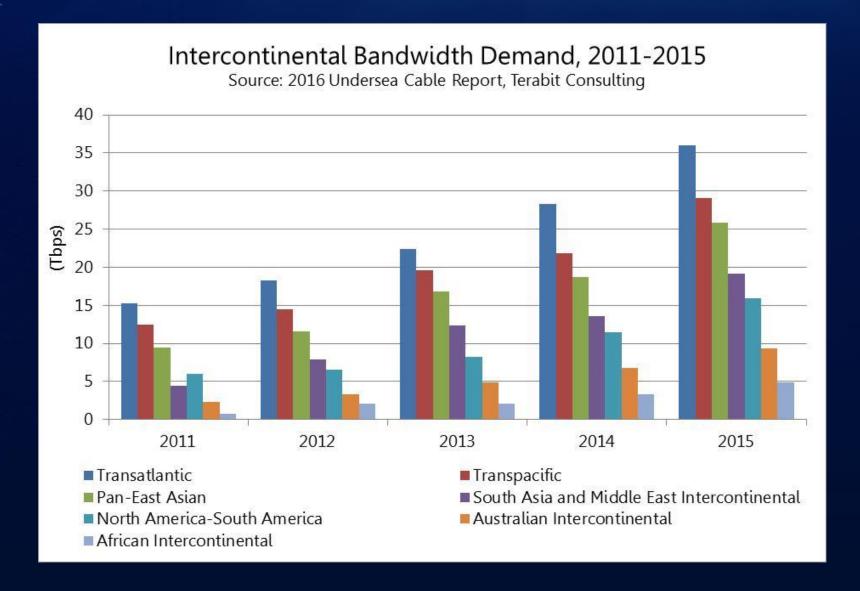


\$70 Billion Worth of Investment To-Date





The Primary Driver of New System Demand: International Bandwidth



Intercontinental submarine cable bandwidth has increased from ~50 Tbps in 2011 to ~ 140 Tbps in 2015

Growth is highest in:

- Southeast Asia
- South Asia & ME
- Australia
- Latin America
- Africa



An Optimal Time for New Investment in Submarine Cables

- Healthy competition in supply market
- Lower overall system costs
- Tremendous efficiencies offered by mature 100G technology
- Sophisticated financing options
 - More experienced private lenders, multilateral development banks, and supply community
 - Strong understanding of the path toward project success



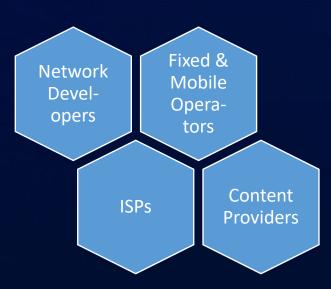
A New Development-Oriented Model of International Fiber Investment

Private Investors

Governments

Multilateral
Development
Banks and Other
IFIs

System and Equipment Suppliers



PPP Structure:

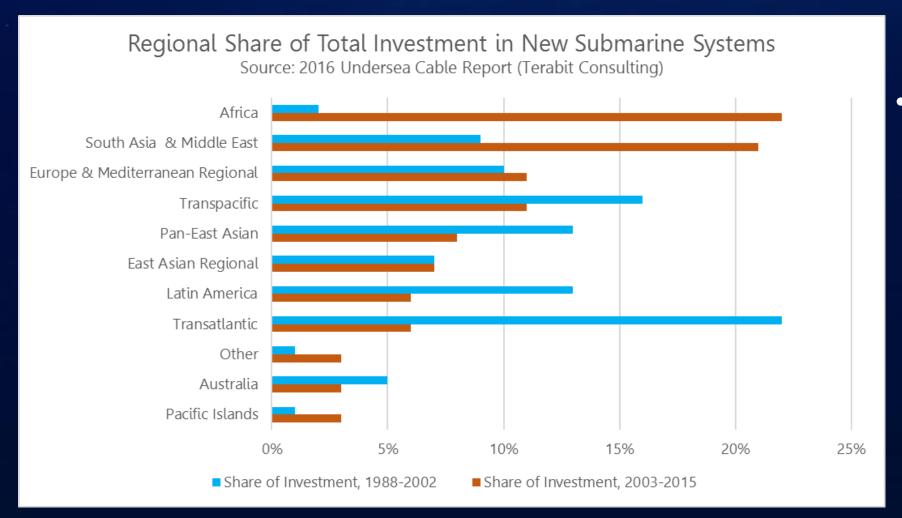
- SPV w/ Gov't.
 Sharehold
- SPV w/ Gov't
 Contribution
- BOT Concessions
- Project Mgmt.Contracts







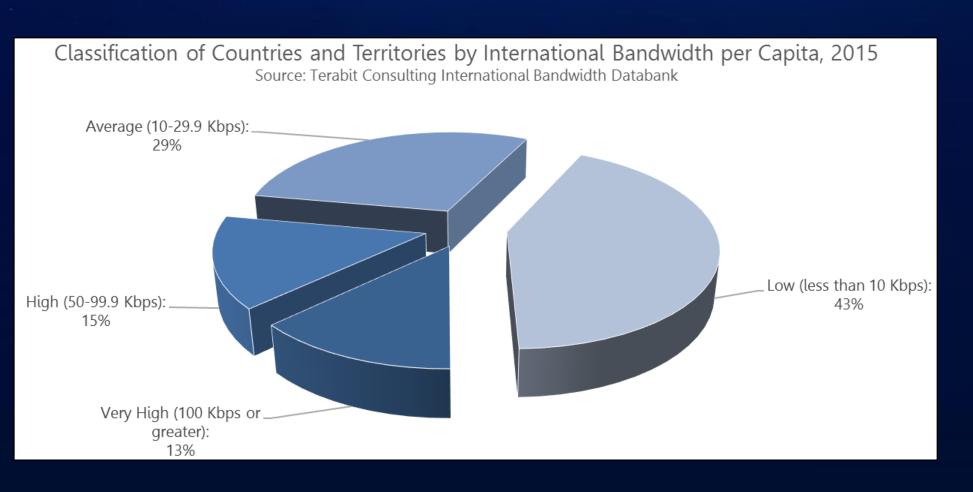
Submarine Investment Has Shifted toward Emerging and Less-Developed Markets



Since 2003, the share of submarine investment serving less-developed and emerging markets has increased from 33% to more than 60%.



The Bandwidth Divide Remains: 43% of Countries Have Insufficient Bandwidth



Average Per-Capita GDP of Countries and Territories in Each International Bandwidth Classification, 2015

Terabit Consulting International Bandwidth Classification, 2015	Average GDP per Capita, 2015 (PPP terms)
Very High (100+ Kbps)	\$45,776
High (50-99.9 Kbps)	\$38,582
Average (10-29.9 Kbps)	\$22,126
Low (<10 Kbps)	\$6,839

Source: Terabit Consulting International Bandwidth Databank

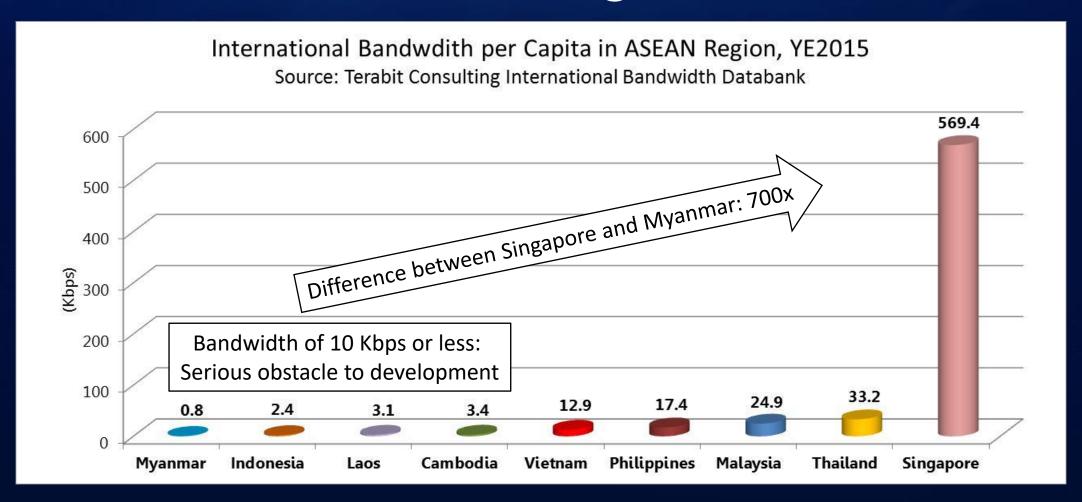


The Bandwidth *Haves* and the Bandwidth *Have-Nots*

- Terabit Consulting analysis very clearly reveals a bandwidth divide that prevents 43 percent of countries and territories from basic levels of affordable, reliable, quality access
 - Weak international bandwidth is accompanied by high prices and low competition
- Even in countries with higher international bandwidth levels, there can be uneven distribution
 - Broadband is often concentrated in urban, coastal, affluent communities



Where the Bandwidth Divide is Most Pronounced: ASEAN Region





The Economic Impacts of Weak Submarine Connectivity & Weak International Bandwidth

- There is a strong correlation between international bandwidth and percapita GDP
 - Bandwidth inequality serves to perpetuate economic inequality
 - Digital communications have been identified as an essential economic flow (with transport, trade, and finance)
- At the macroeconomic level: obstacles to economic and human development
 - Detachment from the digital economy
 - Continued economic inefficiencies and restrained growth
 - Impediment to regional integration
 - (submarine connectivity is essential for ASEAN common market)
 - Lack of access to critical social development tools
 - (telemedicine, distance learning, scientific/research networks
- Weak international bandwidth constrains the telecom environment
 - High wholesale and consumer prices
 - Lower broadband penetration rates
 - Compromised services and applications (lower reliability and utility)



Solutions for Improving Asian Regional Connectivity

- 1. Multilateral participation in project development
- 2. Pan-regional cooperation, coordination, and harmonization
- 3. In cases of market failure: promotion of open access and non-discrimination
- 4. Elimination of downstream obstacles that prevent bandwidth utilization
 - Greater competition in backhaul, int'l. gateway
 - Development of intercity and metro fiber networks
 - Promotion of advanced broadband services
 - Programs to encourage ICT adoption
 - Investment in supporting rural infrastructure (e.g. electricity)









Intelligence, Analysis, and Forecasting for the International Telecommunications Infrastructure Community

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