

Techno-economic modeling of Voice Call Continuity

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Nokia

Content

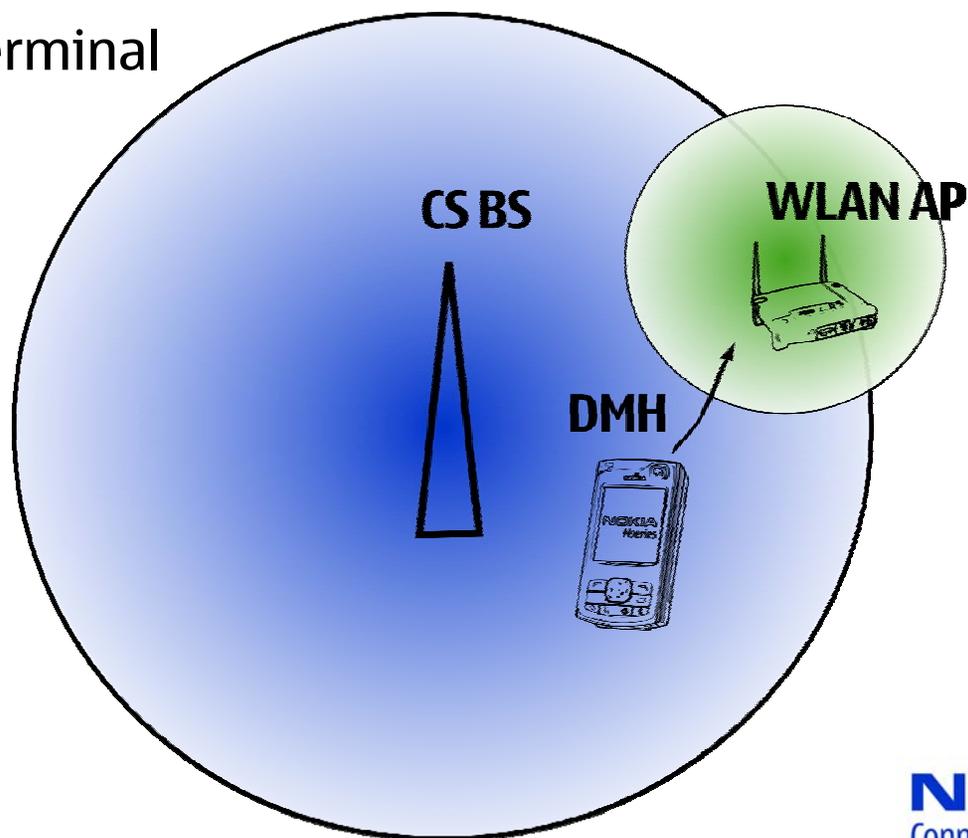
- Background
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Background

- Spread of wireless LANs
- Larger set of features supported by handsets
- Convergence of different access technologies
- Need to evaluate the economic impact of convergence technologies to operators' business
- How much profit can be made with voice call continuity (VCC)?

Voice Call Continuity Technology

- VCC is a fixed-mobile convergence technology
- Seamless handover between circuit switched and packet switched access networks
- Requires new network components
- Requires client software in the terminal

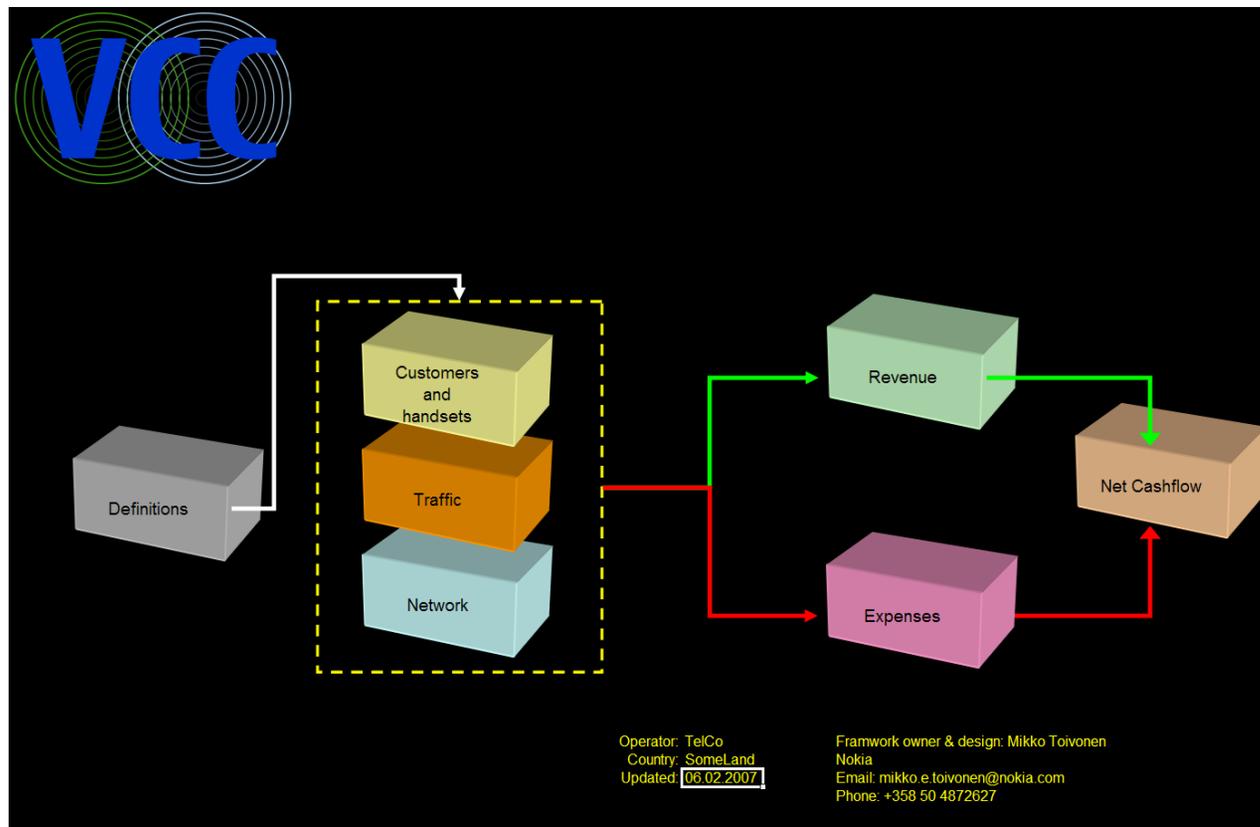


Operator Issues

- Better ability to compete against free and low priced VoIP operators
- Replace PSTN services
- Possible reduction in costs
- Reduce customer churn through bundling

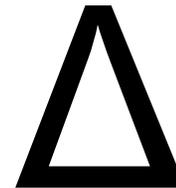
Techno-Economic Model Implementation – 1/2

- Modular design
- Key output : NPV
- Analysis possibilities: Scenario, Sensitivity, Monte Carlo method



Techno-Economic Model Implementation – 2/2

- All of an operator's business is not modeled, only those that are assumed to be affected by VCC
- All analysis is based on delta analysis, i.e. what is the difference between scenarios
- Results are based on a base case. The base case is a scenario which assumes that VCC will not be implemented

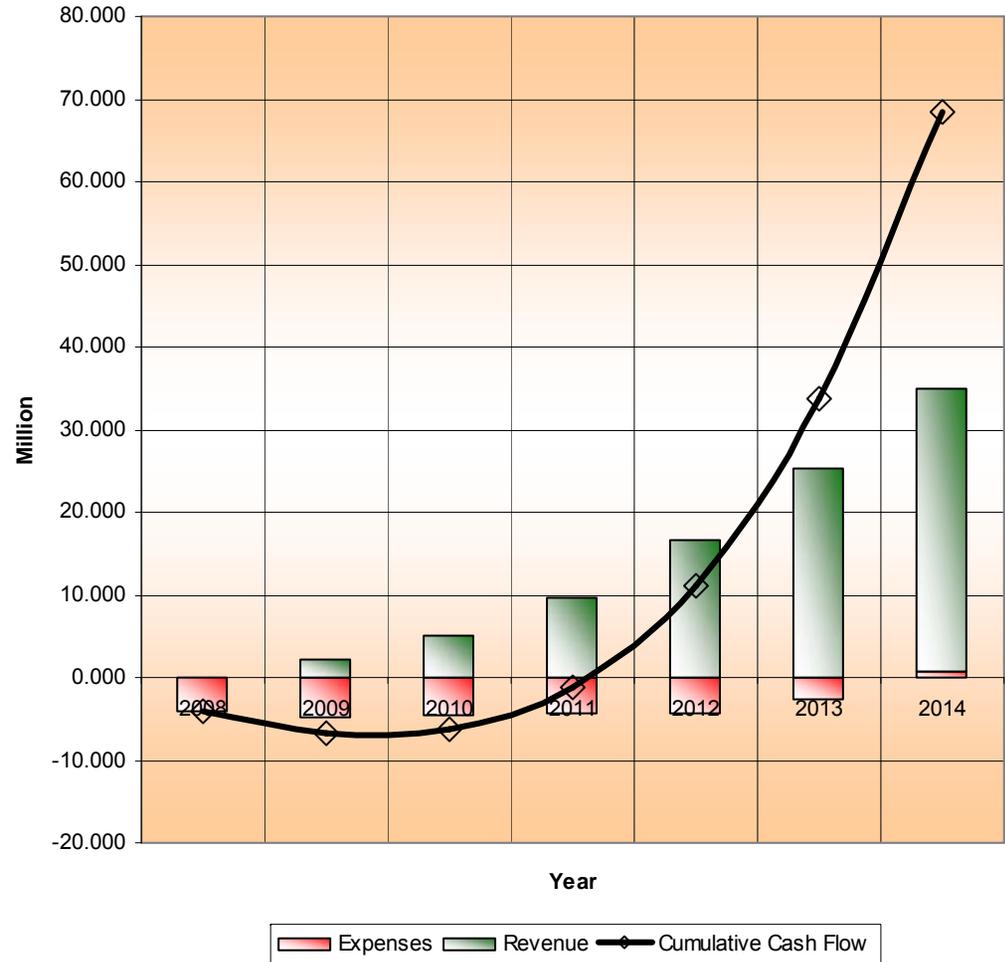
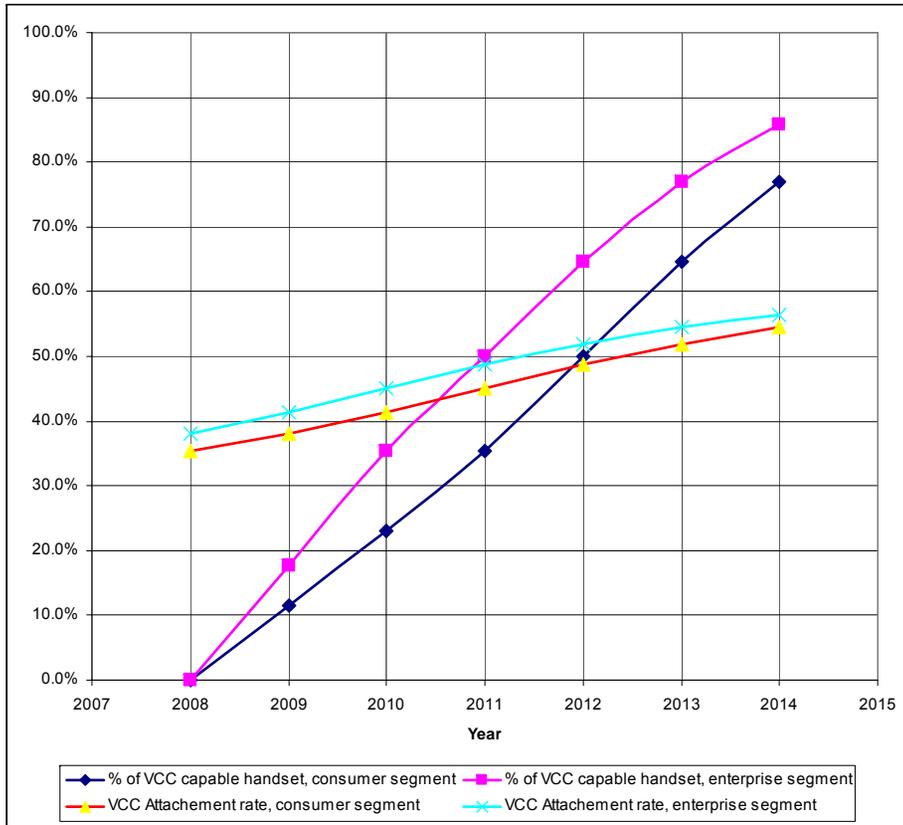


- How much profit can Elisa make by implementing VCC?
- Publicly available data (statistics, Elisa annual report) has been used as input
- Some input data has been calculated or estimated

Results – Elisa Best Estimate

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DELTA



Results – Elisa

Sensitivity Results

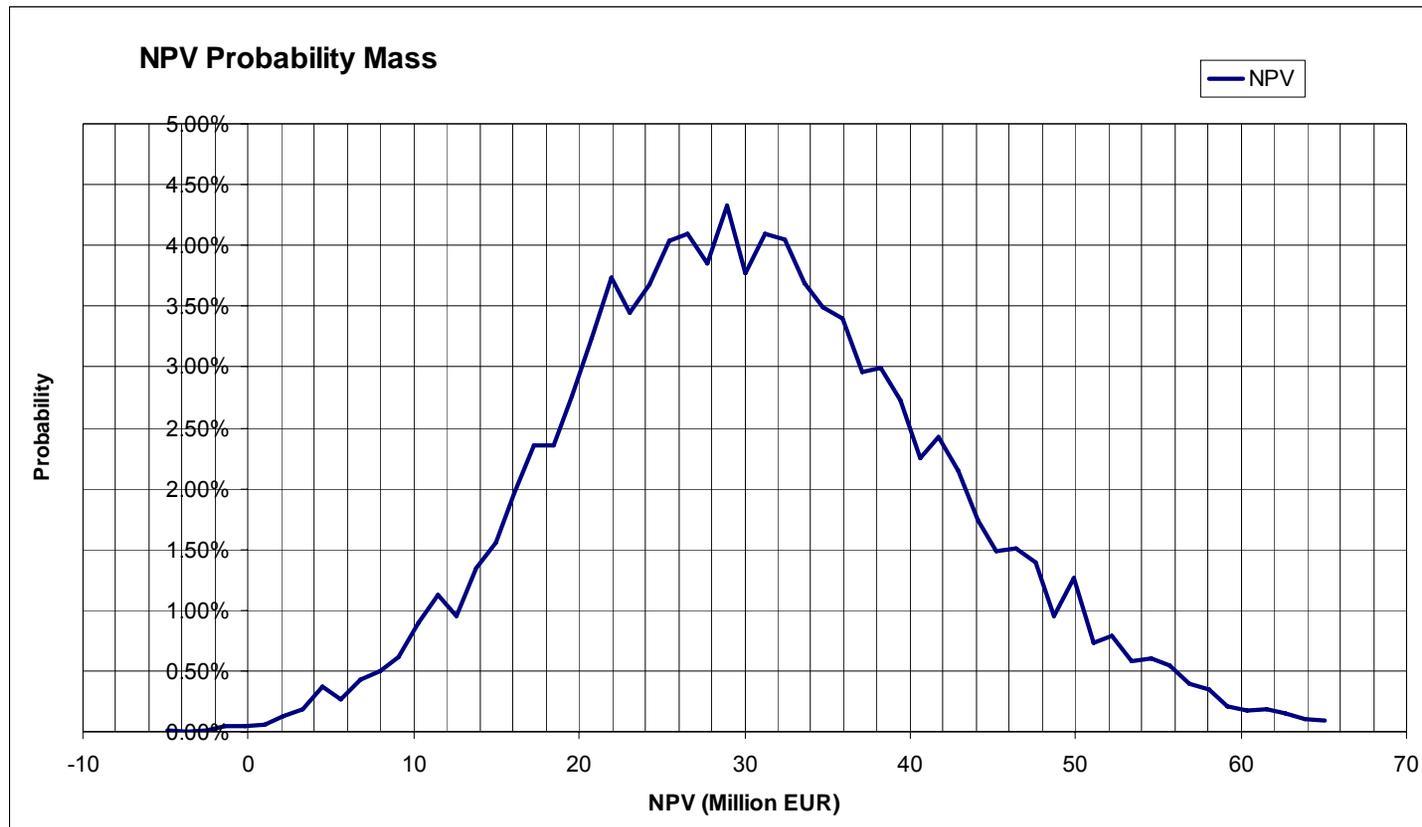
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| NPV Sensitive Parameters | NPV Sensitivity | | | | Inversely Sensitive? |
|--|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|----------------------|
| | -5% | -1% | +1% | +5% | |
| NPV Sensitive Parameters | | | | | |
| IMS Minute Charge, EUR | 20.07% | 3.75% | -3.62% | -16.93% | YES |
| % of Mobile CS Traffic for VCC Subscribers, Consumer Segment | 9.51% | 1.90% | -1.90% | -9.53% | YES |
| WLAN Coverage | -9.24% | -1.85% | 1.84% | 9.21% | |
| VCC attachement rate, Consumer Segment | -8.78% | -1.76% | 1.76% | 8.78% | |
| VCC Capable Handsets Ratio, Consumer Segment | -8.78% | -1.76% | 1.76% | 8.78% | |
| NPV Insensitive Parameters | | | | | |
| IMS Network, Customer Acquisition Cost, EUR/Subscriber | 4.78% | 0.96% | -0.96% | -4.78% | YES |
| VCC attachement rate, Enterprise Segment | 3.42% | 0.68% | -0.68% | -3.42% | YES |
| VCC Capable Handsets Ratio, Enterprise Segment | 3.42% | 0.68% | -0.68% | -3.42% | YES |
| % of Mobile CS Traffic for VCC Subscribers, Enterprise Segment | -2.66% | -0.53% | 0.53% | 2.66% | |
| International VCC Minute Charge, EUR | -1.58% | -0.32% | 0.32% | 1.58% | |
| Little or no effect on NPV | | | | | |
| Churn Rate Reduction for VCC Subs., Consumer Segment | -0.68% | -0.14% | 0.14% | 0.68% | |
| IMS Infrastructure Investment, MEUR | 0.59% | 0.12% | -0.12% | -0.59% | YES |
| IMS Investment split to VCC | 0.59% | 0.12% | -0.12% | -0.59% | YES |
| Churn Rate Reduction for VCC Subs., Enterprise Segment | -0.23% | -0.05% | 0.05% | 0.23% | |
| IMS Minute Cost, EUR | 0.04% | 0.01% | -0.01% | -0.04% | YES |
| VCC Roaming Minute Charge, EUR | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.01% | |
| International VCC Minute Cost, EUR | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | |
| VCC Roaming Minute Cost, EUR | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | 0.00% | |

Results – Elisa

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Monte Carlo – Total Uncertainty (10 % parameter uncertainty)

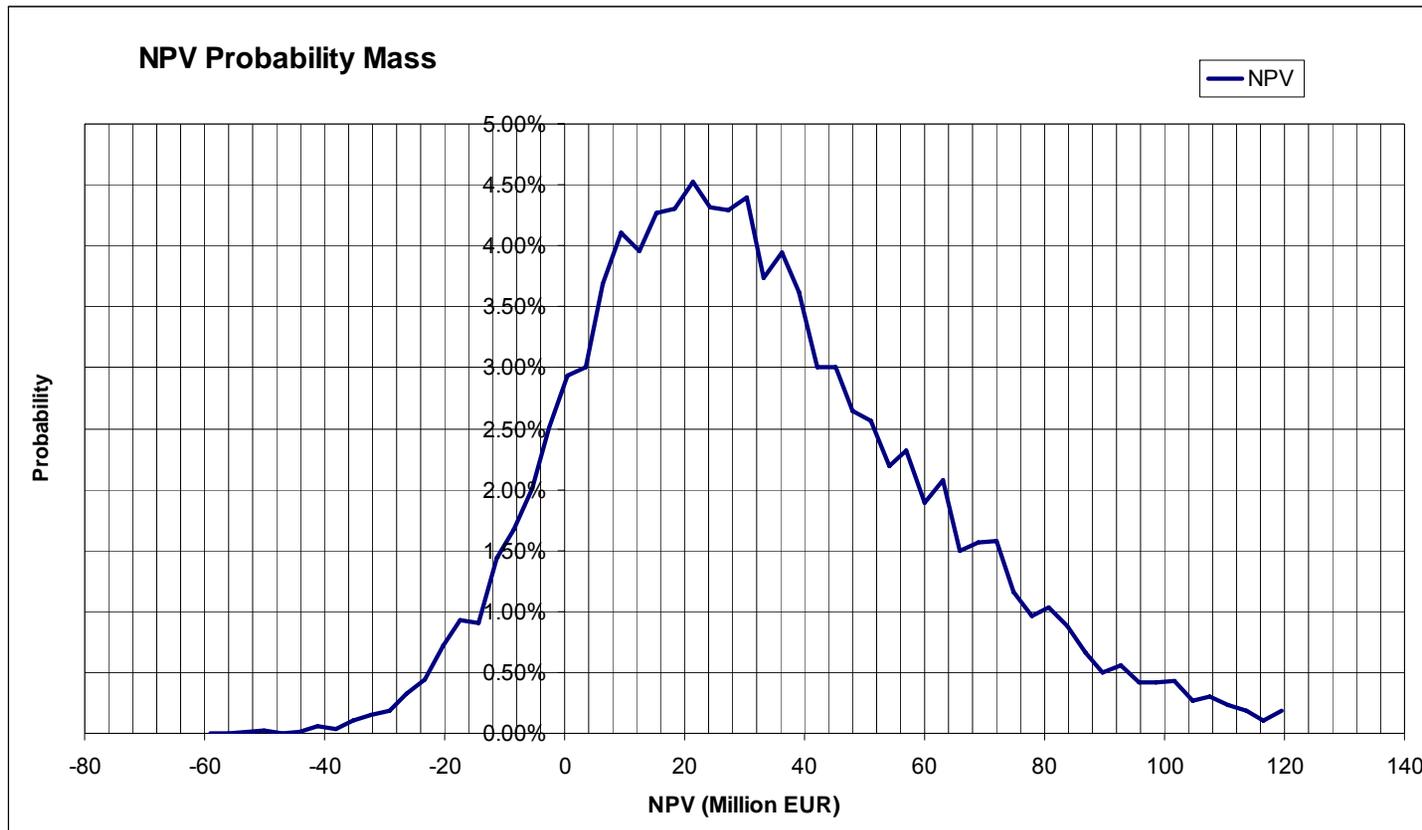


| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Min: | -8.211 MEUR |
| Max: | 80.914 MEUR |
| Mean: | 30.085 MEUR |
| Standard Deviation: | 11.645 MEUR |
| Number of Iterations: | 10000 |

Results – Elisa

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Monte Carlo – Total Uncertainty (25% parameter uncertainty)



| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Min: | -53.103 MEUR |
| Max: | 212.151 MEUR |
| Mean: | 30.241 MEUR |
| Standard Deviation: | 29.748 MEUR |
| Number of Iterations: | 10000 |

Conclusions & Further Development

- Conclusions

- Voice Call Continuity can be profitable for operators
- Sensitivity results indicate that fixed monthly charge would be most successful strategy
- Increase in revenue mainly from increased overall consumption
- Expense savings are likely to be small

- Development

- Current model assumes symmetric traffic between operators
- In asymmetric cases further analysis of transfer costs needs to be made
- Current model does not consider fixed charges associated with subscriptions

Questions, please?