

Connected Life Market Watch Implications of Online Video on Pay-TV Services

Cisco Internet Business Solutions Group

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Executive Summary

- Online video: supplemental or disruptive?
 - Depends on customer segmentation: may be disruptive for frequent online TV viewers
- Isolated disruption or trend toward substitution?
 - Online viewers are young early adopters, suggesting future substitution
- Implications for service providers
 - With current trends, 10% of pay-TV revenue could be at risk in 3-5 years
- Winning strategy for service providers
 - —SPs are well-positioned to provide integrated service and maintain control



Video Is Becoming Primary Form of Entertainment on Web

Consumers of All Ages Watch All Types of Internet Video Content



Watching Internet Video (by Age)

Watching Internet Video (by Content)



Source: Cisco IBSG Connected Life Market Watch, 2010

Base: U.S. Broadband Consumers

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Time Spent Watching Internet Video Is Growing

Today, More Than Half of Broadband Consumers Watch TV on Internet



- In 18 months ending December 2009, number of people who watch TV on Internet increased about 10%
- comScore reports even more aggressive growth, with 10% increase in total online video viewers in last 6 months of 2009
- Time spent viewing online video has grown 17% since July 2008

Source: Cisco IBSG Connected Life Market Watch, 2010; comScore, 2010

Base: U.S. Broadband Consumers

Traditional TV Viewing Is Also Growing

What Is Impact of Online Video? In-home TV viewing is at all-time high Online video is growing 8+ hours per 5.13 hours Traditional TV viewing household per person continues to grow, too Supplemental? **Even** ~7 hours in ~4 hours in Complementary? 1991 1991 Or "We seem to have an almost insatiable appetite for **Disruptive?** media, with online and mobile programming only adding to it." - The Nielsen Company

Source: The Nielsen Company, 2010; Cisco IBSG, 2010

It All Depends on Who You Are

| Percentage of Base | All TV Viewers (Broadband Users) 100% | C | Online Video Viewers 68% | | Online TV Viewers 53% | Online TV as Primary TV 10% |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| Effect on Traditional TV | Supplement "More television sets in the home, more channels and content to choose from, and using their DVRs more than ever." –Nielsen | "(On creat inter buzz awai more | Ine) contents te more est, more c, and more renessdrive e people to –NBC.com | - | Substitution Increase in online TV usage takes some viewership away from traditional TV | Replacement Full adoption of online TV replaces need for traditional TV |
| since s online ⁻ | TV I | Vore L <mark>ess</mark> Same | Monthly Online TV Viewers 17% 10% 73% | | Weekly Online TV Viewers 31% 53% 16% | Online TV as Primary TV 39% 54% 7% |

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Future Trends: Isolated 2 **Disruption or Trend Toward Substitution?**



Different User Experiences Result in Partial Substitution

| User Experience | Onlin | e Video | | - | Traditional Pay T | V |
|---|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------|
| Device | / | artphone al, portable) | Connected TV | TV Everywhere | TV (large, sharing) | |
| Contents | Basic TV User-gen content (| | | Interface with UGC sites | Basic and premium TV (real time) | ~ |
| Control | Time shif | t 🖌 | | VoD expansion | DVR | |
| Quality | Slow (dov streaming | | Technology upgrades | | HD available, • real time | \ |
| Interaction | Keyboard (more fun | | | | Remote (easy, channel flipping) | |
| User Interface | Informati text-base intensive | d, graphic- | | Interactive guide | Basic, text-based, enhanced with video | |
| Price | A la car subsci | te, 🖌 | | | Subscription, pay-per-view | |
| Source: Cisco IB | Source: Cisco IBSG, 2010 = Experience Advantage | | | | | |
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Barriers Limit Major Disruption to Pay TV



Source: Cisco IBSG Connected Life Market Watch, 2010

Base: U.S. Internet TV Viewers

Major protections for

preference, business

time delays, and video

Challenge: protections

service providers

technology can

drastically impact

Changes in content

distribution policy and

consumers' behavior

are not fully in control of

models that enforce

traditional pay TV

include screen

quality

TV Screen and Traditional Content Still Dominate Viewer Behavior





Source: Cisco IBSG Connected Life Market Watch 2010

Base: U.S. Broadband Consumers

Efforts Are Under Way by Non-SPs To Increase Level of Substitution



Source: Cisco IBSG, 2010; Nielsen Media, Broadcast and cable network websites, 2010

Substitution Has Started with Those Who Can Overcome Major Barriers

| Percentage of base | All TV Viewers (Broadband Users) 100% | Online Video Viewers 68% | Online TV Viewers 53% | Online TV as Primary TV 10% |
|--|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Have connected TV to Internet | 43% | 48% | 51% | 63% |
| Connect PC to TV monthly or more | 11% | 16% | 19% | 30% |
| Importance of viewing when show first airs (10 = most important) | 5.76 | 5.65 | 5.94 | 4.95 |

Source: Cisco IBSG Connected Life Market Watch, 2010

Profiles of Online TV Viewers Suggest Future Trends Toward Substitution



Source: Cisco IBSG Connected Life Market Watch, 2010

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Adoption of Online TV Is Not Isolated to Certain Life Stage or Demographic



Source: Cisco IBSG U.S. Connected Life Market Watch, 2010

Base: U.S. Broadband Consumers

Value Proposition of Online Video Is Different from that of Traditional Pay TV



Choice, control, and convenience are driving Internet TV viewing

Source: Cisco IBSG U.S. Connected Life Market Watch, 2010

Base: U.S. Internet Video Viewers





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With Increasing Substitution, Online Video Could Threaten Pay-TV Business

| Online Video | Drivers (US\$ Impact in 3-5 Years) | Traditional Pay TV |
|---|---|---|
| Combination of online video and other video options meeting customers' video needs | Cord-Cutting / Downgrade (\$5.3B) | Replacement of pay-TV service or downgrade premium channel, paid VoD, and/or DVR/HD |
| Cheaper alternative; more competition | Price Erosion (\$1.3B) | Perceived value of and demand for pay TV decreases |
| Increasing viewership and interactive capability | Ad Revenue Decline (\$0.5B) | Advertising revenue decline from ad money shifting to online |
| Per-use "a la carte" pricing model | Pricing Model Disruption (\$0.9B) | Consumer demand, regu- lation, and/or competitive pressure impose "a la carte" model on pay TV |
| Source: Cisco IBSG, 2010 | | |

With Improved Quality, More Viewers Will Likely Replace Pay TV with Online Video

Traditional Pay TV Cord-Cutting

- 3% of consumers have no TV service at all, using computer and/or portable devices for all video entertainment needs
- 800,000 U.S. households have "cut the cord" over past two years, according to Convergence Consulting
- Parks Associates estimates that less than 8% are thinking about canceling pay TV in favor of online services

Likely to Cancel/Downgrade (With easy/free online video-to-TV capability)

Potential To Cancel Pay-TV Service (Percentage of subscribers responding they would cancel)



Potential To Cancel Premium Movie Subscription (Percentage of subscribers responding they would cancel)



Source: Cisco IBSG Connected Life Market Watch, 2010; fierceiptv.com, 2010; newteevee.com, 2010

Reduced Viewership, Cheaper Online Content Likely To Create Price Erosion



"Less than 22 percent of cable's customers think they are getting their money's worth..."

—Strategy Analytics

Source: newteevee.com, 2010

Advertising Viewership May Also Impact SP Revenue and Cost





Source: Cisco IBSG, 2010

Pay TV Providers Can Be Pressured To Increase *a la Carte* Pricing Options

~30% of Video Spending Is *a la Carte* To Supplement Subscription

U.S. Broadband Consumers' Monthly Video Spending

| Secondary Video: \$22.69 |) = (|
|---|-------------------------|
| Primary Video (Pay-TV subscription): | - 1 1 1 1 1 |
| \$56.08 | |

- Consumers already control spending
- Most secondary videos (movies) do not overlap with basic pay-TV content, but online video does

Online Video Impacts Service Providers' Core Subscription Model

More consumers become accustomed to online video alternative pricing models

Consumer demand, regulation, and/or competition pressure pay TV to unbundle and increase *a la carte* pricing options

Consumers' spending will be distributed differently among various business models, including online

Additionally, more on-demand consumption will increase capacity requirements

Source: Cisco IBSG Connected Life Market Watch, 2010; Bank of America, 2009

Online TV Viewers Spend More Overall, But Value Control of Spending Decisions

Secondary Video Choices Important to Online Viewers



Source: Cisco IBSG Connected Life Market Watch, 2010; Parks Associates 2010

With Current Trends, 10% of Pay-TV Market May Be at Risk in Next 3-5 Years

| | U.S. Pay-TV TAM 2009 Base (~\$83B) | Impact Assumptions | At-Risk Revenue (~\$8B) |
|-----------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| Cord-Cutting | ~\$65B pay TV ~100M subscriptions ~\$54 ARPU | 5% subscriber loss | \$3.3B |
| Downgrade | ~\$13B premium TV Premium CH: \$4B HD/DVR: \$6B VoD: \$3B | 15% premium downgrade | \$2.0B |
| Price Erosion | ~\$54 ARPU at 4% CAGR | 2% loss from normal video ARPU growth | \$1.3B |
| Ad Revenue Decline | ~5B ad revenue 7.5% of video revenue | 10% viewership loss by 2015 | \$0.5B |
| Selective Spending | Subscription model at ~\$54 ARPU | 15% of subscribers down- grade content by 10% | \$0.9B |

Source: Cisco IBSG Connected Life Market Watch, 2010; Bank of America, 2009; Comcast Financial Reports, 2008 and 2009; The Diffusion Group, 2010



Pay-TV SPs Have Number of Options for Competing with Online Video

| | Control / Defend | Collaborate / Enable | Imitate / Become |
|-----------|---|--|---|
| Action | Monitor and control video traffic delivered over SP networks | Jointly deliver select online video experience Broadband support On-net CDN Content to TV | Emulate OTT video experience Extend video services beyond walled garden |
| Reasoning | Need to protect existing pay-TV business Need to monetize consumer traffic | Online video is supplemental Subscription will be maintained and even upgraded | Similar experience will minimize need for online video Opportunities exist with online video |
| Example | Tiering / quota Fair use policy Traffic management | BBC iPlayer on Virgin Media TV and over broadband service | VoD expansion Comcast Fancast TV Everywhere |

Source: Cisco IBSG "SP-OTT Collaboration," 2009

Control / Defend Strategy Constrained by U.S. Regulatory Environment

Goals of Control / Defend Strategy

- Monetize consumer traffic
- Ensure aggregate user experience
- Protect existing video business

Methods

- Quota as tiering parameter
- Quota in fair use policy
- Application-specific traffic management
- Application-agnostic traffic management

Considerations

- Regulation
- Can SP exempt its own "@" services?

Net Neutrality "Principles" (FCC) ISPs must...

- ... Allow users to send or receive lawful content over Internet
- ... Allow users to run lawful applications and use lawful services
- ... Allow users to connect to and employ user's choice of lawful devices that do not harm network
- ... Allow free competition among networks, applications, services, and content
- ... Treat lawful content, applications, and services in a non-discriminatory manner
- ... Disclose network management information that is required for users and content, application, and service providers to enjoy protections in rule-making

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Source: Cisco IBSG, "SP-OTT Collaboration," 2009

Collaboration with OTT Has Benefits and Risks



Benefits

- Increase in VoD usage: 47% of subscribers use service monthly
- May lead to broadband tier upgrade
- Potential differentiator and churn reducer for SPs

Limitations

- VoD collaboration: Value is limited to expanding VoD contents
- OTT collaboration / support
 - Potential pay-TV cannibalization for benefit of data service (loss of quality advantage)
 - Most value to OTT players (relationship, revenue opportunity)
- Net neutrality will limit network prioritization of content online
- May increase risk of disintermediation

"Imitate" Strategy Has Benefits for SPs, But Not Enough To Deter OTTs

Less substitution by DVR owners and VoD users . . .

- -DVR owners and VoD users watch traditional TV more, even after starting to watch online TV
- Level of online substitution is much higher for non-DVR owners and non-VoD users

... But not enough to deter online video use

- Number of online video & TV viewers does not decline for DVR owners or VoD users
- -Online video usage is not just about control (time shifting)
 - User interface, portable device, UGC, etc.

Traditional TV Viewing Since Starting To Watch Online TV



Online Video & TV Viewers



Source: Multichannel News (Data from Rentrak and Magid Associates), 2009; Cisco IBSG Connected Life Market Watch, 2010

Base: U.S. Online TV Viewers

Two Strategies Around "Becoming an OTT"; Each Has Benefits and Limitations

| | Stand-Alone OTT Service | Integrated Core Service Extension |
|------------------------------|--|---|
| Action | Build own online video services not bundled to core services | Create integrated online/offline extension of core services to include online video |
| Reasoning and Benefits | Compete and take share of emerging opportunities Create potential market fragmentation? Extend reach out of region | Increased consumer value proposition using core service assets Compete to limit pure OTT success |
| Limitation | Limited competitive capabilities against OTT incumbents | Monetization is not clearNot "open"Content rights |



Integrate and Expand User Experience Both Into and Away from Online Video



Source: Cisco IBSG, 2010

SPs Have Key Advantages in Providing End-to-End, Integrated Video Experience

| | Pay TV Service Providers | OTT Online Video Providers |
|---|--|---|
| Device (cost and installation) | STB or cable model/gateway to enable TV-to-web and web-to-TV experience No up-front cost and installation support | Require additional device for web- to-TV Up-front cost & installation complexity |
| Content | Can use existing content distribution relationships and level of scale Own networks for some SPs Web-to-TV enables all non-TV content to be viewed | Require new content relationships or own content only |
| Subscriber Relationship | Relationship with pay TV, data, and voice customers with high level of involvement – Confidence includes future improvements | Loose relationship with web visitors Uncertainty about what to buy Less confidence about getting it to work |
| Quality | Own networkDedicated bandwidth for video | Over-the-top of other networksBandwidth limited to broadband |
| Service | Field force and remote service | Remote services only |
| Monetization | Existing billing relationship Can use video/data subscription Advanced advertising (subscriber data) | Need to develop more profitable business model |

Source: Cisco IBSG Connected Life Market Watch, 2008

Consumers Would Prefer SPs To Provide Such Full Video Service

Service Providers Are Strongly Positioned To Deliver Online Video



Source: Cisco IBSG Connected Life Market Watch, 2010

- 66% of consumers choose SP to deliver web video-to-TV service
- SPs can address consumers' concerns, including up-front cost and quality
- This preferred position reflects lack of activity in market by any player. It could change quickly if any consumer electronics manufacturer, retailer, or aggregator launches aggressively

Service Providers Must Move Promptly, As OTT Providers Will Close Gap

Given Time, Online Video Will Provide Full Video Experience

Online Video

Traditional Pay TV



Source: The Wall Street Journal, 2009; eWeek.com, 2010; hbbTV.org, 2009; http://www.projectcanvas.info/index.cfm/

Winning Strategies for Service Providers

- Providers of full video experience will capture market, and SPs are well-positioned to provide integrated service and maintain control
- Online video is attempting to close gap
- SPs should act quickly to provide broad video experience by integrating and expanding user experience *into* and *away* from online video



Source: Cisco IBSG Connected Life Market Watch, 2010

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