

#### **MOBILE SOCIAL NETWORKS**

Facebook: the biggest mobile social network is a social network on a mobile

- Monthly minutes spent on social networking sites grew 50% in 2011
- Total monthly unique visitors was over 200 million in 2011
- The raise of the hyper-connected user
- Targeted / behavioural advertising as the main business model based on network effects and increase of users' time on social networks
- "Digital shadows" of users, the challenges to privacy / personal information. Differences EU vs USA

FACEBOOK Founder: Mark Zuckerberg Year of launch: 2004 Headquarters: Palo Alto, California

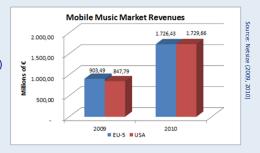
Indicator	2011	2010		
Yearly revenues	3.711 M\$	1.974 M\$		
Annual revenues growth	88	3%		
Number of users (millions)	845	350		
Annual users growth	140%			
Growth rate	8,39 users	per second		
Daily reach (% of internet users that visit per day)	40 %	30%		
Revenues per user (\$)	4,39	5,64		
Type of information	Videos, images, text			
Field	Soc	cial		
Range of countries	Worldwide (e	except China)		

Mobile Media Ecosystem

#### **MOBILE MUSIC**

## From ringtones to full tracks in the cloud

- Up to 2005: ringtones
- From 2005: full tracks (the music store concept, Rhapsody)
- From 2008: streaming (Spotify)
- From 2011: cloud (Amazon, Google, ...)
- Ringtones now in crisis
- Full tracks expected to be bigger than ringtones in a future-linear way of thinking, never happened
- Still today we mainly use side-loading (i.e. iTunes)



- → Digital music has become **mobile on its own** "floating between PCs, portable players, home multimedia, video game consoles, car stereo, the cloud" (Fitchard,2011), consumers forced to use clunky applications for DRM-free tracks ... room for the **smartphone?** 360° **music management?**
- → Fixed-mobile platform convergence?
- → Cloud / streaming impact on network performance? Investments, network neutrality and spectrum management
- → Data roaming

Mobile Media Ecosystem

## MOBILE GAMING Testing new technologies and business models

 Market segment
 2007 (B €)
 2008 (B €)
 2013 (B €)

 TV advertising
 128
 129
 129

 Internet advertising
 40
 46
 67

 Recorded music
 25
 23
 20

 Video games (total)
 33
 40
 56

 Console games
 19
 23
 31

 Online games
 5.3
 6.2
 11

 Mobile gaming
 2.1 – 4.1
 2.6 – 6
 4.8 – 12

- Before 2002 games embedded in the handset
- Up to 2007: game portals
- Dramatic change in 2007 with "first wave of smartphones"
- From 2008, no longer it is a delayed-intime "poor brother" of console and pc games, but a **distinct and exciting experience** and a new wide ecosystem (Angry Birds)
- → Wide demographics, ubiquity, personal, social and context-aware
- → Results from competition between platforms? Market structure?
- → Innovators and mobile industry in **Europe**, but **trailing behind** in platforms
- → Niche markets serious games
- → Consumer protection: content rating, childhood protection
- → Innovations in business models: in-apps revenues
- → Data roaming

Mobile Media Ecosystem

# MOBILE TELEVISION / VIDEO Tablets, at last the unexpected game changers

20,00 20,96 515,759 500,000 20,96 18,79 500,000 18,79 5000

- Standardisation support since 2007 (DVB-H), currently in a "limbo"
- Commercial launches using major events (olympics, football)
- Some modest success stories: Japan and Korea
- Notorious failures (BBC 2008) and limited response from EU markets (≈ 5 million users)
- "Impasse" situation with divergent technological options: broadcasting vs mobile comms
- → Lack of perceived value and usefulness from users on a mobile handset while on-the-go
- → Unexpected behaviour of users: at home, after prime-time, long time view, ...
- → Internet-enabled mobile devices (tablets)
- → Viewers migrating from traditional linear schedules to **on-demand viewing**
- → Free-to-air (advertising-based) vs. pay-per-view
- → Video streaming impact on network performance (traffic x70 until 2018)? Off-loading, Investments, network neutrality and spectrum management
- → Data roaming
  - **Double regulation** (audiovisual media and telecomms)

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### MOBILE PUBLISHING

Along the music industry path?

- → Digitalization. Phase I
  - Decline on physical spending, not compensated by digital growth (eReaders / eBooks)
  - Prosumers
  - Self-publishing
- → Digitalization. Phase II
  - Virtualization (dematerialization / cloud services)
  - The saviours ("cannibalizing the old industry): proprietary/"open but not open" devices and open formats
- → Conclusion: Digital transformation of the book industry won't stop Potential US domination

For discussion: **extreme protection** (the "cultural argument") vs. **radical policies** (funding digital libraries, public procurement) vs. **usual** innovation **policies** vs. **shy** legislative **initiatives** (out-of-commerce, orphan works)

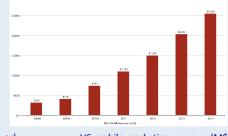
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## MOBILE ADVERTISING

The ultimate mass market ad platform

- Mobile marketing still nascent, less than 2% of total digital ad revenue, less than 1% of total
  ad spending and less than 1% of global mobile revenues
- As the number of users grow and the time spend on the mobile device grows, marketers will follow
- Advantages:
  - Scale
  - Reach
  - Targetability
  - Engagement
  - Analytics
- By 2020 mobile will be the dominant online ad market segment
- Google and Facebook dominant also in the mobile market?
- Ads for everyone in the ecosystem?

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US mobile marketing revenue (M\$). Source: eMarketer (2011)

Market segment	2007 (B€)	2008 (B€)	2012-2013 (B€)	
Mobile ad (text-pictures)			1 - 2	1
Mobile ad (targeted search)			3,9 - 5,8	
Mobile ad (tv based)			1-4,3	1
Mobile ad (total)	0,6 - 1	1 - 2	4 – 8,7	
Mobile gaming	2,1 – 4,1	2,6 - 5	4,8 - 9,7	1
Mobile music (total)	6 – 6,5	8,8	12,8	Source
Mobile tv (total)	0,7 – 1	1	2 - 8,7	Source: Feijoo et al (IPTS, 2009
Mobile social networks and UGC	0,4	1,3	7,4 – 8,2	et al (IP
Mobile app stores	-	5	16	TS, 20

