

Two decades of the media market in CEE

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Broadband TV News

How did we get from this....



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...to this



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...and indeed this?



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TV: my personal journey – 1960s

- ▶ A constant companion in my childhood
- ▶ Entertainment and education about the world rolled into one
- ▶ A shared experience with family, friends and others in my life
- ▶ Many highlights, still remembered to this day
- ▶ Inexpensive
- ▶ Technological advances = excitement

TV: a taste of CEE –1970s

- ▶ Offered a different view of the world
- ▶ Much more politicised – also reflected in other media (press, radio)
- ▶ Little if any information about non-communist countries. What was shown was invariably negative
- ▶ Sport and music transcended the political divide between East and West

A decade of change – 1980s

- ▶ TV viewing in CEE starts to change
- ▶ Foreign satellite channels increasingly watched, often illegally
- ▶ Rudimentary cable networks appear, initially to improve reception of local (as opposed to foreign) services
- ▶ Spirit of glasnost/perestroika – new openness between East and West as barriers slowly start to come down

1989: the dam bursts

- ▶ Fall of the Berlin Wall, Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia, overthrow of Romanian dictator Ceausescu – all captured on TV
- ▶ A completely new reality for the media in CEE
- ▶ Getting to grips with the situation was challenging and would take time, even in progressive countries such as Hungary
- ▶ No functioning market, regulatory framework, etc

1997/98: an amazing turnaround

- ▶ Basic structure of what we see today in place
- ▶ Commercial TV stations up and running
- ▶ Cable developing rapidly
- ▶ DTH platforms about to be launched
- ▶ Pay-TV services provided by HBO, Canal+
- ▶ Broadcast legislation enacted in most markets
- ▶ Foreign companies such as CME, RTL, HBO, Canal+, SBS Broadcasting driving change

Hungary

- ◆ RTL Klub and TV2 launched late 1997
- ◆ Cable penetration up to 40% of 3.8m TV h/h
- ◆ Antenna Hungária already a key player.
Interests included MMDS service in Budapest, offering 17 channels (10 Hungarian)
- ◆ Also planned to launch a digital platform with Eutelsat aimed at CEE
- ◆ Public broadcaster MTV badly hit by new competition; Duna TV fared better

Poland

- ◆ Polsat and TVN established as main commercial broadcasters
- ◆ TVP still key player. Launched digital satellite channel (Tylko Muzyka) in April 1997
- ◆ Cable industry already had 3m subs – fourth largest in Europe. PTK leading operator
- ◆ DTH platforms, including Canal + and Wizja TV, preparing to launch
- ◆ Strong rivalry in pay-TV market between Canal+ and HBO

Czech Republic

- ◆ TV Nova established as market leader, with Prima TV main competitor and CT eclipsed
- ◆ Kabel Plus, later to be UPC, already dominant player in cable industry
- ◆ HBO present in country since 1994, operating one premium and two basic channels
- ◆ Market considered unready for own DTH platform
- ◆ Lack of transparency in media ownership

Romania

- ◆ Pro TV, Antena 1 and Tele 7 abc leading commercial broadcasters. Part-privatisation of TVR on agenda
- ◆ Cable industry second largest in CEE, with around 2.2m connections
- ◆ Boom in thematic channels. Included HBO Romania, MCM and Animal Planet
- ◆ RCS (now known as RCS&RDS) planning fibre-optic net in Bucharest by end 1998

1998: CEE at a glance

Country	TV h/h	TV ad spend	Av daily hours viewing	Cable pen	Sat pen
Bulgaria	2.8m	n/a	2.5	17.7% (est)	10.6% (est)
Czech Rep	3.9m	\$198.2m (1996)	3.3	16.7%	14.2% (inc SMATV)
Hungary	3.8m	\$220m	n/a	40% (est)	19%
Poland	12m	\$618.7m	4.2	25%	16.7%
Romania	7m	\$85.4m	3.5	32.9%	3.9%
Russia	56m	\$1bn (est)	3.0	n/a	1.2%
Slovakia	1.9m	\$45m+	n/a	26%+	18%+

Source: FT Media & Telecoms

Fast forward to 2007/8...

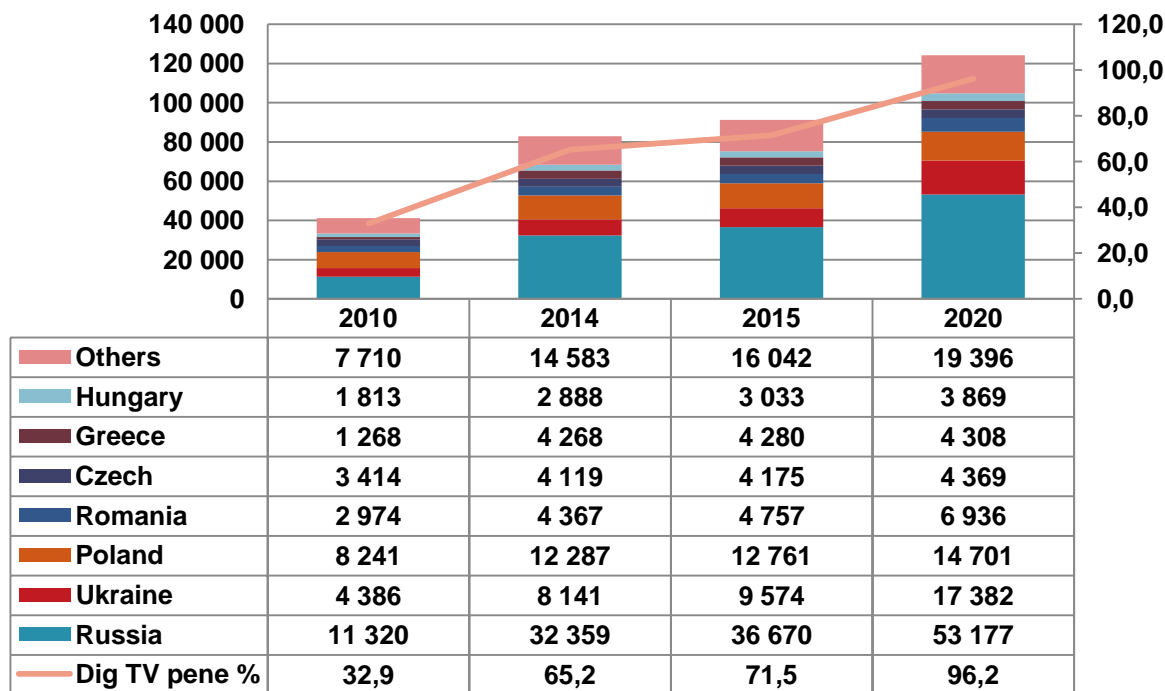
- ▶ IPTV, Magyar Telekom one of the pioneers
- ▶ Multichannel environment a reality
- ▶ Pay-TV well established
- ▶ Broadband internet being rolled out
- ▶ 40+ DTH platforms operating
- ▶ Digitisation under way
- ▶ HD, VOD and other additional services being introduced
- ▶ Start of global financial crisis

...and 2015

- ▶ High pay-TV penetration (Ro: 92%)
- ▶ OTT services making their mark
- ▶ ASO completed in most countries
- ▶ Broadband rollout and availability extensive
- ▶ A multiscreen environment
- ▶ Maturity: some markets at WE level
- ▶ Telcos, mobile ops, now key TV industry players
- ▶ Piracy – still a problem

Digital TV homes

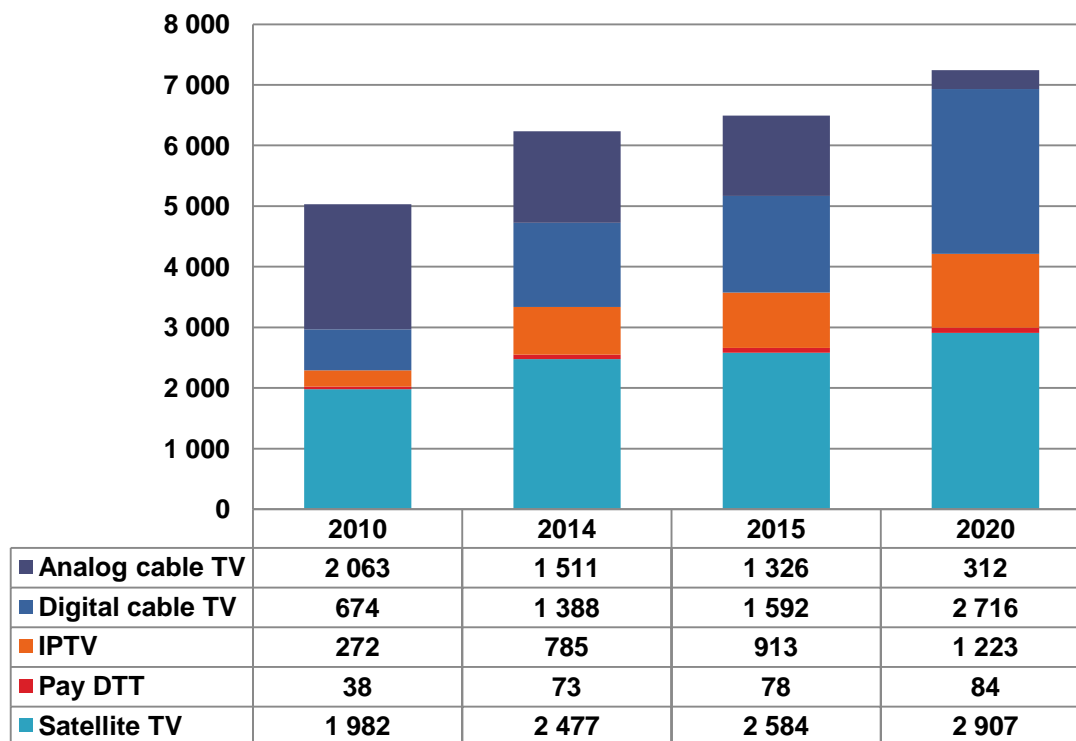
Eastern Europe digital TV homes by country (000)



Source: Digital TV Research

Pay-TV revenues

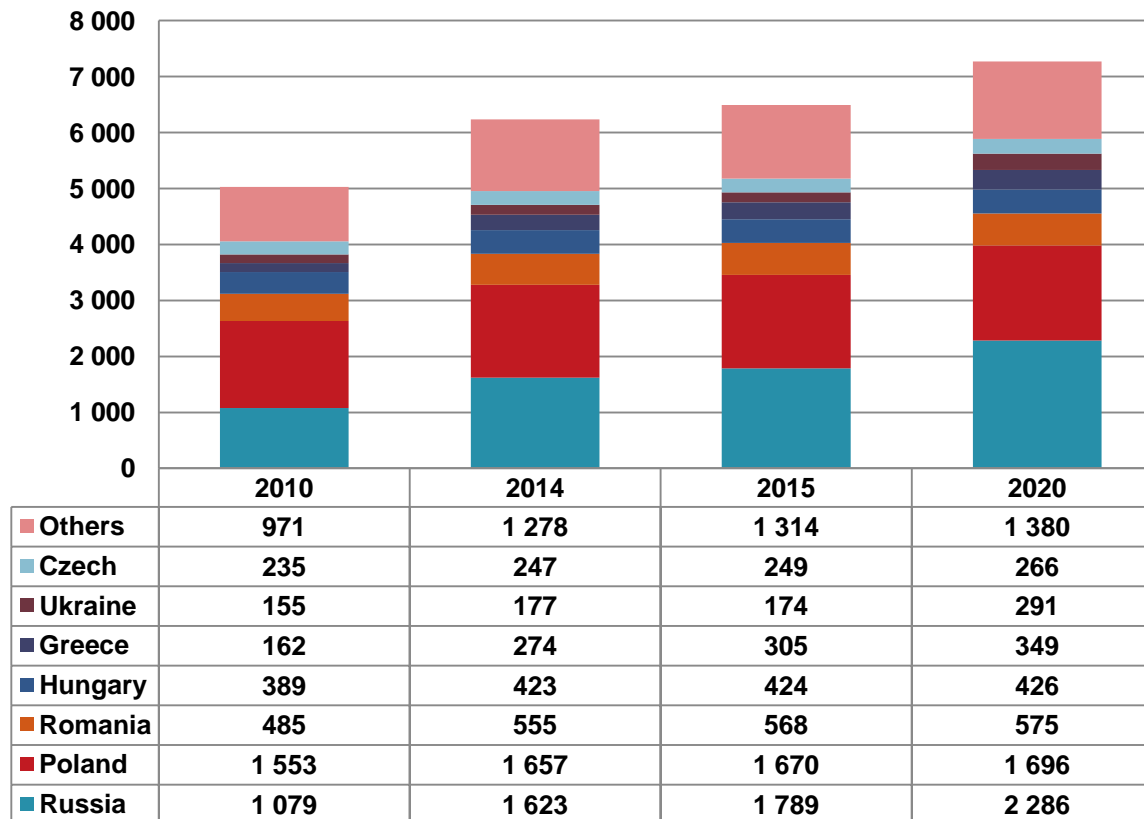
Eastern Europe pay TV revenues by platform (\$ m.)



Source: Digital TV Research

Digital TV growth

Eastern Europe digital TV revenues by country (\$ million)



Source: Digital TV Research

4k readiness – Global rankings

	Country/Reg	% above 15Mbps	QoQ change	YoY change
	Global	12%	0.6%	37%
1	South Korea	61%	-7.7%	16%
2	Hong Kong	41%	11%	84%
3	Japan	34%	2.5%	24%
4	Sweden	31%	9.2%	61%
5	Switzerland	30%	2.6%	50%
6	Netherlands	30%	1.9%	35%
7	Latvia	29%	1.4%	63%
8	Lithuania	26%	50%	209%
9	Romania	23%	12%	320%
10	Norway	22%	2.9%	50%

Source: Akamai State of the Internet Report, Q4 2014

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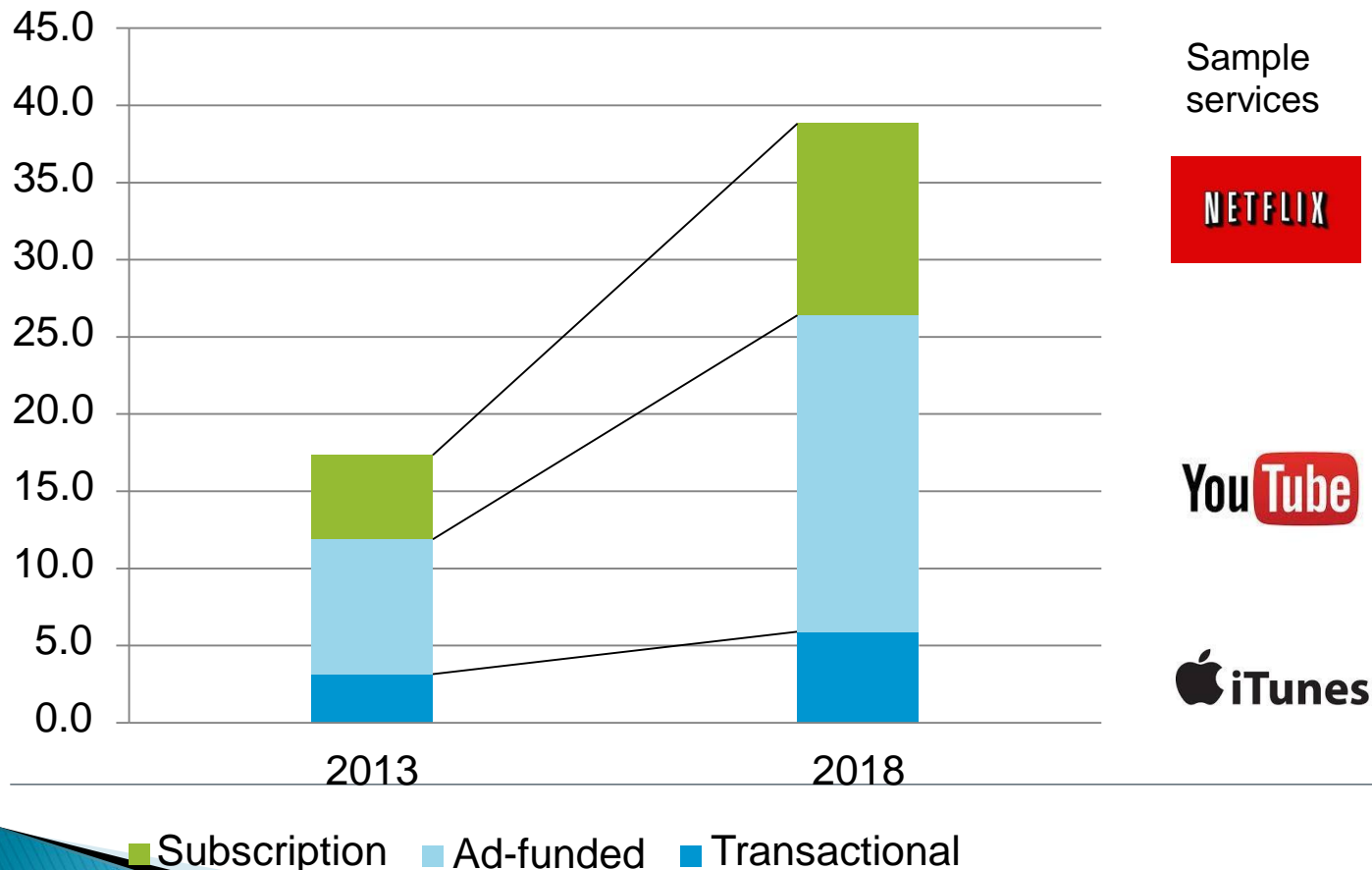
4k readiness – CEE rankings

Global Ranking	Country/Region	% above 15 Mbps	QoQ change	YoY change
9	Romania	23%	12%	320%
14	Czech Republic	21%	3.1%	16%
26	Russia	11%	-11%	62%
27	Poland	11%	-2.5%	33%
29	Hungary	11%	-7.2%	94%
30	Slovakia	10%	-8.1%	68%

Source: Akamai State of the Internet Report, Q4 2014

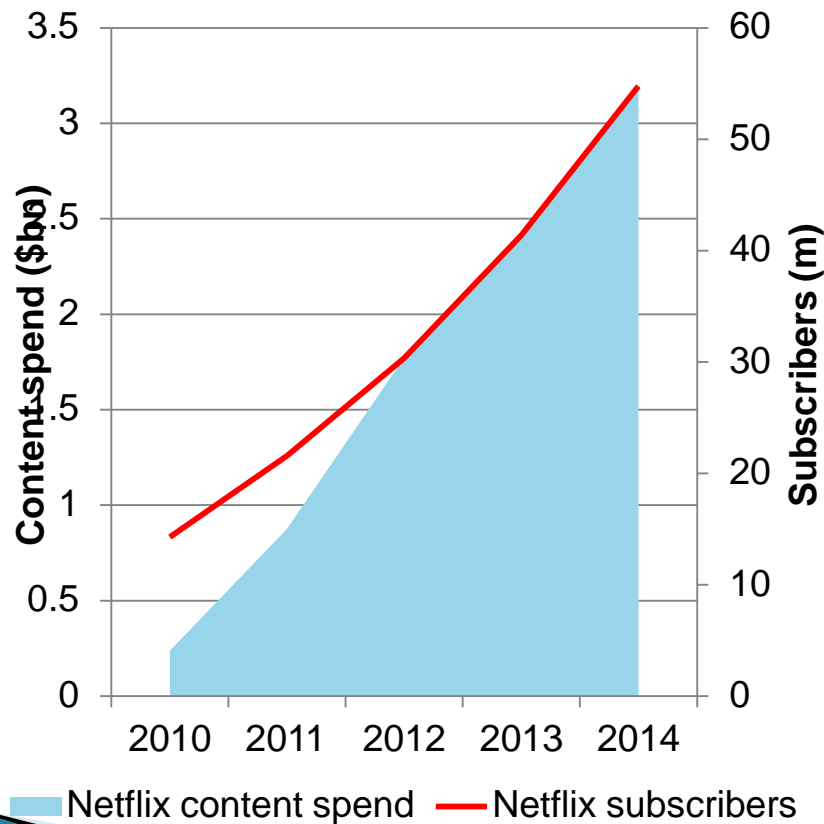
Global online video revenue will more than double by 2018 driven by subscription and advertising

Online video revenue by business model (\$bn)



Netflix subscriber growth is closely tied to its investment in content

Netflix: content spend vs. paying subscribers



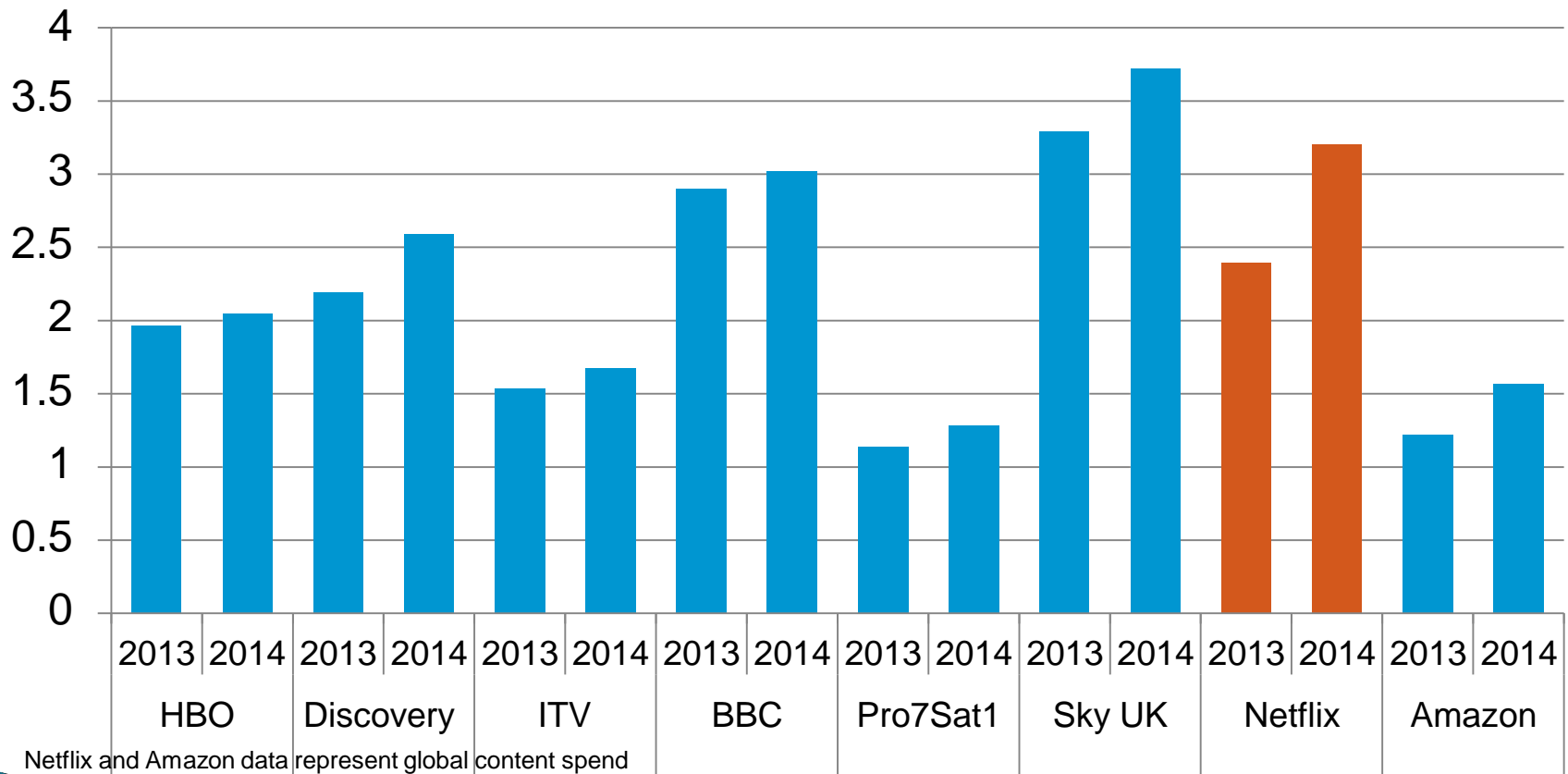
Netflix content spend is not just about originals: >80% of spend is acquisitions

Increasingly moving away from the long tail and buying valuable TV rights :

- First run territorial exclusives: (UK: *Breaking Bad* Season 5, *From Dusk till Dawn*, *Better Call Saul*, France/ Germany: *Fargo*)
- High-value buys for key rebroadcast rights e.g. *Gotham*/ Warner Bros – global SVOD rights purchased before transmission of first episode
- Opportunistic acquisition of first pay window movie rights (e.g. Disney in the Netherlands)

Netflix already spends more on content than the BBC

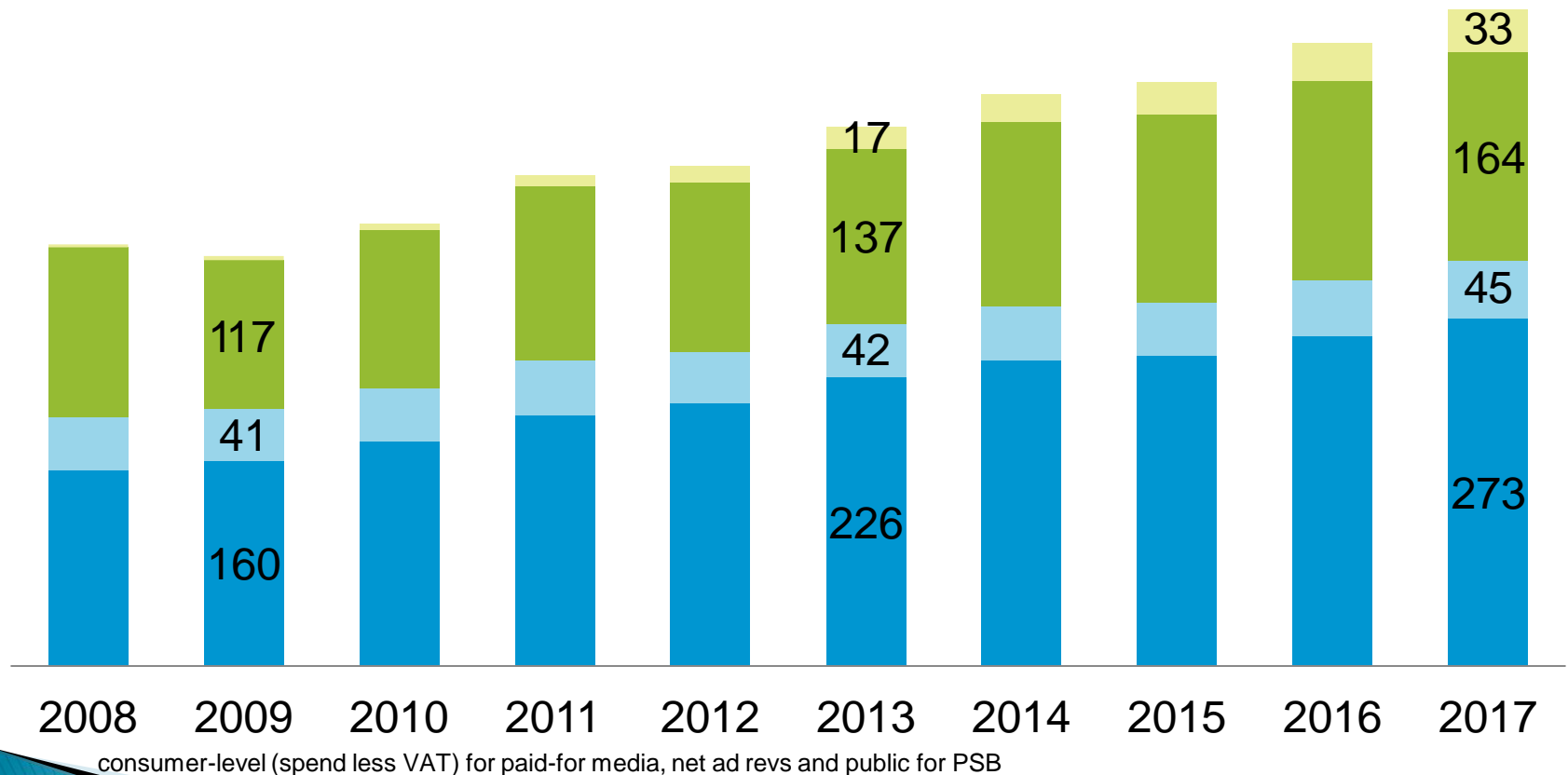
Content spend by provider (\$bn)



However, despite all the growth, the OTT video market is still relatively small compared to traditional TV

Global TV revenues (\$bn)

■ Pay TV ■ Public TV ■ Broadcast advertising ■ Online video



OTT in Hungary

- ▶ UPC, Magyar Telekom and RTL laid the groundwork several years ago
- ▶ Three leading mobile ops offer services
- ▶ Other players also present
- ▶ Netflix will eventually arrive, but what will be its impact?
- ▶ Too many providers chasing too little money in a medium sized market?
- ▶ NMHH consultation

OTT Case Study: Russia

- ▶ THE boom OTT market in CEE
- ▶ 20+ legal services, but only 6 have a 5%+ share
- ▶ Strong growth but still relatively small in value
- ▶ Negative trends: piracy, slowdown in ad market

OTT in CEE forecast

- ▶ Set to grow rapidly from a low base
- ▶ Advertising accounts for most revenues, but its share will fall at expense of subscriptions
- ▶ Transactional revenues will grow but remain modest
- ▶ Payment processing for services – a challenge that will have to be addressed
- ▶ New ‘post Netflix’ models to be introduced in the region (TV2U)?

The wider content picture: Key players

- ▶ AMC
- ▶ SPI
- ▶ Sony Pictures
- ▶ MTG
- ▶ Scripps
- ▶ HBO
- ▶ Others

Conclusions

- ▶ Pace of change is starting to quicken again in CEE
- ▶ Prospects for 4k (UHD) are good but it may not arrive soon
- ▶ Netflix unlikely to have a huge impact
- ▶ Region will continue to appeal to leading int'l content companies
- ▶ Hungary will remain at the heart of TV industry developments in CEE

Thank you / Köszönöm

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