RESEARCH



# Mobile capex: worldwide trends and forecasts 2017 – 2025

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# About this report

This report provides detailed analysis and forecasts of mobile capex for mobile network operators (MNOs) between 2017 and 2025. It analyses the key technology and commercial trends that are driving the changes in capex patterns, and breaks down the forecasts by category and regions.

The report is based on several sources, including:

- Analysys Mason's research from the past year
- interviews with MNOs and vendors worldwide.

#### **GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE** SUB-SEGMENT COVERAGE Western Europe (WE) Mobile access networks Central and Eastern Europe Transport and backhaul (CEE) Core networks Middle East and North Africa IT and digital infrastructure Infrastructure and civil (MENA) Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) engineering Emerging Asia-Pacific (EMAP) Other capex (e.g. content) Developed Asia – Pacific (DVAP) North America (NA)

### **KEY QUESTIONS ANSWERED IN THIS REPORT**

- How quickly will 5G spending grow in different geographic regions and individual countries?
- Which elements of MNO capex will decline by 2025, and will there be new areas that are attracting increased investment?
- What will be the RAN revenue mix for vendors as MNOs plan and deploy new networks?
- Which markets represent the most-promising opportunities for vendors in terms of mobile technology coverage expansion?
- To what extent can capex grow in emerging markets worldwide?

#### WHO SHOULD READ THIS REPORT

- Vendor strategy teams that need to understand where growth is slowing and where it is increasing across different categories and regions.
- MNOs' CFOs, strategy executives and CxOs.
- MNOs that want to understand how their capex strategies align with those of the wider industry.
- The investment community.

Latin America (LATAM)



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- 9. MNOs in developed regions will gradually deploy 5G in urban areas, but those in developing regions will wait until the technology matures further and costs stabilise
- 10. 5G deployments will be the main driver of RAN capex growth in North America and developed Asia-Pacific until 2021
- 11. Segments other than RAN, such as physical infrastructure, transport and core, will also be high capex growth areas in the 5G era
- 5G roll-outs are not as closely aligned to digital investments as previously expected; 5G capex growth will therefore be slower than anticipated until 2023

#### 13. Vendor implications

- 14. RAN vendors are well-positioned to benefit from delivering services beyond hardware to MNOs
- 15. A new supply chain will depress capex growth if it is fully embraced by MNOs for 5G

### 16. Western Europe

17. MNOs in WE will start spending on 5G from 2019 as major 4G upgrades come to an end; they will continue to invest in R&D activities to ensure regional competitiveness

#### 18. Central and Eastern Europe

19. The 4G market in CEE is competitive and subscribers are moving to higher plans as their demands for data services grow

### 20. Middle East and North Africa

21. Some MNOs in MENA will launch full 5G services in 2019, while others will need to ensure that their 4G networks are in line with the demands of the customer base

#### 22. Sub-Saharan Africa

- 23. The population in SSA is diverse and young, and MNOs are encouraging data consumption through better networks and device subsidies
- 24. Emerging Asia-Pacific
- 25. In a prepaid region such as EMAP, MNOs will wait for virtualisation technology to mature and become commercial before migrating to 5G
- 26. There is strong interest in 5G investments in China and this is reflected in continued high spending
- 27. Developed Asia-Pacific
- 28. DVAP has the second highest ARPU in the world after NA, meaning that MNOs can continue to invest high levels of capex in order to deploy new platforms early

#### 29. North America

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# Mobile capex will grow at a slower pace than previously forecasted until 2021, but growth will then accelerate as 5G is deployed worldwide

We forecast that the global mobile capex will remain flat until 2021, at which point it will begin to grow at a faster pace than was previously expected from earlier forecasts.

We have reduced the forecast for mobile capex compared to that from last year (Figure 1). This is because the results of our surveys indicate that many MNOs have decreased their previously anticipated investments.

MNOs in several countries launched their 5G services in 2018, albeit in many cases on a small scale, and larger nationwide deployments are expected from 2019 (in the USA, for example). We always expected 5G to be more capex efficient than 4G, but the reality is more extreme than previously anticipated. There was once an expectation that MNOs would invest large amounts of cash into new 5G networks, but pragmatism has taken hold.

A significant amount of the reduction in the capex forecast is due to a decrease in the expected RAN investment. There are several reasons for this; for example, some MNOs are considering network sharing strategies as a way to reduce 5G TCO. Many MNOs also blame decreasing ARPU and the current lack of data monetisation opportunities.

Many MNOs, especially in developed markets, have come to the end of their 4G investments and are cautious about making new investments while the 5G monetisation opportunities remain unclear and the new virtualised RAN solutions are immature.

# Figure 1: Current and previous mobile capex forecast, worldwide, 2016–2025

200 000





# Mobile capex will continue to grow at a slow pace; investments in 5G RAN will only overtake those in 4G in 2023

Capex (USD million)

Many MNOs are starting to deploy 5G networks, but it is important to note that the forecasted total mobile capex will only increase at a CAGR of 3% between 2018 and 2025. This is partly because much of the radio hardware that has been deployed by MNOs over the last few years has software that can be upgraded to deliver 5G new radio (5GNR) technology.

Transmission capex for fronthaul and backhaul will grow at a CAGR of 6%, given the expected growth in mobile data traffic. Mobile sites will require high backhaul bandwidths in order to service 5G data rates. The introduction of cloud-RAN will require a significant increase in fronthaul bandwidths, even more so if massive MIMO antennas are deployed.

MNOs will continue to invest in data centres and edge computing as part of their digital infrastructure deployments, especially as edge computing matures in order to serve the functions of user plane separation and local breakouts. Digital infrastructure capex will grow at CAGR of 18% during the forecast period.

After 2023, most new 5G spending will be in the RAN and core. Investments in the 5G RAN will only overtake those in 4G in 2023, but RAN capex will have a CAGR of 50% during the forecast period. Core capex will have the highest growth rates, especially the 5G core network, because MNOs will migrate their core networks from a virtual-EPC to a cloud-native 5G core for standalone (SA) architecture.

<sup>1</sup> See Figure 30 for more information on the definition of each network segment.



# Figure 2: Mobile capex, by network segment, worldwide, 2017 – 2025<sup>1</sup>

Source: Analysys Mason



# Figure 3: RAN capex, split by 5G and other radio technologies, worldwide, 2017–2025



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# About the author



**Roberto Kompany** (Senior Analyst) is a member of Analysys Mason's Telecoms Software and Networks research team and is the lead analyst for the *Next-Generation Wireless Networks* research programme focusing on strategy and market research. He is also a Cambridge Wireless Special Interest Group (SIG) mobile broadband (MBB) champion and a regular speaker at industry events. Prior to joining Analysys Mason, Roberto worked for Dixons Carphone, where he analysed the effect on the business of shifts in the telecoms market – for example, in terms of mergers, operator KPIs and technology – in Europe and the UK. Previous positions included consultancy, where he helped a variety of clients worldwide with mobile-related projects, such as a capex reduction and developing a 5-year strategy for an incumbent's wireless infrastructure.



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Customer Engagement Monetisation Platforms

AI and Analytics



### Digital economy programmes Digital Economy Strategies Future Comms

#### Operator business services and IoT programmes

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