

Pricing Telecommunications Services: Malaysian Experience

31 October 2017

Agenda



- Legislative background
- General costing principles
- Regulatory approach adopted by MCMC



Legislative Background

National Policy Objectives in the CMA



Regulate for long term benefits of end users

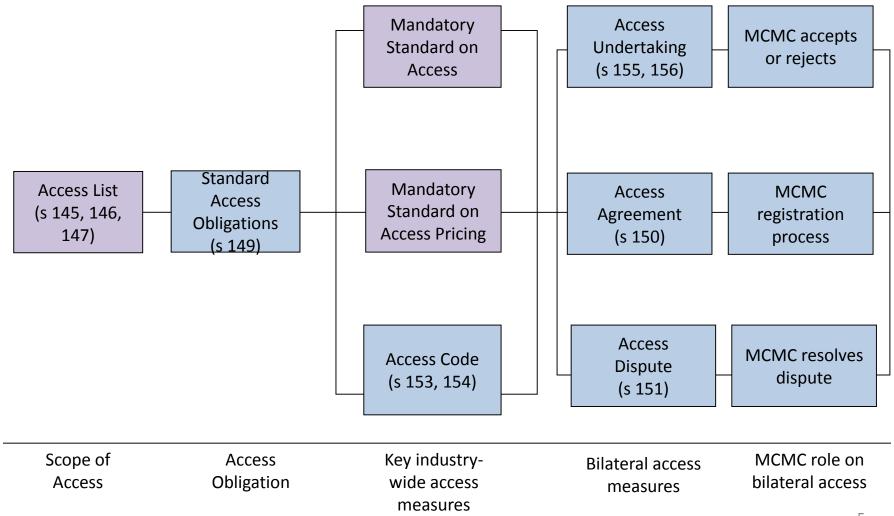
Ensure equitable provision of affordable services over ubiquitous network

Create a robust applications environment for end users

Facilitate efficient allocation of resources

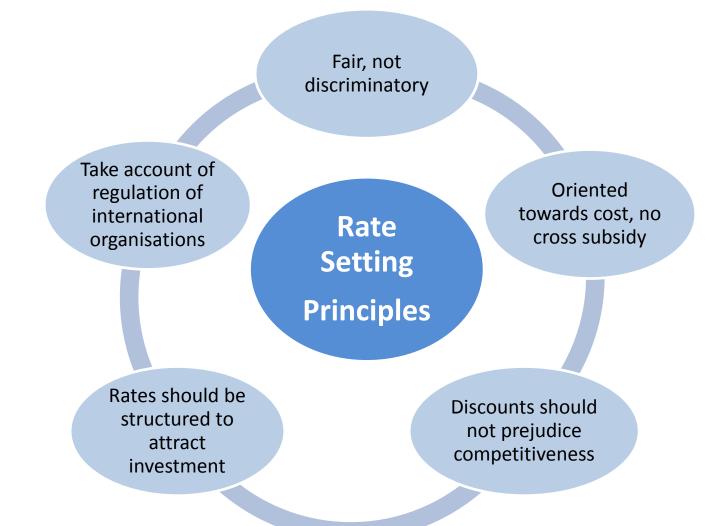
Access Regulation under the CMA





Rate Setting Principles in the CMA







Costing Principles

Historical versus Current Cost Accounting



Historical Accounting

• Costs that operators have actually incurred

Current Cost Accounting

- Takes account of changes in technology and prices
- Assets are revalued, usually using modern equivalent technology value

Top Down and Bottom Up



Top down starts with the operators accounts

Bottom up starts with network engineering model

Approach	Strength	Weakness
Top down	 Based on actual cost of operator Can reconcile the figures back to operator's audited accounts 	 Potential for incorporating inefficiencies Information requirements can be burdensome Require extensive access to operator's information base
Bottom up	 Can be constructed with little input data on actual operator costs Reflect efficient cost of provision of service Can be used to calculate forward looking cost 	 Risk of underestimating cost and may not reflect actual cost of providing services

Scorched Node and Scorched Earth



Scorched node	 Based on the locations of main network nodes Nodes could be sub-optimal 	
Scorched earth	 New network configuration Based on new technology 	

Cost Methodologies



FULLY ALLOCATED COST

- Backward looking cost
- Operators recover cost at reasonable rate of return
- Closer to management accounts
- Includes inefficiency and doesn't reflect pricing behavior in competitive and contestable market

LONG RUN INCREMENTAL COST

- Forward looking cost
- Uses current account cost
- Efficiently incurred costs are recovered
- Promotes efficient investment
- Defining increment is difficult
- In LRIC+, shared and common cost are borne by all services

STAND ALONE COST

- Service will bear all of the fixed shared and common costs
- Maximum charge that a firm is able to in a effectively competitive market

STEP BY STEP

- The network is modelled as a single entity
- It is a simple approach as each element of the network is not modelled in detail
- Difficulty in agreeing on the initial valuation



Regulatory Approach by MCMC

Basis for Regulatory Intervention



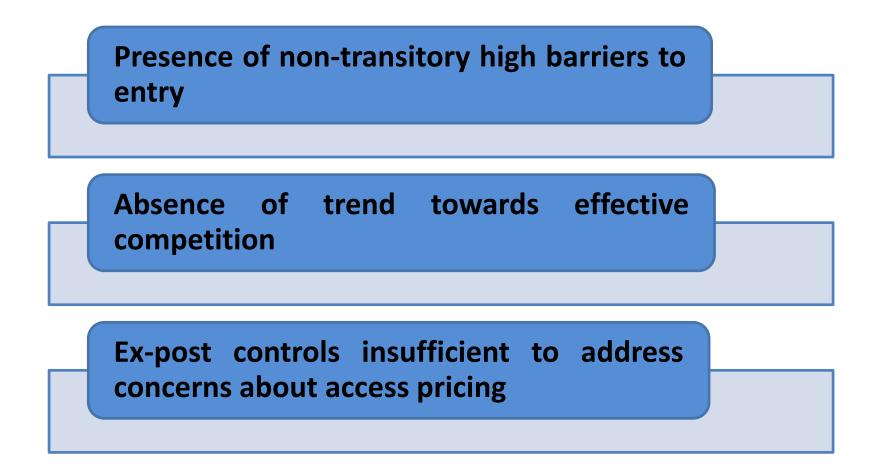
Provide appropriate signals for investment and opportunities for new entrants

Efficient allocation of resources

Promote sustainable long term competition

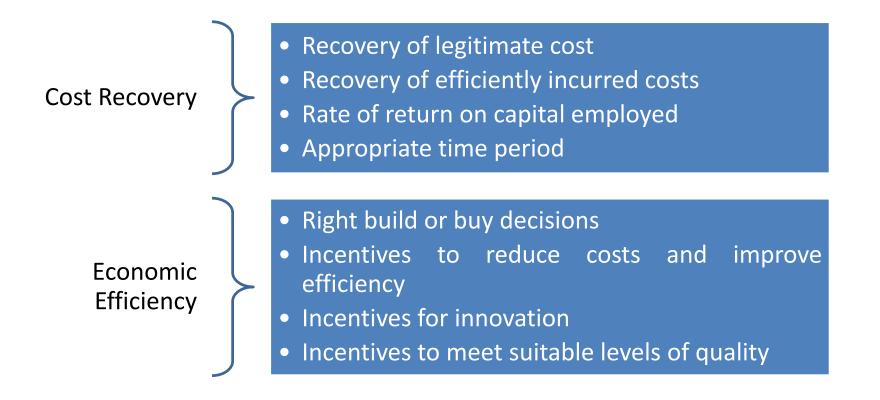
Criteria for Intervention





Criteria for Access Pricing





Cost Methodologies Adopted in Malaysia

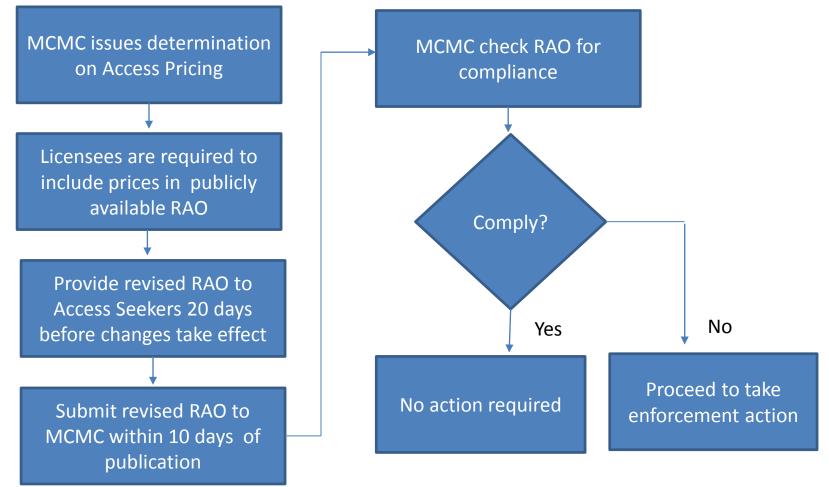


• On 13 October 2017, the MCMC released a Public Inquiry Paper on Access Pricing

Network	Costing Methodology
Mobile	The MCMC proposes to continue to use
	LRIC+.
Fixed Access	The MCMC proposes to use LRIC+ with
	asset price adjustment to reflect the
	presence of fully-depreciated assets.
Fixed Core	The MCMC proposes to continue to use
	LRIC+.

Monitoring Compliance







THANK YOU