#### Implementing LRIC on Interconnect Charges Calculation

Experience of Indonesian Telecommunication Regulatory Body - Ministry of Communications

Prepared for ITU Seminar on Tariff Policy Odessa, Ukraine October 2008



Telecommunications Regulation Body of Indonesia Ministry of Communications and Information

## **Objectives of LRIC regulation**

- Transform interconnect regime from revenue sharing regime to cost based regime;
- As a part competition regulation in providing basic services (voice/sms/origination);
- As a basis for market mechanism regulation on tariff competition;



#### Facts

- 5 GSM/DCS-1800/3G operators with 110 million subscriber;
- 5 CDMA operators with 25 million subscribers;
- 4 Fixed operator/ADSL with 20 million subscribers;
- All region covered by optical fiber cable transmission system and FTTB services in 5 major cities;

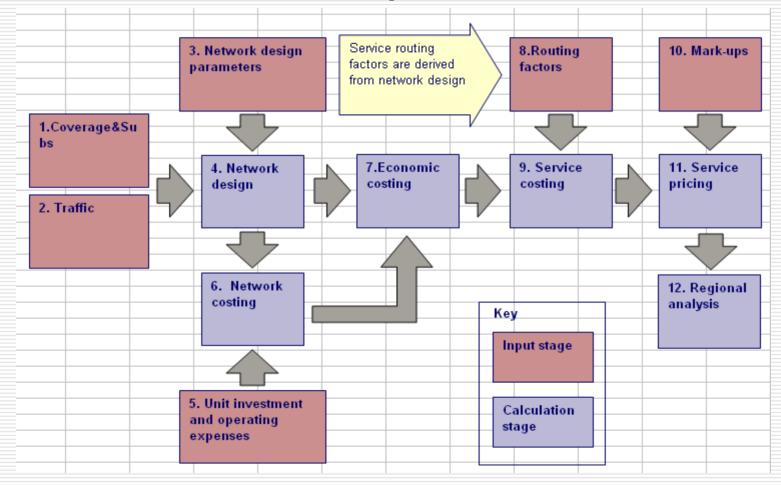


## Historical of LRIC Regulation

- Introduced in year of 2006 with assistance from OVUM Consultant (UK) as part of interconnect regulation (interconnect procedure, accounting separation, essential facility for interconnect, RIO and dispute mechanism);
- Revised in year of 2007 in order to use accurate data from industry;
- Revised in year of 2008 in order to introduce new interconnect services (3G services and data services);



#### LRIC Bottom Up Model





Telecommunications Regulation Body of Indonesia Ministry of Communications and Information

### **Confirmation Test**

- the result compared to revenue sharing charges and set a maximum decreasing from the revenue sharing charges in order to prevent revenue loss of operator;
- Compared with LRIC Top Down Model calculated by each operator (Model prepared by regulator);
  Benchmarking analysis;



### Market Mechanism

- LRIC charges used a confirmation price in tariff competition;
- Additional explanation should be attached to tariff filing, if operator will have retail tariff below LRIC Charges;
- Any predatory pricing report/claim from operator to other operator's tariff, only investigated if tariff below LRIC Charges;



### Impact of regulation

- □ Retail tariff decreased until to 45%;
- Traffic increased until to 30% both for fixed and mobile;
- Operator launched new product and services package;
- Encourage operator more efficient, ex. Reduced Overhead cost, Infrastructure sharing, join operation etc.



#### Next Issues

- Input data from industry is not up to date (one year behind – using operator book value);
- Network design should be covered national, while some operator only covered certain area.
- Minimize NE cost by provide national manufacturer (all NE are imported);



# Thank you! (Terima Kasih)



Gunawan Hutagalung, MT hutagalung@postel.go.id hutagalung@hotmail.com



Telecommunications Regulation Body of Indonesia Ministry of Communications and Information