REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR COMMUNICATIONS AND MULTIMEDIA INDUSTRY IN MALAYSIA

Workshop on Telecommunication Policy and Regulation for Competition

Bangkok, 14 July 2005

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Background

i. Brief facts
ii. National agenda

Brief facts on Malaysia

• Population – 25.86 million
• Households – 5.62 million
• Penetration rate:
  – Cellular phone – 56.5%
  – Internet dial-up – 12.7%
  – Fixed line – 17.2%

Note: 2004 figures
The birth of the Commission was part of a vision

ICT-related activities would be at the core of the new engine of growth.

Among the new laws proposed, the Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 (CMA) was a key piece of legislation to facilitate the growth of convergence activities.

The Commission was formed to implement CMA.

Malaysia’s strategy for moving into the Information Age was announced in 1996.

The National Agenda

**Agenda:** ICT related activities - the core of the new engine of growth

- **Formulate National Convergence Policy Objectives**
- **Design an institutional framework for convergence sector**
- **Design a convergence regulatory framework**

The Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 was a key legislation to facilitate the growth of convergence activities.
Changes to facilitate convergence

Redefinition of the Ministry’s functions and formation of MCMC:

- 1 Apr 99: Ministry of Energy, Communications & Multimedia
- 1 Nov 98: Ministry of Energy, Telecommunications & Post
- 1 Nov 01: Postal Department

Replacement of sectoral Acts by a convergence Act:

- Telecommunications Act 1950
- Broadcasting Act 1988
- Postal Services Act 1991
- Digital Signature Act 1997
- TDM(JTM)
- MOI (Licensing Division)
- Communications and Multimedia Act 1998

Sectoral regulators replaced by a convergence regulator:

- Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission Act 1998 came into force and MCMC formed

Ministry’s New Name

- On 27 March 2004 - following Malaysia's new cabinet line-up, the Ministry of Energy, Water and Communications was established replacing the Ministry of Energy, Communications and Multimedia

- The Ministry's role - to administer and manage the nation's energy, communications (infrastructure), postal services and water functions
The Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission

i. Members of the Commission
ii. Employees of the Commission
iii. Role of Commission
iv. Finance
v. Secrecy

Legislation

• The Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission Act 1998
  – Establishment of the Commission
  – Came into effect on 1.11.98
The Commission

• The Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
  – Statutory body, not a company
  – Legal person, not a natural person
  – Derives all power and authority from law
  – Acts outside power and authority – *ultra vires*
  – May sue and be sued

Members of the Commission

• Appointed by the Minister
• Consist of:
  – A Chairman
  – One member representing Government
  – Not less than two but not more than five members
Tenure of Office

- Appointed for a term of not less than two years but not more than five years
- Members are eligible for reappointment but no member shall hold office for more than two successive terms

The Commission

- 7 members
- Commission meetings - once a month
- Quorum – Chairman and two other members
Members of the Commission

- Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
  - Tan Sri Kamarul Ariffin (Content Expert/Lawyer)
  - Dato’ Dr Gan Khuan Poh (Economist)
  - Dato’ Datuk Anshad (Accountant)
  - Datuk C. Rajandram (Finance)
  - Encik Baru Bian (Lawyer)
  - *Tan Sri Zaki Tun Azmi (Lawyer)
  - Dato’ Seri Talaat Hj Husain (International Planning)

* Commission can appoint committees to carry out its work
* Advisor to the Commission

Employees of Commission

- Chairman
  - Is the CEO – executive and full time
  - Responsible for overall administration and management functions
  - Have general control of employees
Employees of Commission

- Employees
  - May appoint such number for carrying out Commission's functions

- Minister’s approval required for:
  - Terms and conditions of service
  - Disciplinary regulations
The Powers and Functions of the Commission

1. To advise the Minister on national policy objectives
2. To implement and enforce communications and multimedia laws
3. To regulate matters relating to communications and multimedia activities not related to communications and multimedia laws
4. To consider and recommend reforms to the communications and multimedia laws
5. To supervise and monitor communications and multimedia activities
6. To encourage and promote development of the communications and multimedia industry
7. To encourage and promote self regulation
8. To promote and maintain the integrity of licensees
9. To render assistance to persons engaged in communications and multimedia
10. To carry out any function as the Minister may prescribe

NOTE: Abbreviated from Section 16 of the Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission Act 1998 (Act 589)

The Commission

- Dual role – regulatory and developmental
- Independent – management and financially
- Transparent – processes are stipulated in legislation and other instruments
- Commission reports to sector Minister
- Implement C & M laws i.e. promote competition, access, universal service, consumer protection
MCMC has a dual role in the C&M sector

**Regulatory**
(Conformance)

**Developmental**
(Performance)

Present

Future

The Commission play a leadership role in promoting growth to C&M industry guided by the 10 National Policy objectives.

**The MCMC Fund**

- The Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission Fund, consist of:
  - Moneys transferred from Telecommunications Fund
  - Sums provided by Parliament
  - Licence fees, administration charges, levies
  - Income from investments
  - Sale, disposal, lease of property or mortgages
  - Moneys earned from consultancy and advisory services
  - Moneys or property payable to Commission

- Moneys in excess of the financial requirements of the MCMC may be paid into the Consolidated Fund
Finance

• Budget to be prepared and sent to Minister by 1 September each year

• Borrowings and investments require the approval of the Minister and the concurrence of the Minister of Finance

• Contracts involving the payment or receipt of more than RM5 million require the approval of the Minister and the concurrence of the Minister of Finance

Accountability

• Annual Accounts audited by external auditors
• Annual Report & Accounts tabled in Parliament
• Appeal Tribunal
• Annual Work Plan approved by Minister
Obligation of secrecy

• No employee of the Commission during his employment or thereafter, shall disclose any information obtained by him in the course of his duties
• No person who has access to any information or document relating to affairs of Commission shall disclose such information or document

Obligation of secrecy

• If contravene and convicted, offence is: fine RM10,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one month or both
The Communications and Multimedia Act 1998

Legal Framework for Communications and Multimedia

• The Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 (CMA)
  – Came into operation on 1 April 1999
• Subsidiary legislation under the CMA
• Instruments under the CMA
  – Directions
  – Determinations
  – Declarations
Fundamental principles of CMA 1998

• National Interest
• Transparency
• Less rather than more regulation
  – Self Regulation
• Flexibility
  – Technology neutral
  – Regulatory review

10 National Policy Objectives
10 National Policy Objectives for the Communications & Multimedia sector

1. Creating a global hub: To establish Malaysia as a major global centre and hub for communications and multimedia information and content services;

2. Building a civil society: To promote a civil society where information-based services will provide the basis of continuing enhancements to quality of work and life;

3. Nurturing local content and culture: To grow and nurture local information resources and cultural representation that facilitate the national identity and global diversity;

4. Ensuring long-term benefits for end-users: To regulate for the long-term benefit of the end user;

5. Nurturing user confidence: To promote a high level of consumer confidence in service delivery from the industry;

6. Promoting access and equity: To ensure an equitable provision of affordable services over ubiquitous national infrastructure;

7. Creating a robust applications environment: To create a robust applications environment for end users;

8. Facilitating efficient allocation of resources: To facilitate the efficient allocation of resources such as skilled labour, capital, knowledge and national assets;

9. Developing industry capabilities: To promote the development of capabilities and skills within Malaysia’s convergence industries, and

10. Promoting secure and safe networking: To ensure information security and network reliability and integrity.

Source: Section 3(2) of the Communications and Multimedia Act 1998 (Act 588)
The Roles of the Key Players in the Industry

**CONSUMERS**
- Exercise choice of services and service providers
- Impose market discipline

**INDUSTRY**
- Responsible for service implementation and delivery

**MINISTER**
- Sets policies and priorities in legislation, and issues subordinate instruments in accordance with the objects of the legislation

**COMMISSION**
- Implements policies in legislation and Ministerial directions
- Recommends policies

**ENABLING LAWS**
- Issues license, imposes license conditions, and confers regulatory rights
- Directs on matters of general policy & procedures
- Monitors & enforces compliance with legislation & license requirements, promotes industry self-regulation, allocates public resources

Ministerial Powers
Ministerial powers under CMA

- s.7: Ministerial directions
  - Issue direction to MCMC on exercise of MCMC functions
- s.10: Ministerial determinations
  - Without consultation with any licensee or person
  - On matters specified as being subject to determination
- s.13: Ministerial declarations
  - Power to make declarations about licence conditions and benefit

Ministerial powers under CMA

- s.16: Power to make regulations
- s.17: Power to establish Appeal Tribunal
- s.30: Minister is the licensing authority
Appeal Tribunal

• Minister may establish Appeal Tribunal
• To meet on ad hoc basis as and when required
• Members:
  • Chairman – Judge of High Court
  • At least two other members
• Quorum – minimum 3 persons or maximum 5 persons (incl. Chairman)
Appeal Tribunal

- Appeal Tribunal may review a decision or direction of Commission
- Any decision of Appeal Tribunal is final and binding and not subject to further appeal
- Decision to be decided on majority of votes of members
- Decision may be enforced in the same manner as High Court judgement or order

Appeal Tribunal

- Aggrieved person may appeal to an Appeal Tribunal on decisions or direction of the Commission
  - Review of merits and process only

- Judicial Review of decisions of the Minister and Commission also provided for
Appeal Tribunal

• Appeal Tribunal Regulations being developed:
  • Procedures for the Commission
  • Powers and functions of appeal tribunal

Powers of the Commission
Powers of the Commission under CMA

• s.51: Commission directions regarding compliance or non-compliance with licence conditions, or CMA or subsidiary legislation
  – Failure to comply is an offence

• s.55: Commission determinations on matters specified as being subject to the Commission’s determination

Powers of the Commission under CMA

• Public Inquiry

• Power to conduct investigation

• Power to gather information

• Register

• Resolution of Disputes
Register

• The Commission shall maintain a register:
  – in physical and electronic forms

• A person may inspect and make a copy or take extracts from the register
Resolution of Disputes

Principles

• Right to seek redress from the Commission

• Scope – matters under CMA or its subsidiary legislation

• Guidelines on principles and procedures
Principles

- Parties must first attempt to resolve by negotiation
- If:
  - parties fail to reach an agreement; and
  - the CMA or subsidiary legislation expressly provides for resolution,
- then the parties may seek resolution by the Commission

Scope

- Disputes may be resolved by the Commission on:
  - Dispute on standard access obligation
  - Dispute on interference
  - Dispute on access to post, network facilities or right of way
Process

- Notification of disputes to the Commission
- Preliminary Inquiry
- Written submission
- Queries and Clarifications
- Decision
- Enforcement

Preliminary inquiry

- Commission to decide:
  - Whether CMA or its subsidiary legislation expressly provided for resolution
  - An agreement will not be reached or will not be reached within reasonable time
  - Dispute is not trivial, frivolous or vexatious
  - Resolution would promote objects of the CMA
Process

• Documents to be submitted
  • Statement of Case
  • Statement of reply
  • Counterclaim
• Require relevant individuals to attend before Commission
• Proceedings to be held in Kuala Lumpur

Decision

• Commission decision based on written submission and evidence presented
• Commission to decide within 30 days, where practicable
• Decision to be in writing and accompanied with reasons
• Decision binding on parties
• Decision to be registered
Enforcement

- Commission may direct a party to a dispute to abide by the decision
- Decision is may be enforced by the High Court as a High Court decision

Forums
Consumers and service suppliers participate in self-regulation through Industry Forums

As well as suppliers
Which would guide Industry conduct
Consumers and Suppliers
Form
Industry Forums
To produce
Voluntary Industry Codes
For the benefit of Consumers

Industry Forums

- There are 4 industry forums under the CMA:
  - Access Forum (s.152-153)
  - Technical Standards Forum (s.184-185)
  - Consumer Forum (s.189-190)
  - Content Forum (s.212-213)
Designation of an Industry Forum

• The Commission may designate an industry body as an industry forum if:
  • Membership of the body is open to all relevant parties;
  • The body is capable of performing as required under the CMA; and
  • The body has a written constitution

Registration

• The designation is only effective upon registration by the Commission

• Before registration the Commission must ensure that the applicant complies with certain criteria
Essential Criteria of an Industry Forum

- Membership is open to “all relevant parties”
- Capable of performing
- Written constitution

Development and Registration of Voluntary Industry Codes (VIC)

- An industry forum may prepare a VIC dealing with any matter provided for in the CMA on its own initiative or upon request by the Commission
Public Consultation

• Must have a public consultation process on VIC
• The Commission may refuse registration of the VIC if the Commission is not satisfied of the sufficiency of public consultation

Registration of VIC

• The Commission shall register a VIC if it is consistent with-
  • the objects of CMA;
  • any relevant instrument under the CMA; and
  • any provisions of the CMA which are relevant to the particular matter or activity
Registration of VIC

• The Commission can refuse to register but it must notify the relevant Industry Forum of its decision in writing and provide reasons for its decision.

Determination of a VIC

• The Commission may determine a VIC:
  – if a VIC is not developed; and
  – the Commission is satisfied that a VIC is unlikely to be developed by the forum within a reasonable time.
Mandatory Standard

• The Commission has a power to make a mandatory standard where it has assessed that a VIC is inadequate or if fails.

Compliance of VIC

• Compliance with VIC is voluntary unless the Commission directs a person or class of person to comply.
• Failure to comply - fine not exceeding RM200,000.
• Compliance with a VIC shall be a defence against prosecution, action or proceeding.
Economic Regulation

i. Licensing
ii. Competition
iii. Access
Licensing for convergence

The old licenses that were issued were based on specific technologies, and specific services. Licenses issued under CMA 98 are technology-neutral and service-neutral.

- Content Services
- Applications Services
- Network Services
- Network Facilities

Under the old licensing framework all activities related to the provision of a particular service are vertically integrated for the provision of that service.

The new licensing framework promotes vertical separation between facilities, network, applications, and content.

Service-specific licenses are no longer issued

Service specific licenses, e.g. for the provision of telecommunications or broadcasting services are no longer issued.

The activities-based licensing should cater for any future convergence services that are not on the market today.

As an example, a company wishing to provide facilities-based telecommunications services will be issued with individual NFP, NSP, and ASP licenses.

This company will not require separate or additional licensing if it wishes to provide new services employing new technologies, e.g. 3G.
### CMA Licensing Regime – Four Horizontal Markets in Three Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Exempt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NFP</td>
<td>NFP</td>
<td>NFP</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSP</td>
<td>NSP</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASP</td>
<td>ASP</td>
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<tr>
<td>CASP</td>
<td>CASP</td>
<td>CASP</td>
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</table>

- Only activities with significant economic or social impact are individually licensed.
- The long term objective is to move to less regulation.

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### Individual Licence

- Need to control market entry
- Significant service - close regulatory supervision is required
- Requirement to ensure compliance with minimum technical, social or consumer standard
- Conditions of operations which are specific to an operator
Class Licence

- Facilitate market entry
- Light handed regulation
- Encourage innovation and promote healthy competition
- Requirement to ensure compliance with minimum technical, social or consumer standards

Licence Mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDIVIDUAL</th>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>EXEMPT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NFP</td>
<td>Earth station</td>
<td>Niche or limited purpose network facilities eg:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fixed links and cables</td>
<td>Radiocommunications transmitters for public mobile radio network service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Radiocommunications transmitters and links</td>
<td>Radiocommunications transmitters for public radio paging network service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Satellite control station</td>
<td>Radiocommunications transmitters for broadband point to point/multipoint wireless internet network service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Satellite hubs</td>
<td>Incidental network facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Space station</td>
<td>Niche customer access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Submarine cable landing centre</td>
<td>Niche connection service eg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Towers, poles, ducts and pits used in combination with other network facilities</td>
<td>public mobile radio network service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| NSP | Bandwidth services | Niche customer access | Incidental network services |
| | Broadcasting distribution services | Niche connection service eg. | LAN service |
| | Cellular mobile services | public mobile radio network service | Private network service |
| | Access applications services | radio paging network service | |
| | Space services | broadband point to point/multipoint wireless internet network service | |
| | Switching services | connecting end users to Internet | |
| | Gateway services | Access Service providers | |

Extracted from: Communications and Multimedia (Licensing) Regulations 2000 and Communications and Multimedia (Licensing)(Exemption) Order 2000
## Licence Mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDIVIDUAL</th>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>EXEMPT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CASP</strong></td>
<td>Satellite broadcasting</td>
<td>Limited content applications service e.g. Limited in its availability i.e. in vehicles for hire or reward, single commercial or residential building Targeted to special interest groups and through subscription Distance learning purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrestrial free to air TV</td>
<td>Public cellular services</td>
<td>Internet content services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrestrial radio broadcasting</td>
<td>PSTN telephony</td>
<td>Electronic transaction services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASP</td>
<td>Public payphone services</td>
<td>Interactive transaction services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public switched data service</td>
<td>Networked advertising boards and cineplex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Audiotext hosting services provided on an opt-in basis</td>
<td>Web hosting or client server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Directory services</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internet access services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Messaging services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extracted from: Communications and Multimedia (Licensing) Regulations 2000 and Communications and Multimedia (Licensing)(Exemption) Order 2000

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## Licence Fee - Individual

- Application fee – RM10,000 (non refundable)
- Approval fee – RM50,000
- Annual Fee – 0.5% of Gross Annual Turnover or RM50,000 whichever is higher
- Duration – 10 years
Calculation of annual licence fees

- 0.50% of Gross turnover

Maximum Licence Fee payable

Deductions for approved expenses

Minimum Licence Fee payable

0.15% or RM50,000

- Value-added procurement from Malaysian SMEs
- Minority interest in SMEs
- Skills training
- R&D
- Local content production and development

Licence Fee - Class

- Registration fee – RM2,500
- Validity – 1 year
Competition

General competition practices

- Licensee shall not engage in any conduct which has the purpose of Substantially Lessening Competition (SLC) in a communications market

- Commission may publish guidelines which clarify the meaning of SLC
  - Guidelines on SLC published
General competition practices

• A licensee shall not enter into any understanding, agreement or arrangement, whether legally enforceable or not, which provides for:
  – rate fixing
  – market sharing
  – boycott of a supplier of apparatus or
  – boycott of another competitor

General competition practices

• The Commission may determine that a licensee is in a dominant position in a communications market
  – Commission Determination No. 2 of 2004
• The Commission may publish guidelines which clarify the meaning of dominant position
  – Guidelines on dominant position published
General competition practices

• The Commission may direct a Licensee in a dominant position to cease a conduct in that which has, or may have, the effect of substantially lessening competition.

• A Licensee may apply to the Commission, prior to engaging into any conduct which may be construed to have the purpose or the effect of substantially lessening competition in a communications market, for authorisation of the conduct.

General competition practices

• The Commission shall authorize the conduct if the Commission is satisfied that the authorization is in the national interest.
Access

Standard access obligation

- Network facilities provider and network services provider shall provide access listed in access list to other:
  - network facilities provider
  - network services provider
  - applications service provider or
  - content application service provider

who makes written request for access on reasonable terms and conditions
Standard access obligation

- The access provided shall be:
  - same or more favorable standard and quality as provided to its own, and
  - on equitable and non-discriminatory basis

- A written access agreement must be registered with Commission, if not unenforceable

- Guidelines on registration of access agreements issued

Access list

- Facilities and services that may be included in access list
  - network facilities
  - network services

- Commission may determine a network facilities or network services be included or removed from access list
Access forum

- Access forum – Malaysian Access Forum Berhad designated on 31 March 2003
- Access forum is to develop an access code
- Access code must contain model terms and conditions for compliance with standard access obligations

Technical Regulation

i. Spectrum assignment
ii. Numbering and electronic addressing
iii. Technical standards
Assignment of spectrum

• No person shall use spectrum unless holds:
  – spectrum assignment;
  – apparatus assignment; or
  – class assignment
Assignment of spectrum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spectrum Assignment</th>
<th>Apparatus Assignment</th>
<th>Class Assignment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>•Authorises a person to use frequency band</td>
<td>•Authorises a person to use frequency band to operate a specified network facility</td>
<td>•Authorises a person to use frequency band for specified purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>•Maximum term 20 years</td>
<td>•Maximum term 5 years but generally annual</td>
<td>•Valid until cancelled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>•Price component (fixed fee) and annual fee</td>
<td>•Fixed and variable fees</td>
<td>•No fee payable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spectrum Plan

• The Commission may develop spectrum plan
• Made available to public for a fee
• Spectrum plan to:
  – Define how spectrum to be used
  – Methodology of assignment
  – Procedures for assignment of spectrum and apparatus assignments
Numbering and Electronic Addressing

• The Commission is vested with control, planning, administration, management and assignment of NEA

• Appointment of person to manage and maintain public number or electronic address database
NEA Plan

• Commission shall develop NEA plan
• Made available to public for a fee
• NEA plan may set out rules on:
  – Usage of different NEA for different services
  – Assignment of NEA
  – Portability of NEA

Technical Standards
Technical Standards

• Standards
  – Appointment of certifying agencies
  – Certification of equipment
  – Certification of persons
• Technical standards forum - Malaysian Technical Standards Forum Berhad designated on 27 October 2004
• Technical standards forum is to develop technical code

Consumer Protection

i. Quality of Service
ii. Required applications service
iii. Resolution of consumer disputes
iv. Rate regulation
v. Universal service provision
Quality of Service

- Person who provides service must:
  - Deal reasonably with consumers
  - Adequately address consumer complaints
- Consumer forum - CFM established on February 2001
- Consumer code developed - sets out procedures for dealing with consumer complaints, etc.
Required Applications Service

• List of services determined by Minister as required applications services ("RAS") i.e. services which are essential for consumers
  – emergency services
  – directory enquiries services
  – operator assistance services

• Power of the Commission to issue direction on operational details relating to RAS
Consumer Disputes

• Commission may resolve complaints received from consumers on customer service and consumer protection

• Guidelines for consumer complaints established
Rate Regulation

• General rule:
  – service providers may set their rates in accordance with market rates
  – there is power for Minister to intervene for good cause or in the public interest to set the rates

• Minister may also make rules to prescribe rates
  – Rate Rules 2002
    • PSTN
    • Internet access – dial-up
Universal Service Provision

Under the CMA, USP is defined as:
A system to promote the widespread availability and use of network services and/or applications services throughout Malaysia
USP - Main objective

To provide basic communication services which focuses on access to:

- public payphone
- basic telephony
- internet access

in underserved areas and for underserved groups within the community

The USP is a mechanism for reducing the digital divide

% fixed line penetration

GDP per capita

Competitive service providers

Universal Service providers

USP Funds
USP Fund

- CMA provides for the establishment of a USP Fund
- USP roll out is funded by the USP Fund
- Contribution to USP Fund - Licensees (except for CASPs) whose net revenue from designated services exceeds RM2 million in a calendar year must contribute 6% of their net revenue
- Licensees who provide the service under USP are compensated fully for all costs incurred

Social Regulation
Social Regulation

• S. 211: No content applications service provider, or other person using a content applications service, shall provide content which is indecent, obscene, false, menacing or offensive in character with intent to annoy, abuse, threaten or harass any person.

Content forum

• Content forum – designated on 28 March 2001

• Content code developed - regulation of all content including traditional broadcasting, telecommunications and online services
Subsidiary legislation under CMA

- Spectrum Regulations 2000
- Licensing Regulations 2000
- Technical Standards Regulations 2000
- Compounding of Offences Regulations 2001
- USP Regulations 2002
- Rate Rules 2002
- Class Assignments 2000
- Spectrum Exemption Order 2000
- Licensing Exemption Order 2000

MCMC’s Vision for the Future

A globally competitive, efficient and increasingly self-regulating communications and multimedia industry generating growth to meet the economic and social needs of Malaysia.
THANK YOU

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Malaysia

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Fax: +603 8688 1000
Website: www.mcmc.gov.my