



#### **Effective price benchmarking**

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## **Effective Benchmarking 1/3**

Simple benchmarking: price per population or connections?



<u>Advantage</u>: less historical variation, could compare potential of the markets (potential number of consumers). <u>Disadvantage</u>: do not take into account mobile penetration, so only if all markets have fairly similar adoption

Prices for country X appear to be reasonable



Advantage: more meaningful if mobile penetration is very different

<u>Disadvantage</u>: more historical variation, need connection figure on the year of auction

Because the penetration is low, price in country X is effectively higher for the operators.



## **Effective Benchmarking 2/3**

Take into account the license terms, especially the duration (in years):





<u>Advantage</u>: simple, and easy to understand numbers <u>Disadvantage</u>: still comparing "apple and oranges" unless they are very similar revenue

Mostly used for news headline, to compare to historical prices or across different bands, of the same country.

Because Country X has a shorter license term than most of this data set (~ 20 years), it is effectively more expensive on per year basis



### **Effective Benchmarking 3/3**

Take into account the willingness to pay from consumers (Gross Domestic Product per Capita- GDPPC as proxy) or potential revenue for operators (Average Revenue Per User - ARPU)



Normalisation per GDPPC Reserve price in \$ x Average GDPPC MHz x Population x Licensing duration x GDPPC of CountryX





Country X come out as the most expensive country for the operator to acquire spectrum compare to the rest of dataset, once we take into account its ARPU and GDPPC.



# Thank You