

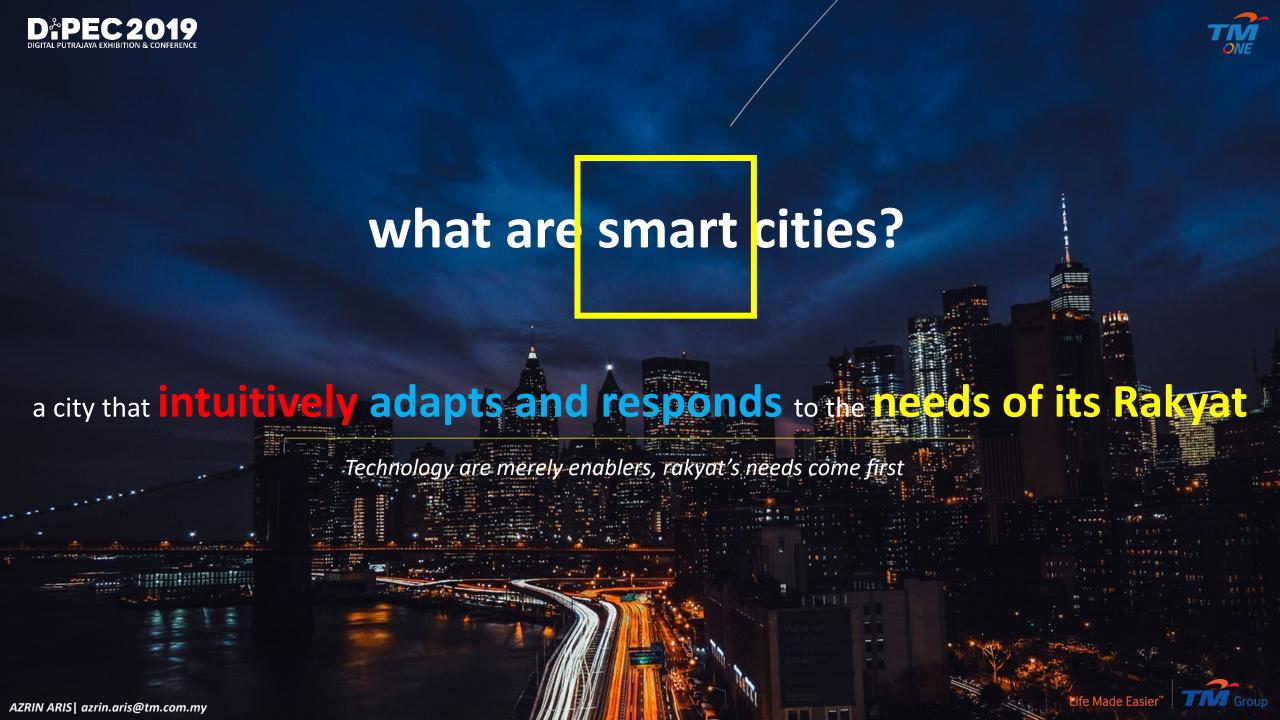


# **CREATING A** SUSTAINABLE DIGITAL **ECOSYSTEM**





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### SMART CITY CONSIDERATIONS

Sustainability of a smart city anchors on needs and inclusion of surrounding stakeholders

WHAT
PROBLEMS
ARE WE
SOLVING?

WHOSE
PERSONA
ARE WE
ADDRESSING?

HOW CAN THE SMART CITY BE SUSTAINED?

WHO ARE THE PLAYERS WITHIN THE **EXISTING ECOSYSTEM** THAT WE CAN LEVERAGE ON?

WHAT **TECHNOLOGY** CAN ADDRESS ALL OF THE ABOVE CONSIDERATIONS?

Rakyat's needs is first consideration.
The more the smart city addresses relevant needs, the easier it is to sustain

Empowering existing players will increase the ecosystem's sustainability

Technology is merely an enabler for the smart city to

adapt and respond

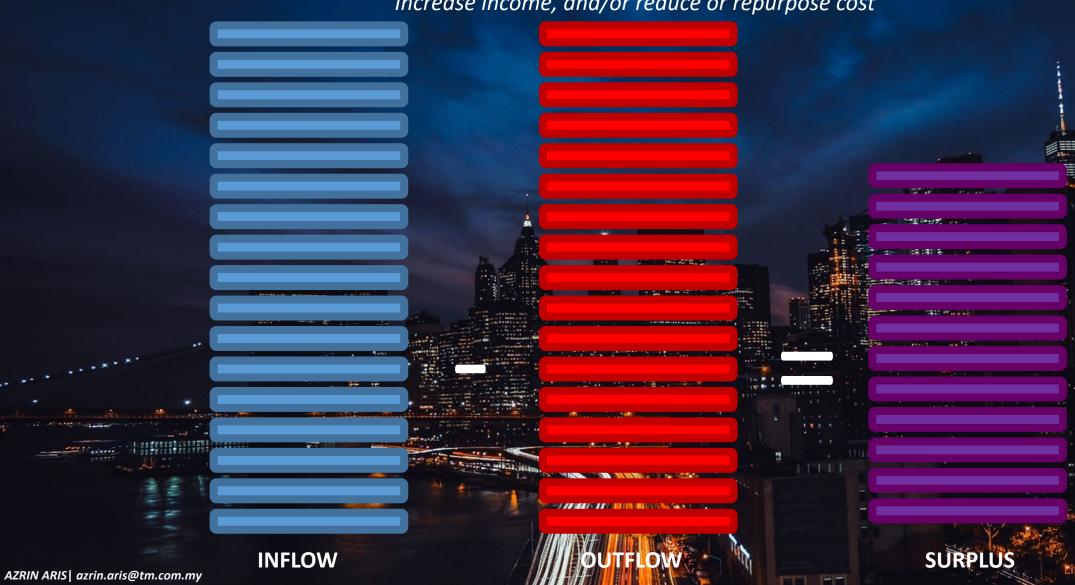






## SOMETIMES ALL IT TAKES IS JUST TO GO BACK TO BASICS..

Increase income, and/or reduce or repurpose cost



rista





## SOMETIMES ALL IT TAKES IS JUST TO GO BACK TO BASICS...

It goes back to the basic question of dollars and cents - economic sustainability!

Sustainability <sub>city</sub> =  $\sum_{s}^{F}$  Inflow <sub>city</sub> -  $\sum_{\infty}$  Outflow <sub>city</sub>

F = Funding from higher bodies

s = income from city services

### step 1

identify income sources and cost levers

### step 2

identify interventions for improvement opportunities

### step 3

identify other incremental non-financial benefits to the city that it wish to achieve (towards meeting the rakyat's needs)

### step 4

identify business models that can address the points identified in steps 1-3





## STEP 1: IDENTIFY SOURCES OF REVENUE AND COST

In addition to regular fund injection from a higher body, cities generally have its own revenue sources

#### **INFLOW**

#### **Funding from higher bodies**

(e.g. central government funding, grants from UN)

This source of funding is usually fixed, and challenging to increase



#### **License & Permit**

Payment to be allowed to do something

#### Taxes

**Fines** Payment to deter untoward behaviour

Payment imposed on owners, usually not involving any specific services from the Gov

**Service Fees** 

Payment for services rendered

#### **Asset Monetization**

Payment to use any of the city assets

Identify potential opportunity to increase any of these levers

#### **OUTFLOW**

#### **CAPEX**

- Purchase of vehicle
- Purchase of buildings
- Purchase of machineries & equipment

#### **OPEX**

- Maintenance of machineries and equipment
- Upkeep and repair of civil infra (roads, drainage etc)
- Out payment to 3<sup>rd</sup> party service providers
- **Electricity charges**
- Water bills
- Connectivity charges

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## STEP 2: IDENTIFY IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES - REVENUE

Several interventions can be initiated to improve revenue

| Intervention  |                       | License & Permit  |  | Fines                                 | Taxes                                      | Asset Monetisation  |
|---|-----------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|
|   | Market price          |   | Increase pricing base                      | ed on benchmarks or as                | ssociated cost to serve                    |   |
|   | Value added benefits  | Fast lane processing  | Special customized services                |                                       |  | Priority booking  |
| Charge More   |                       |   | Revise price-mode                          | el based on unique facto              | ors of each category                       | pistin.   |
|   | Differentiated levels | Size of business,<br>location of bazaar,<br>ratio of renovation | Area to be served                          | Time taken to settle the fines        | Property value                             | Time when asset is being used (peak/mid/low)                                    |
| Increase numbe  | er of transactions    | Increase location of licensed business                          | Increase frequency of service              | Introduce tighter<br>enforcement      | Step up collection initiatives             | Increase awareness<br>of facilities offered                                     |
| Improve administrative efficiency (e.g. collection, billing, enforcement) |                       | Increase<br>enforcement to<br>monitor licensable<br>activities  | Improve<br>accessibility of pay-<br>points | Manage leakages via better collection | Improve<br>accessibility of pay-<br>points | Increase asset<br>management<br>efficiency (e.g.<br>better scheduling,<br>less) |
| Introduce new   | revenue levers        | New types of licenses   | types of                                   | New regulations                       | New taxes                                  |   |





## STEP 2: IDENTIFY IMPROVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES - COST

Cost can either be reduced, or repurposed

| Intervention | Elements to be considered   |  |  |  |  |
|--------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| REDUCE       | What are costs that are necessary and cannot be removed? Can we use less of these elements? e.g. Energy, Water,   |  |  |  |  |
| REPURPOSE    | What are elements that are necessary, but can be replaced by another element? e.g. Bills – replace sending out physical bills with emails (repurpose budget allocated for postage to budget for email system) Security guards – replace guards with centralized monitoring system (repurpose budget allocated for guards' salary to budget for CCTV system) |  |  |  |  |
| REMOVE       | What are cost elements that can be removed without impacting the public? e.g. Paper Forms Number of physical counters / buildings / vehicles  |  |  |  |  |







## STEP 3: IDENTIFY OTHER NON-FINANCIAL FACTORS

Irrespective of the financial outcome, outcome should be towards better service / experience for the rakyat

| mensions       | Factors                                     | Potential Benefits   |  |
|----------------|---|--|--|
|                | Visibility                                  | Is the change being introduced significant? Is it visible to the rakyat / businesses?  |  |
| Social         | Public Benefit                              | Does it encourage positive behavior or any other public benefits?  |  |
| acceptance     | Comparison with benchmarks                  | Is the new fees higher / lower to similar services in peer cities?   |  |
| Economic       | Impact on city P&L                          | What will be the impact to city finances?  |  |
|                | Impact on inflation                         | How will it impact city inflation?   |  |
| impact         | Impact on competitiveness                   | Will the new fees affect the city's attractiveness to investors / stakeholders?  |  |
|                | Technical readiness                         | Is the city technically ready to introduce the new service?  |  |
| Ease of        | Resources requirements                      | What kind of other resources does the program require?   |  |
| implementation | Alignment with bigger agenda                | Is it aligned to other federal / ministerial / etc agenda?   |  |
|                | Social acceptance  Economic impact  Ease of | Social acceptance  Public Benefit  Comparison with benchmarks  Impact on city P&L  Economic impact  Impact on inflation  Impact on  competitiveness  Ease of Resources requirements  Alignment with bigger |  |

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### **STEP 4: IDENTIFY ALTERNATIVE OUTCOMES**

Different ways of engaging stakeholders could produce more beneficial outcomes

#### Pay-Per-Use

Paying service providers only for services used, instead of CAPEX investment



#### **Revenue Share**

Allowing 3<sup>rd</sup> party operators to operate a service in return for a cut in the revenue

OPEX Revenue

#### **Cross Subsidization**

Engaging a 3<sup>rd</sup> party for 2 or more city services, where losses incurred from improvement of one service can be recouped from increased revenue from another service

Revenue

OPEX and/or CAPEX

#### Concession

Appointing a 3<sup>rd</sup> party to invest in infrastructure for a new service, in return for exclusivity to run the service for an agreed number of years

CAPEX Revenue

Irrespective of the financial outcome, in each model, outcome will be towards better service / experience for the rakyat







### CHALLENGES WITH SMART CITY/IMPLEMENTATION

Don't fall into the trap of implementing new fads just for the sake of fads — that is not technologically sustainable!

- Smart City Services
   often need multiple
   other tech for them
   to work optimally
- e.g. connectivity, AI, machine learning, advanced data aggregation

DO YOU NEED ADDITIONAL TECH?

- Often the problem can be solved with other (sometimes simpler) technology
- e.g. using smart
  phones can often
  achieve same results
  as hand-held LPR
  readers for parking
  authorities

IS IT YOUR PRIORITY?

- Smart City Service may solve the problem, but sometimes the cost to deploy the solution does not justify the benefits
- e.g. cost to deploy
   LED lights may not
   commensurate with
   the energy savings'
   economic benefits

**COST vs BENEFITS?** 





### TM's APPROACH TO SMART CITIES

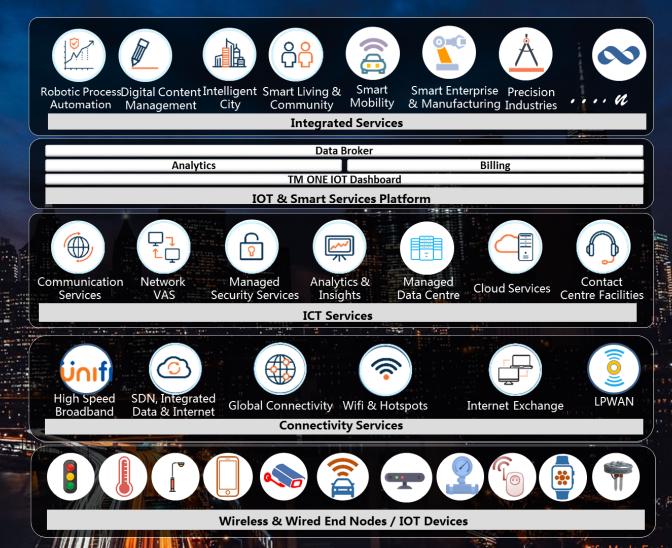
TM is an enabler for the smart service ecosystem through a platform strategy; technology & device agnostic

Identified selected smart services to be offered as TM product. For other smart services, to work together with other smart service providers

TM's primary smart service offering is the IOT Platform, which will be the enabler for the whole smart service ecosystem

The platform leverages on TM's traditional asset and strengths in ICT and connectivity

TM will not play in the devise space; will instead leverage on existing ecosystem





"There are too many smart city players working in silos, hindering smart city development as a whole"

Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamad Cities 4.0 Conference and Exhibition 2019 23 September 2019

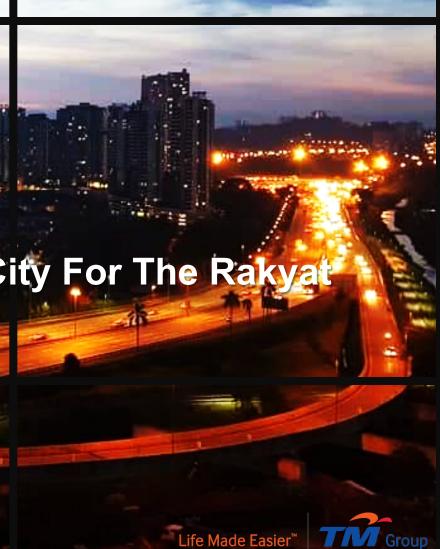






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