

Future proof strategies towards fiber to the home

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Research question

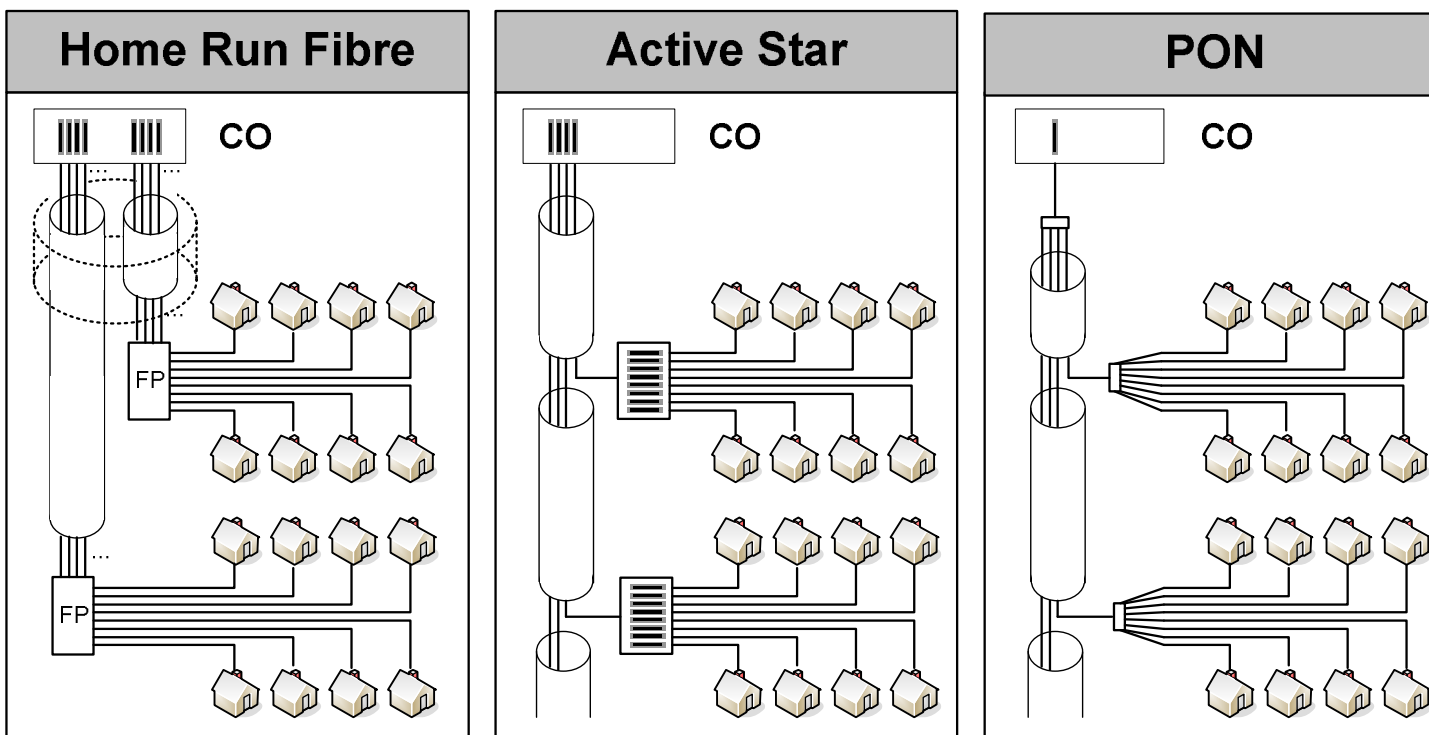
- Formulation of the problem
 - Slow rollout of fiber to the home in Europe compared to the rest of the world
 - (Future) regulation concerning opening up access networks to competitors

- Research question
 - Which technical competition model will lead to a future proof FttH network, taking into account uncertain future regulation and viability of the business model?

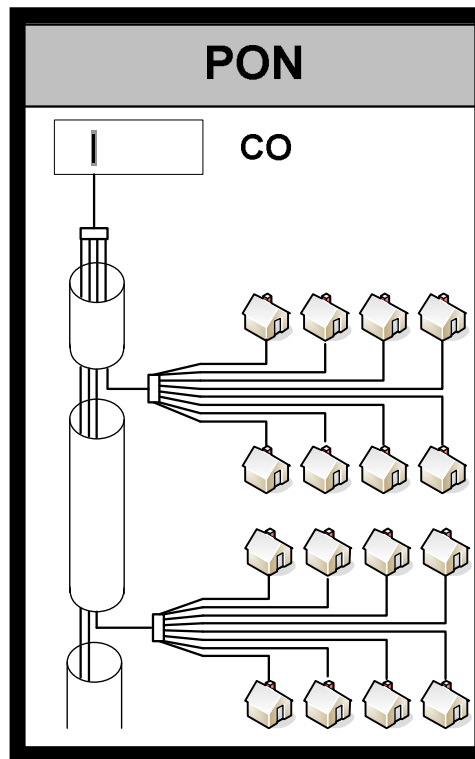
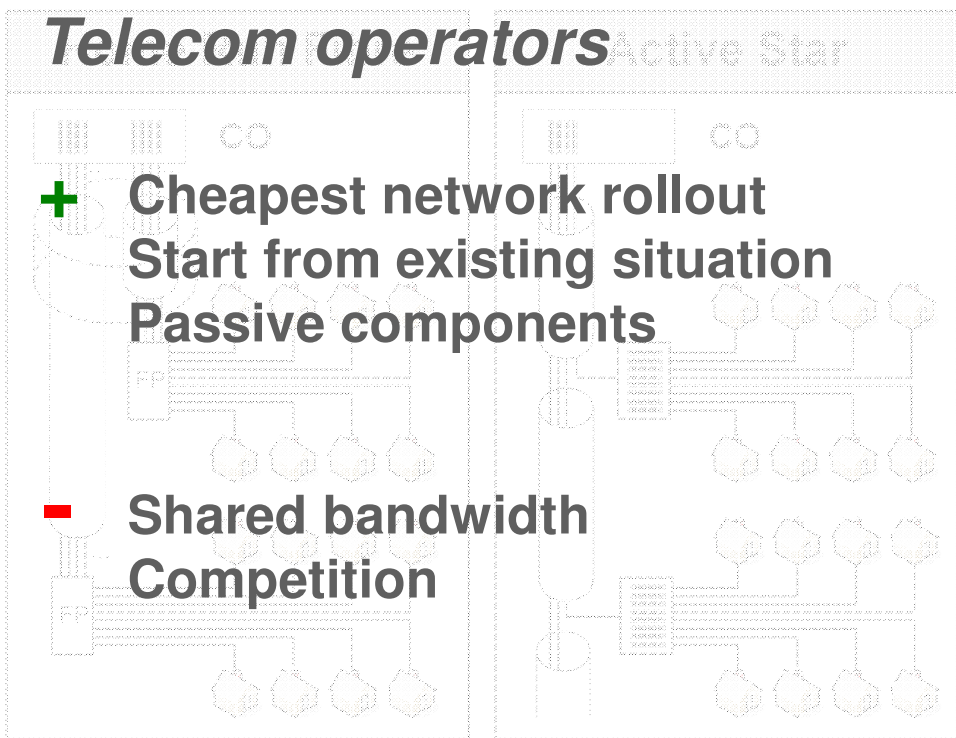
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TECHNICAL MODELS

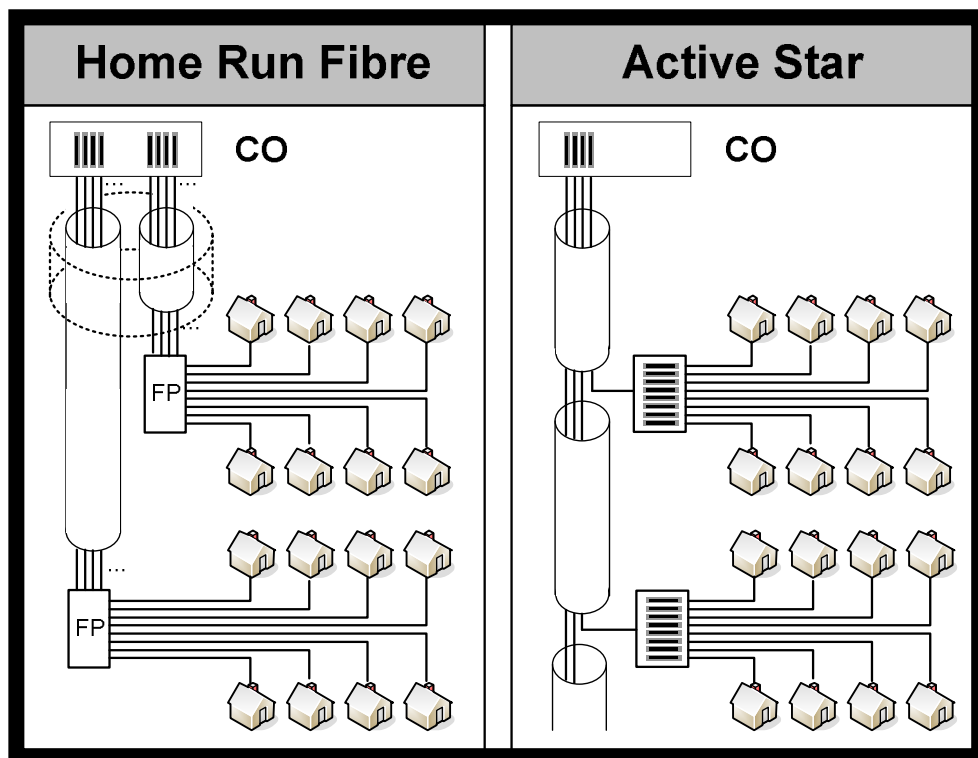
3 different architectures for FTTH



3 different architectures for FTTH



3 different architectures for FTTH

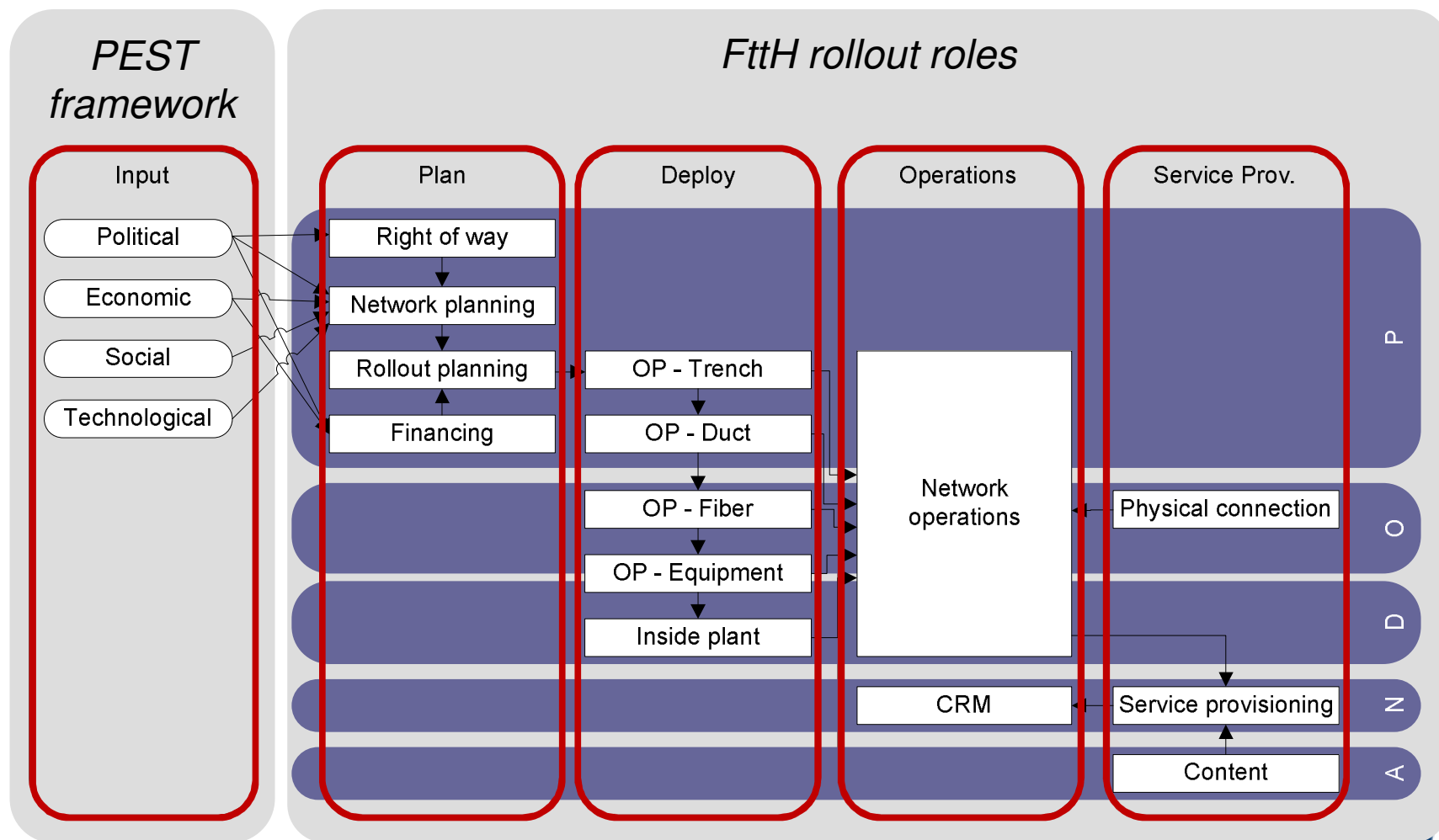


Community networks

- + Competition**
- Bandwidth dedicated**
- Most future proof (HR)**
- Most expensive**
- Scalability issues**

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ROLES & ACTORS



Main actors involved

Governments

Europe
National / NRA
Local

Customers



*Telecom
operators*
ILEC - CLEC

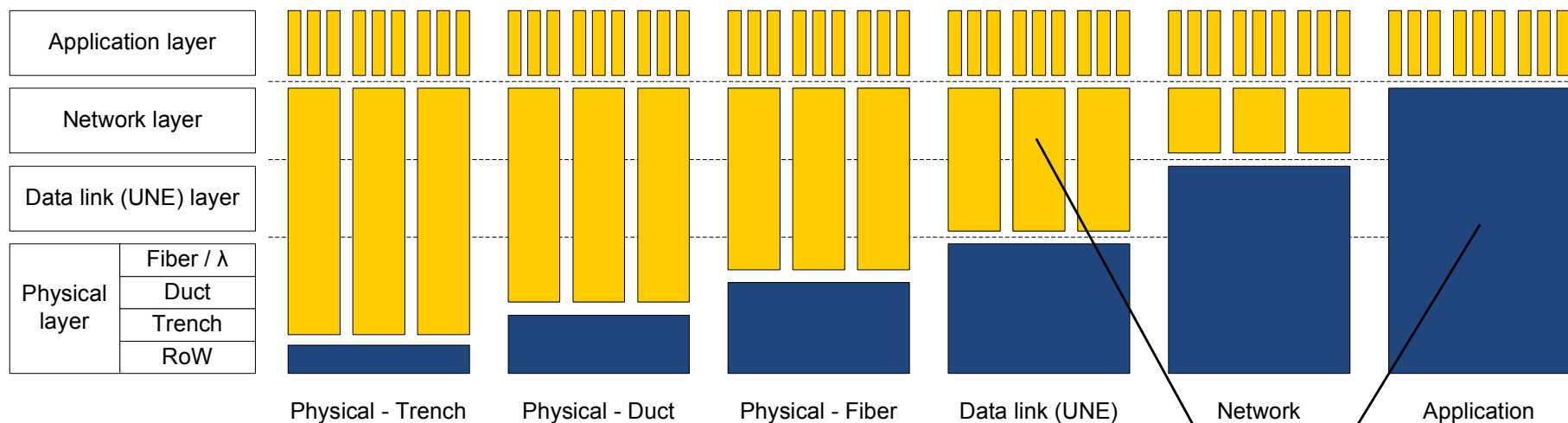
*Service /
application
providers*

*Utility
companies*

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VALUE NETWORKS FOR COMPETITION MODELS

Models considered

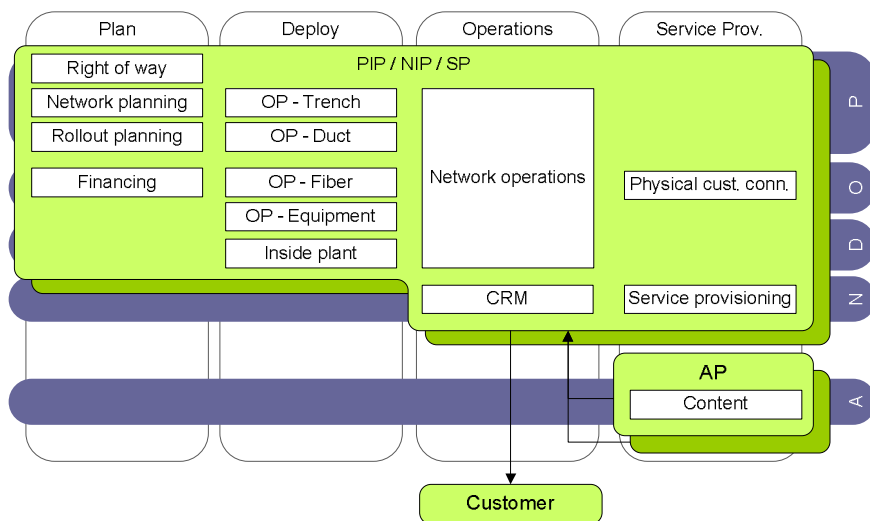


Generic actors

- **PIP: Physical infrastructure provider**
- **NIP: Network infrastructure provider**
- **SP: Service provider**
- **AP: Application provider**



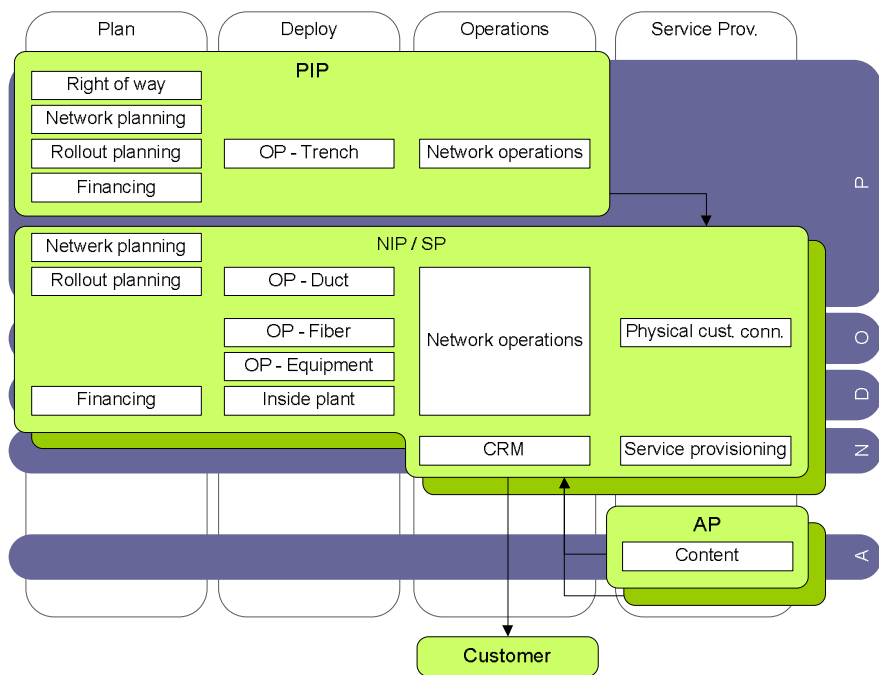
Physical infrastructure based competition (trench)



- Full infrastructure competition
 - One or more private infrastructure providers (PIP)
 - Multiple trenches

- Government: facilitating role for stimulating rollout

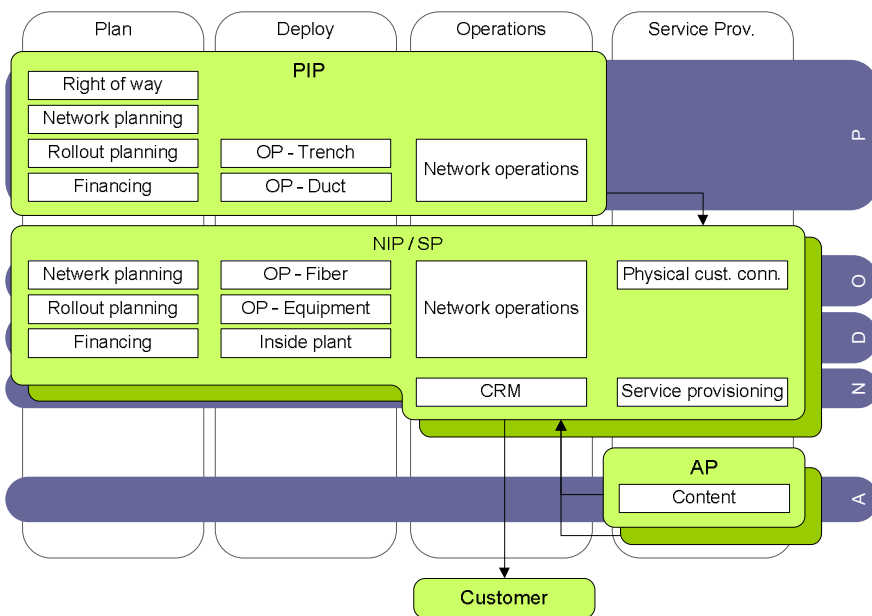
Physical infrastructure based competition (duct)



- One trench
- Competition at duct level

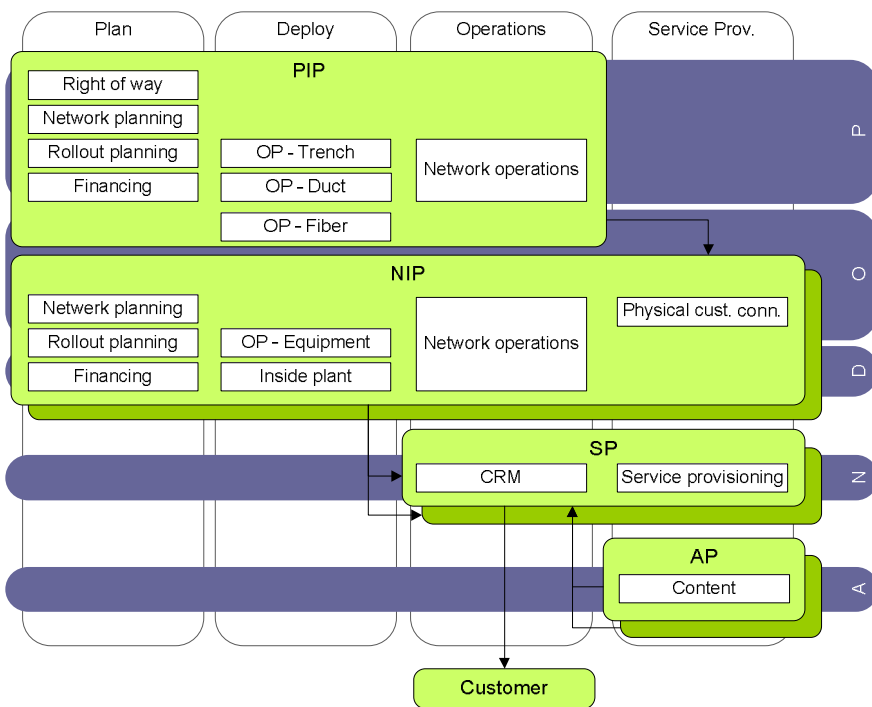
- Multi-use of trenches
- Combination of actors involved:
 - (Local) governments
 - Utility companies
 - Telco operators

Physical infrastructure based competition (fiber)



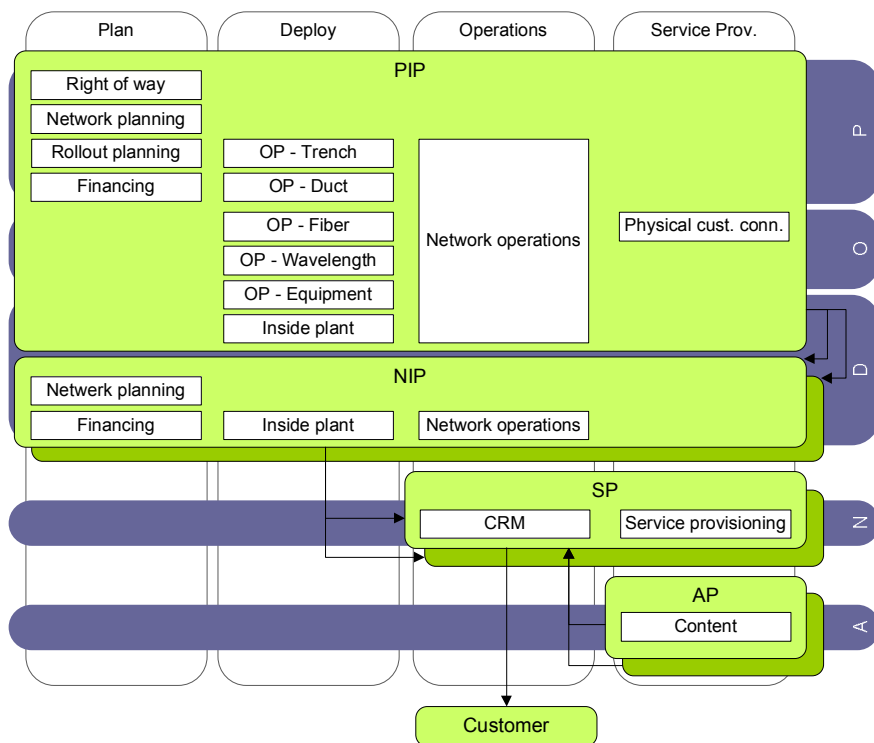
- One trench / duct infrastructure
- Competition at fiber level
- Incremental rollout of multiple FttH networks possible
- PIP actors:
 - (Local) government
 - Utility company
 - Telco operator

Data link layer based competition (UNE = fiber)



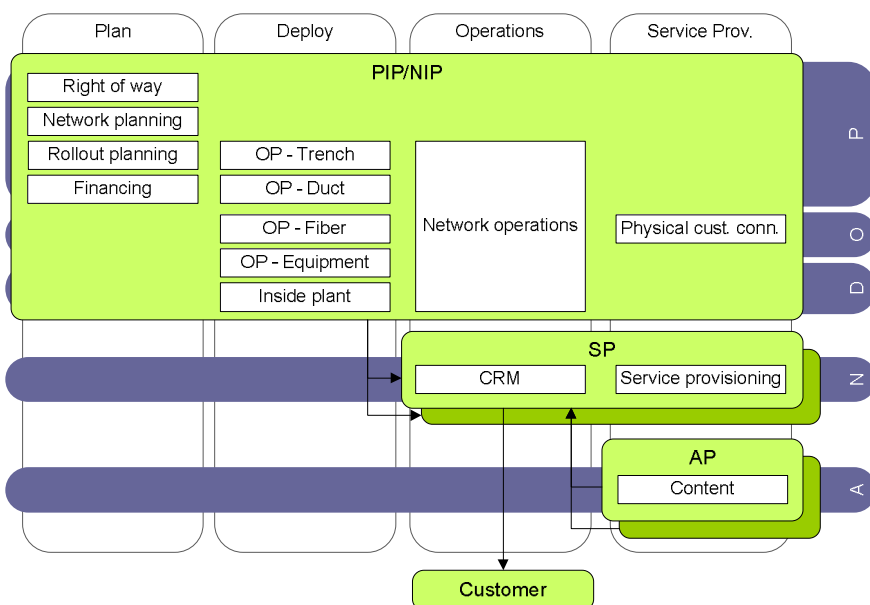
- One fiber infrastructure
- Competition at data link layer
- Incremental rollout of multiple FttH networks possible
- NIP: choice of data link layer technology

Data link layer based competition (UNE = wavelength)



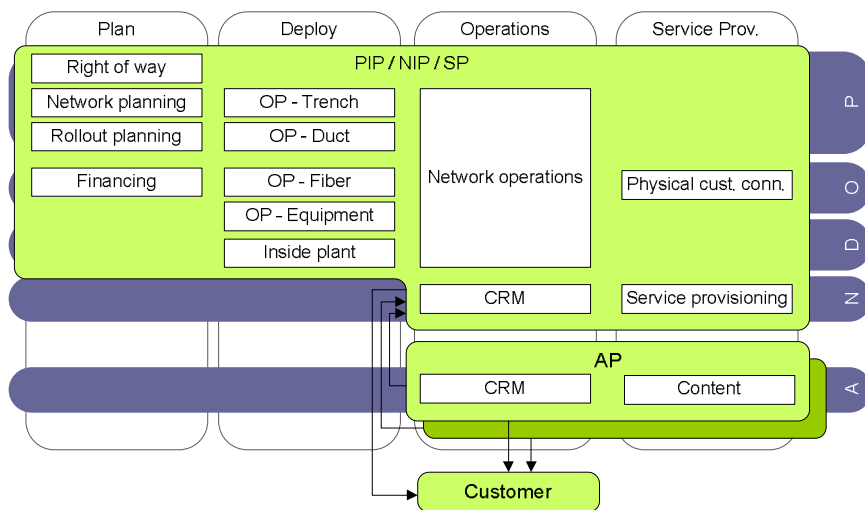
- One fiber infrastructure
- Competition at data link layer (UNE = wavelength)
- 2 models:
 - Wavelength per service provider
 - Wavelength per user

Network layer based (open access based) competition



- One outside and inside plant infrastructure
- Competition at network layer (IP)
- Proactive:
 - Municipality initiative
- Reactive:
 - Telco initiative

Application layer based competition



- One (physical and network) infrastructure
- One network and service provider
- Competition at application layer
- Municipality initiative

Competition model	Techn. to be used	Entry barrier competition	Main (dis)advantages
Physical layer	All	High	Upgrade from current network situation possible (+) Able to choose technology and network topology (+) High investment costs for all parties (-) Multiple fiber networks(-) Switching SP for customers difficult and expensive (-)
Data link layer	Home run WDM-PON	Medium	Full vertical separation of physical and active infrastructure (+) Limited choice of technologies to be used (-) Difficult to implement (UNE = wavelength) (-) Expensive WDM equipment required (-)
Network layer	All	Low	Single physical and network infrastructure (+) All technologies and architectures can be used (+) Easy solution for SP competition (+) Increasing level of protectionism (-)
Application layer	All	Low	One PIP/NIP/SP, thus monopoly situation (-) Increasing level of protectionism (-) Lock-in situation (-)

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CONCLUSIONS FUTURE WORK

- Technical models
 - Technologies
 - **Competition models at different layers**
 - ◆ Physical, data link, network and application layer
- Value networks for competition models
 - **Government should facilitate FttH rollouts by adopting clear communication regarding new regulation**
 - **Split between infrastructure and service provisioning stimulates competition**

Future work

Introduction of real options analysis

- A real option is the right but not the obligation to undertake some business decision, typically the option to make, or abandon a capital investment.

- Examples:
 - **ILEC**
 - ◆ Installation of extra infrastructure during xDSL rollout
 - **CLEC**
 - ◆ Option to switch from LLU/bitstream to own network
 - **Utility companies (acting as PIP)**
 - ◆ Option to lease or sell their telecom infrastructure

Future work

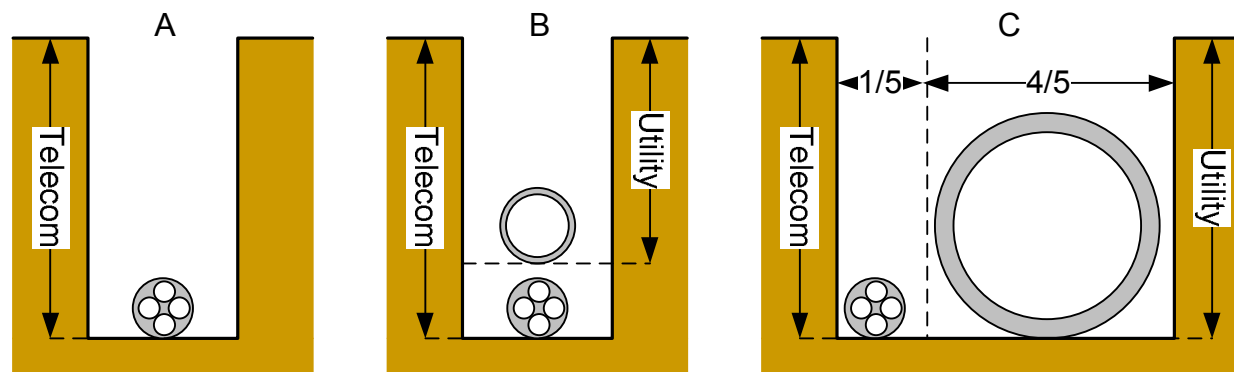
Cost allocation challenges

	Stand Alone Cost			Fully Allocated Cost			Incremental Cost		
	<i>service</i>			<i>service</i>			<i>service</i>		
cost	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
<i>Direct Variable</i>									
<i>Direct Fixed</i>									
<i>Shared Variable</i>									
<i>Shared Fixed</i>									
<i>Common Variable</i>									
<i>Common Fixed</i>									

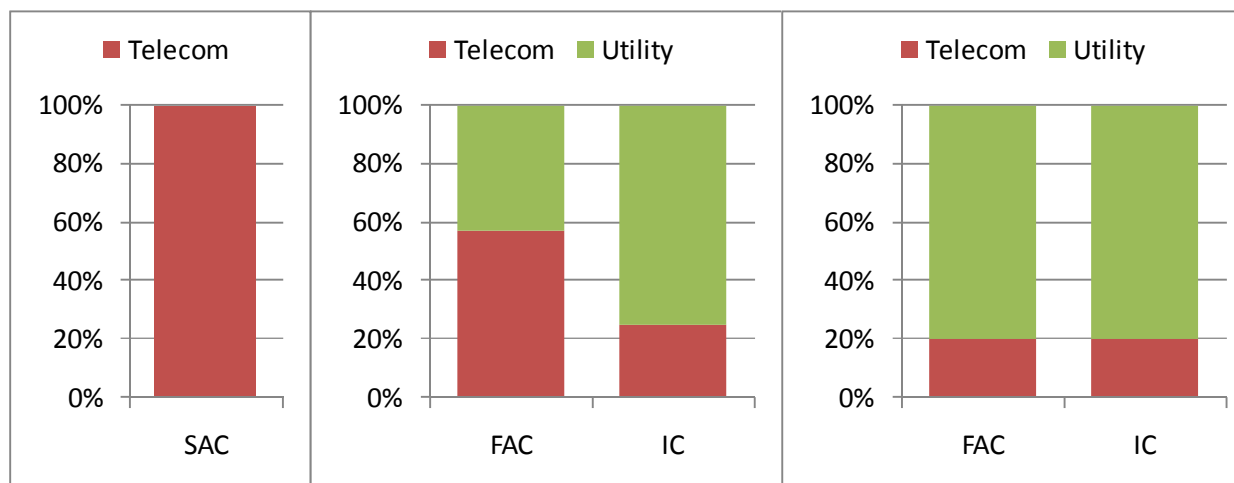
Future work

Cost allocation challenges

Trenching



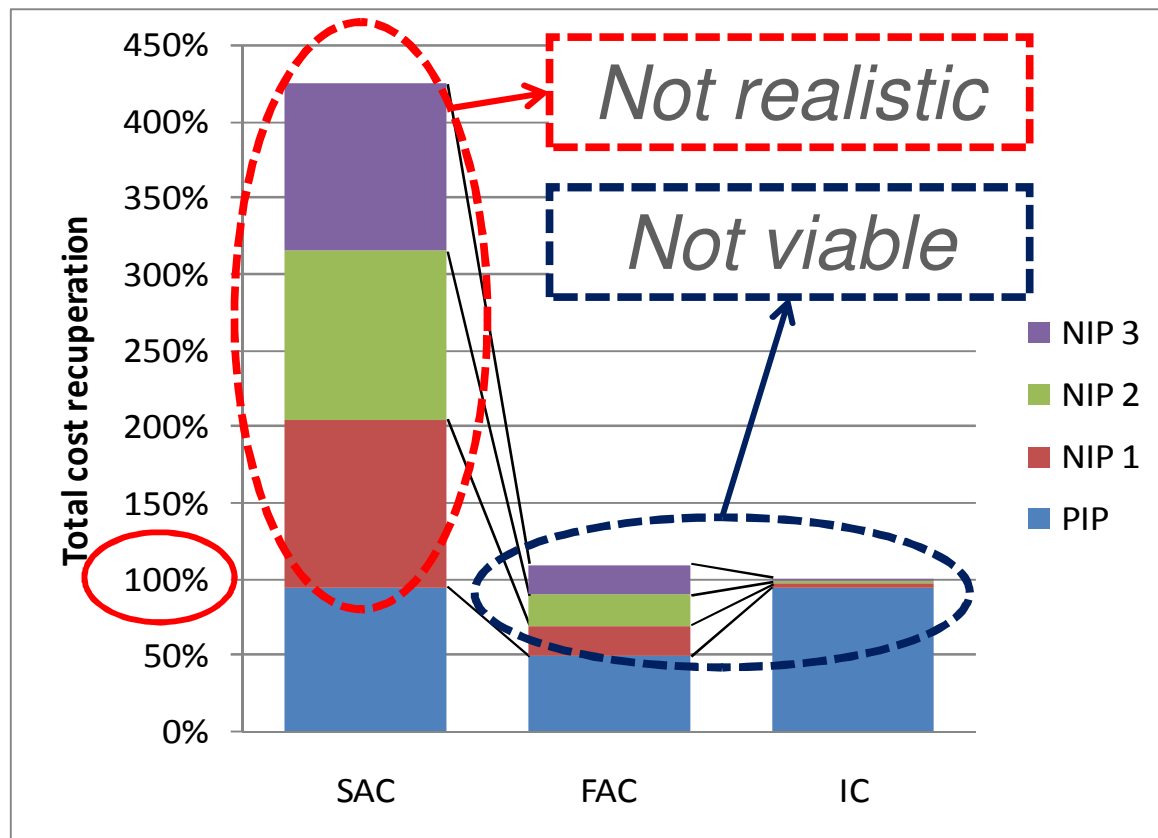
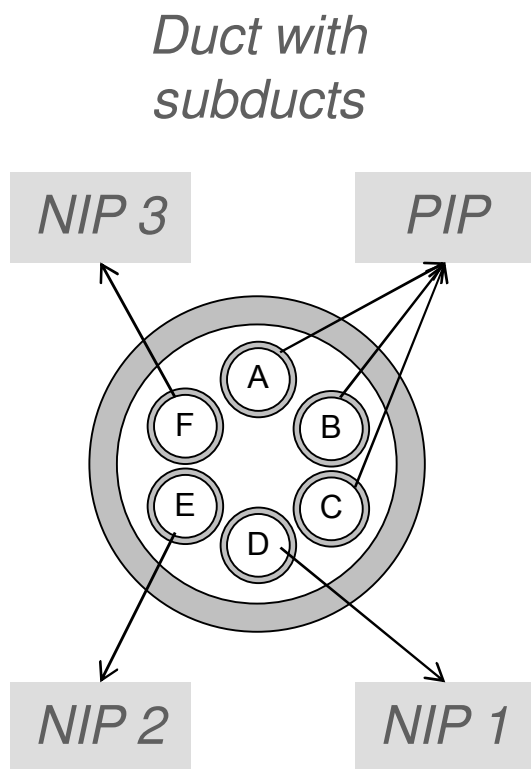
Cost allocation



Future work

Cost allocation challenges

Cost based + margin tariffing



Thank you for your attention

Questions?

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