Virtualization of Access-Networks

Andreas Koman, Vienna, 16th November 2015



ISPA - Internet Service Providers Austria

- Founded 1997
- Represents over 200 members in the areas of Access, Hosting, Content & Services
- Two thirds with less than 25 employees



www.stopline.at

Austrian Report Centre against child pornography and national socialism on the Internet



Topics

The virtualization of fixed-line accessnetworks – status

- How can competition and diversity of services be promoted on the fixed-line broadband-market?
- ISPA's expectations towards a future EU regulatory framework for electronic communication



Fixed-line access-network deployment scenarios



Physical unbundling is in use for legacy copper lines, but is not technically possible or economically viable for NGA deployment given the architecture chosen by the incumbent operator, due to:

- lower economies of scale at the street cabinet (than at the CO/MDF)
- the introduction of vectoring in case of FTTC/B

Source: BEREC, Common Characteristics of Layer 2 Wholesal Access Products in the European Union



Virtual Unbundling



- Modular layer 2 bitstream product based on Ethernet technology
- Best effort replacement for unbundled copper loop (shall allow similar degree of innovation as physical unbundling, transparency of communications in higher layers, control of relevant connection parameters, degree of un/contended bandwidth etc.)



Development of the Austrian fixed-line broadband-market



Dezember 1999 – Dezember 2014



Status of virtualization of ULL in Austria (estimation)







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 ISPA's expectations towards a future EU regulatory framework for electronic communication



Higher technical complexity of virtual access compared to ULL

Technical Features - Common characteristics of European Virtual Access Products (L2 WAP)

- **Technology**: The L2 WAP is based on Ethernet.
- Availability: The L2 WAP is (or will be) available at least in NGA rollout areas.
- CPE/Modem: ANOs can use and configure their own CPE/modems at least in case of FTTC/B.
- Bandwidth: ANOs have the possibility to control the speed of their services within the limit(s) of the bandwidth profile(s) of the subscriber access line.
- Quality of Service: The L2 WAP provides at least ostensibly uncontended bandwidth or a bandwidth with a defined QoS.
- **Traffic Prioritization**: The L2 WAP supports different traffic priorities.
- **Number of VLANs**: The L2 WAP provides several VLANs per end user unless additional wholesale products are available.
- Customer Identification: The L2 WAP enables ANOs to identify their end users.
- Security: The L2 WAP enables ANOs to apply security measures.

Source: BEREC, Common Characteristics of Layer 2 Wholesal Access Products in the European Union



Technical constraints of VULL product for virtualisation of applied access technologies

Based on Austrian currently used technologies and VULL standard offer:

Access Technology	Category
ADSL2+	А
VDSL2	А
SHDSL/PTM 1-4-pair (ISAM)	Α
SHDSL/PTM 1-4 pair	В
SHDSL/PTM 5-8 pair	С
SHDSL/ATM	С
POTS	С
ISDN	С
PDH HDSL/SDSL (legacy)	С
VULL	VULL

Category

A: access technology within scope of VULL Standard Offer - FULL compliant to VULL specification

B: access technology within scope of VULL Standard Offer - MAYBE compliant to VULL specification (NOT yet tested) OR adaptions required

C: access technology NOT within scope of VULL Standard Offer - no direct migration path to VULL available

VULL: virtual unbundling (forced and regulary)



- Ensure a certain degree of technical flexibility and differentiation - as it is currently possible using ULL - in order to avoid turning ANOs into pure resellers
- Enable configuration access or multi-client capability of the systems



ULL vs. VULL wholesale prices in Austria





 Introduce a wholesale price structure and tariff levels comparable to ULL prices, whereas a minor variability depending on bandwidth might be justified





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ISPA's expectations towards a future EU regulatory framework for electronic communication



Expectations (1)

- The priority of the EU-regulatory framework should be the safeguarding of competition in the transition to "all-IP" rather then incentivising the migration to "all IP" networks by withdrawing access regulation
- The development of the virtualisation should follow the natural deployment of NGA, because in many countries physical unbundling is still possible and viable despite NGA roll out
- Technological impossibility of physical unbundling should be the only reason to impose migration to a Layer 2 WAP on ANO



- The specifics of the national markets and the different business strategies of ANO should be considered ("one-sizefits-all", a pan-European L2 WAP are not a solution)
- Access regulation and the inclusion of virtual access is vital for the provision of competitive end-user products by ANOs
- Promotion of competition has been a win-win-win from a consumer, industry and investor perspective in the past, thus the EU-regulatory framework should keep its procompetitive approach



Thank you for your attention!

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