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**ITNAC 2017** 

"Superfast Broadband" An international case study on how New Zealand is building its superfast broadband network

> Presented by Dr Murray Milner 22 November 2017

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## Overview

Introduction □ The UFB, RBI and MBS Initiatives Outcome Expected by 2025 Current Progress International Comparisons Superfast Broadband Conclusions

## Acknowledgements

- Much of the material used in this presentation has been supplied by Crown Infrastructure Partners, of which I am a Director
- I am most grateful for this source of factual material
- However, I note that any opinions expressed in this presentation are mine alone and should not be attributed to Crown Infrastructure Partners



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# Fibre Optic Transmission in NZ

- **1983:** First fibre optic cable system installed
- **1985:** 620Mbps fibre optic cable systems in widespread use
- **1988**: Large capacity fibre optic systems in CBDs
- 1996: Telecom installs First Media Hybrid Fibre and Coaxial Cable
- 2004: 10Gbps DWDM systems deployed
- 2007: Telecom deploys Fibre to the Node
- **2011:** UFB deployment commences
- **2014:** 100Gbps DWDM OTN
- **2017:** 40% take-up of FTTP





What is WDM?



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# **UFB** Contractual Obligations

#### **CIP UFB contract management**

- Network build quality
- Network build timing
- Product price caps
- Product specifications national
- Provisioning service levels
- Fault repair service levels
- Network performance
- Network availability

#### **Retailers: Wholesale Services Agreement**

- Governs relationships between Retailers and Wholesale Fibre Providers (LFCs and Chorus)
- Agreed by Industry through TCF
- CIP has some limited oversight
- · Contains installation standards
- Pricing, rebates, penalties
- General terms
- Product specifications

The above functions will move to the Commerce Commission in 2020 as a result of the recent review of the Telecommunications Act 2001 Expire by 2020, new agreements or extensions to be put in place.

### **UFB Service Examples**

Service	PIR Up (Mbps)	PIR Down (Mbps)	CIR (Mbps)	EIR (Mbps)	Wholesale Data Cap
GPON Res.	10	30	2.5 min/10 max	PIR-CIR	No
GPON Bus & Res	50 or 100	100	2.5 min/10 max	PIR-CIR	No
P2P 100M	100	100	10 min/100 max	PIR-CIR	No
Bitstream 3	2.5 min to 100 max	2.5 min to 100 max	CIR = PIR	EIR = 0	No
P2P 1G	1G	1G	100 min/1G max	PIR-CIR	No
P2P 10G	10G	10G	1G min/10G max	PIR-CIR	No
Bitstream 4	100 min/1G max	100 min/1G max	CIR = PIR	EIR = 0	No
Dark Fibre	User defined	User defined	User defined	User defined	No

Notes:

Dark fibre POIs can be different to Layer 2 POIs

Access Diversity available for P2P services upon request

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### Installing UFB



Aerial build





Chorus U/g splitter 16:1 fibre splits x3

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Drill site clearing pot-hole **UFB** Passive Cabinet Chorus install multiple Vans

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NP Install external Fence Line Install termination point Commercial In Confidence



#### **UFB Layer2: GPON Today**



Core aggregation switch in Central Office/POI Aggregates traffic to pass to Retailers





Optical splitter in cabinet Light from a single fibre is split 24:1 to 24 individual fibres for each house



Micro ducts in cabinet Fibre is blown through microducts to the home



External termination point on house where fibre enters the house





Optical termination unit (ONU) converts optical light to Ethernet in the home



Individual glass fibre strands the thickness of a human hair



Retailer router connects to ONU with Ethernet cable provides voice, Wi-Fi & internet in the home

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## Not All Plain Sailing

Ramp-up	Build Costs	Build Quality	
Debt Management	Partner Stress	Health and Safety	
Connection Costs	Connection Delays	Connection Quality	
Consents for MDUs and ROWs	Customer Dissatisfaction	RSP Challenges	

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### Expected RBI1 Outcome At A Glance



#### **Actual RBI1 Wireless Outcomes**



# **UFB** Extension

Region	Pop. covered by UFB 1 (%)	Pop. covered by UFB expansion (%)	Total pop. covered by all UFB (%)
Northland	30%	28%	58%
Auckland	92%	3%	95%
Waikato	51%	26%	77%
Bay of Plenty	68%	15%	83%
Gisborne	73%	4%	77%
Taranaki	57%	20%	77%
Hawke's Bay	71%	12%	83%
Manawatu-Wanganui	60% 18%		78%
Wellington	92% 4%		95%
Nelson / Tasman	62%	17%	79%
Marlborough	58%	19%	78%
West Coast	22%	43%	65%
Canterbury	76%	8%	83%
Otago	63%	21%	84%
Southland	46%	29%	75%
Total across regions	75%	11%	86%

- Original UFB: 75% population (50 towns/cities)
- UFB expansion: 11% more population (340 towns)
- UFB overall by 2022: 86% population (390 cities/towns)
- Private fibre 1% (Chorus, four lines companies) brings total fibre coverage to ~87%.



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## Ultrafast Broadband: 87% FTTP by 2022



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# Rural Broadband Programmes: RBI2 and MBSF

#### **Rural Connectivity Group**



\$150m base contract

~35,000 rural end users contracted (~32,000 contracted to be built commercially with no Government funding)

400 - 454 towers

1000km state highway MBSF

100 tourist sites

\$100m expansion committed funding

#### Wireless Internet Service Providers (WISPs)





### **Rural Broadband Outcomes**

New population % coverage under RBI2/MBS programme (base contracts)



RBI gap refers to the % of population that will not have reasonable broadband access after the first round of contracting, expansion focus is to reduce this gas.

<b>Region</b> (NB: This table shows percentage of end-users in scope for RBI2/MBS)	End-users covered (%)	End-users not yet covered (%)	
Northland Region	68%	32%	
Auckland Region	77%	23%	
Waikato Region	82%	18%	
Bay of Plenty Region	72%	28%	
Gisborne Region	82%	18%	
Taranaki Region	82%	18%	
Hawke's Bay Region	92%	8%	
Manawatu-Wanganui Region	88%	12%	
Wellington Region	91%	9%	
Nelson Region	68%	32%	
Marlborough Region	61%	39%	
Tasman Region	70%	30%	
West Coast Region	71%	29%	
Canterbury Region	94%	6%	
Otago Region	86%	14%	
Southland Region	83%	17%	
Total across regions	81%	19%	
Converted to population percentage	3%	1%	

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	MSBF Outcomes	Region	Target Mobile towers	MBSF Tourism Sites	MBSF State Highway KMs
		Northland	51	13	96
		Auckland	21	1	10
the second second		Waikato	51	10	50
Sector and	.10	Bay of Plenty	30	9	42
The second se	1 <sup>2</sup>	Gisborne	11	0	86
SHE DI DE COLOR		Taranaki	15	2	62
Sector and		Hawke's Bay	41	5	95
		Manawatu- Wanganui	34	4	67
		Wellington	24	2	0
		Nelson	4	1	18
		Marlborough	15	2	51
		Tasman	28	7	52
Expansion Options		West Coast	27	14	154
		Canterbury	46	17	100
<ul> <li>~1,000km of State Highways with black spots remaining</li> <li>8 State Highways to be prioritised as no coverage</li> <li>~80 tourist sites remaining to be covered, expansion will focus on remaining key sites with highways.</li> </ul>		Otago	26	10	120
		Southland	30	11	37
		Total across regions	454	108	1041

#### **UFB Progress to June 2017**





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#### **Take-up Double Expectations**



## The Bottom Line



#### □ \$2.067B committed to date

□ \$1.55B UFB Appropriations

□ \$180 million from Telecommunications Development Levy (TDL)

- \$337 million internal funded
- Over \$1.5B of capital to be returned by 2036

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# Uptake by Percent Completion of **Towns/Cities**



## **UFB Uptake within Auckland**





### **UFB Take-up Product Mix**



## UFB Offers as at July 2017



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### New Zealand UFB Data Utilisation





# Peak Speed Variation by Time of Day

#### July 2017: Fibre Peak Speed





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### FTTH Coverage in OECD





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## UFB vs NBN: Funding vs Outcomes

Funding & costs		UFB NZ		NBN Aust.	
Govt. Funding NZ\$Bn #	\$	1.9	\$	54.1	
Funding/capita NZ\$	\$	405	\$	2,193	
FTTP cost/End User *	\$	2,773	\$	4,854	

Note:# NZ excludes CIP recycled funds and includes TDL RBI Funding

Note \*: NZ based on latest Chorus reported results

Fibre-to-the-Premises	UFB NZ		NBN A	ust.			
End User passing's	Jun-17	2022	Jun-17	2021			
FTTP Brownfields	1,162,645	1,729,526	1,100,000	1,200,000			
FTTP Greenfields	22,706	71,474	400,000	800,000			
FTTP total	1,185,351	1,801,000	1,500,000	2,000,000			
pop % FTTP	60%	87%	13%	17%			
OECD Ranking	11th	5th	24th	24th			
Uptake	35%		72%				
Note: NBN has forced migration whilst UFB is voluntary							

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# UFB vs NBN: Technology and Speed Comparisons





## **One Wavelength per Home**

#### 100Gbps plus per wavelength



# The Right Bandwidth for All Customers



## Conclusions

- □ FTTP initially designed to pass 75% of premises □ Subsequently expanded to 87% by 2022 Delivering up to 1Gbps today and beyond tomorrow Supplemented by RBI1, RBI2 and MBS to cover more than 12% of premises by 2025 □ Delivering 25Mbps today and >50Mbps by 2025 □ Solutions for last 1% of premises being pursued Nearly 40% uptake on UFB today □ Expected to exceed 80% by 2020 Commercial model delivers cost effective outcomes for all New Zealanders – Anywhere!
- "Superfast Broadband" at Gbps rates available today
   10-100Gbps possible for most by 2025



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Thanks for Your Attention Questions?

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