



#### Geo has constructed a model that calculates:

- The extent of commercially viable network roll out based on rates liability for new network build (presented to BDUK 07/10);and
- Rates as a proportion of total network operating costs for large and small operators (presented to BIS 01/11).

<sup>\*</sup> The model uses data and costs from the BSG Final Report: The cost of deploying fibre-based next-generation broadband infrastructure. 8 September 2009 Ref: 12726-371

<sup>\* 6%</sup> of connections are business connections based on a typical non-London exchange (source Samknows Broadband - http://www.samknows.com/broadband/index.php).

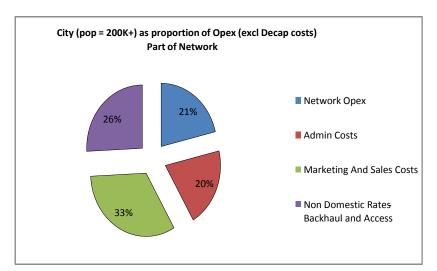
<sup>\*</sup> NGA service take up assumed to be c52% after 8 years based on current broadband take up of Virgin Media services where available.

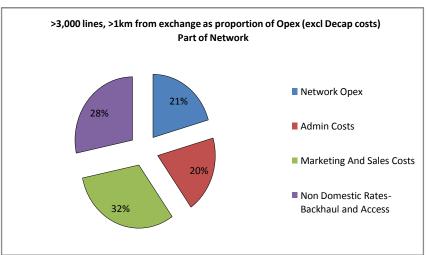


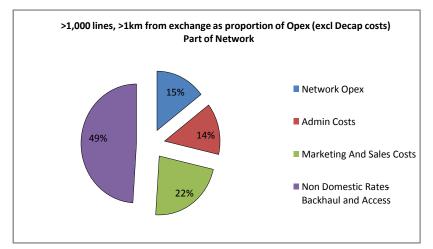
Classification criteria (distances are straight		Fibre Rates
line)	Status Quo	Removed
Inner London	34%	57%
Major city (pop = 500k+)	12%	21%
City (pop = 200k+)	6%	12%
>20k lines, <2km from exchange	9%	16%
>20 000 lines, >2km from exchange	0%	2%
>10 000 lines, <2km from exchange	6%	11%
>10 000 lines, >2km from exchange	0%	0%
>3,000 lines, <1km from exchange	5%	9%
>3,000 lines, >1km from exchange	0%	0%
>1,000 lines, <1km from exchange	0%	1%
>1000 lines >1km from exchange	0%	0%
<1000 lines, <1km from exchange	0%	0%
<1000 lines >1km from exchange	0%	0%
Overall coverage	6%	11%
Fibre to The Premises 000s	1,671	3,005
Incremental Premises 000s	1,671	1,334

Remove fibre rates and the market could double broadband coverage with its investment.







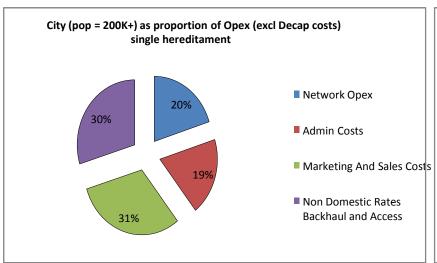


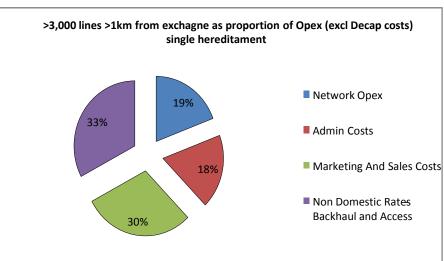
## Rates as a proportion of costs for a large network operator

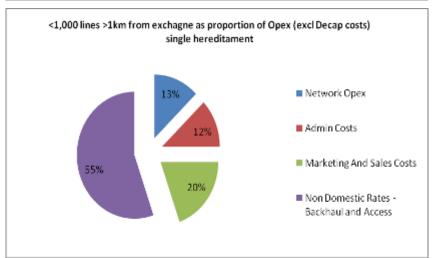
<sup>\*</sup>Model assumes operator owns the backhaul network (excludes backhaul costs)

<sup>\*</sup>Model assumes operator owns the access infrastructure (excludes duct rental)









## Rates as a proportion of costs for a small network operator

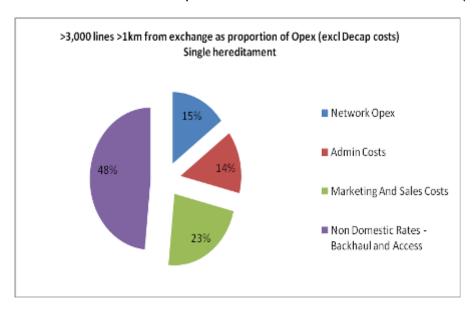
\*Model assumes single hereditament and excludes backhaul costs

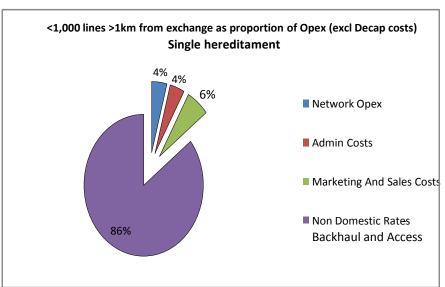
\*Model assumes operator owns the access infrastructure (excludes duct rental)



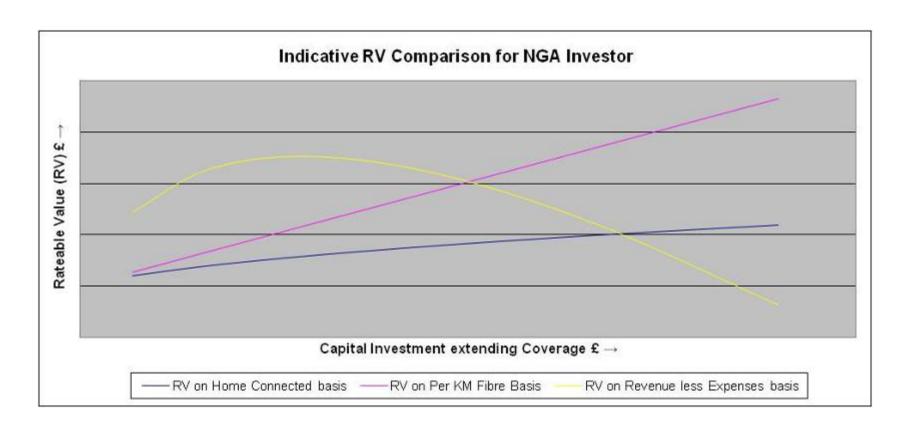
#### Rates on rural networks

- \*Model assumes single hereditament and excludes backhaul costs
- \*Model assumes operator owns the access infrastructure (excludes duct rental)





# Rates – Tone of List vs R&E Method Geo.

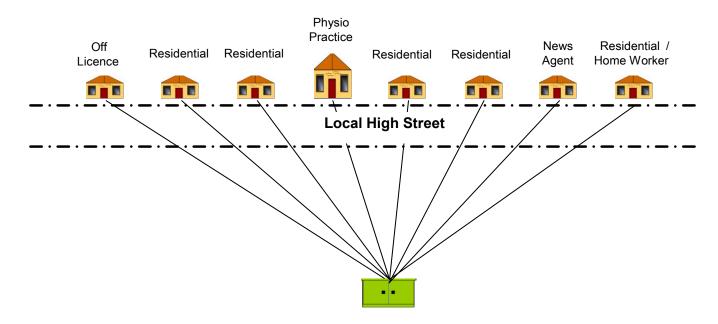




#### Rates – NGA Networks

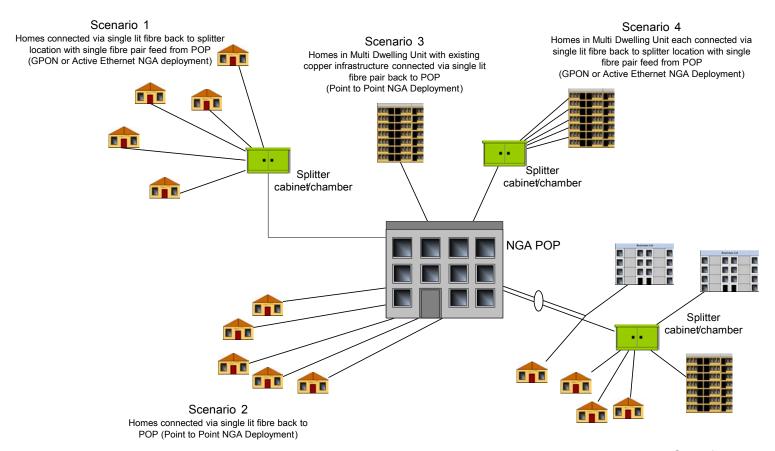
#### **Open Access/Wholesale NGA Networks:**

- How do you rate a mix of residential and business connections?
- Who is responsible for auditing and disclosing the connection?
- How do you manage complexities of shared infrastructure?
- How do you apply the formula to mass deployments, millions of connections?
- What if technology and topologies change rapidly?
- What is the cost to operators, businesses and administrators?



### Rates – NGA Networks





#### Scenario 5

True NGA deployment delivered via mixed technologies to mixed consumer and business end users (Point to Point, GPON or Active Ethernet NGA Deployment)

## Rates - Conclusion



- Rates are a disincentive to investment in NGA networks
- Different valuation methods make the market anti-competitive and penalise small networks
- Rating NGA networks will make investment uneconomic in rural areas and the final third

Health Warning: These slides and models are based on a number of assumptions and the scenarios are hypothetical. The slides are the property of Geo and should not be reproduced or copied (in whole or in part) without our prior written consent. We do not guarantee the accuracy of the data and it is solely designed to facilitate discussion and further analysis. We will not be responsible or liable if you use these slides for any other purpose.