

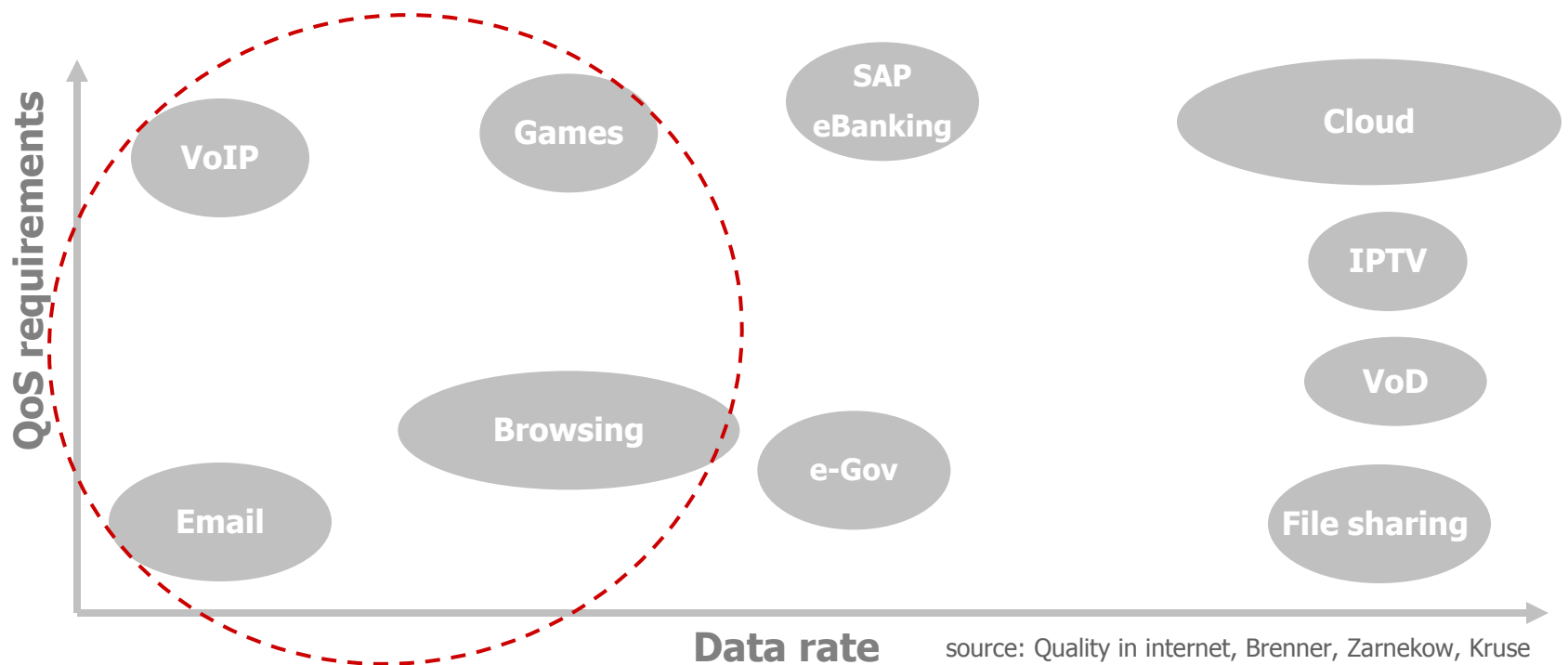
# **A few notes on a NEXT GENERATION CITY**

**Iosif POPA**  
**President's Counselor for Regulatory affairs**

**Conference @ The Romanian Academy  
27 June 2013, Bucharest**

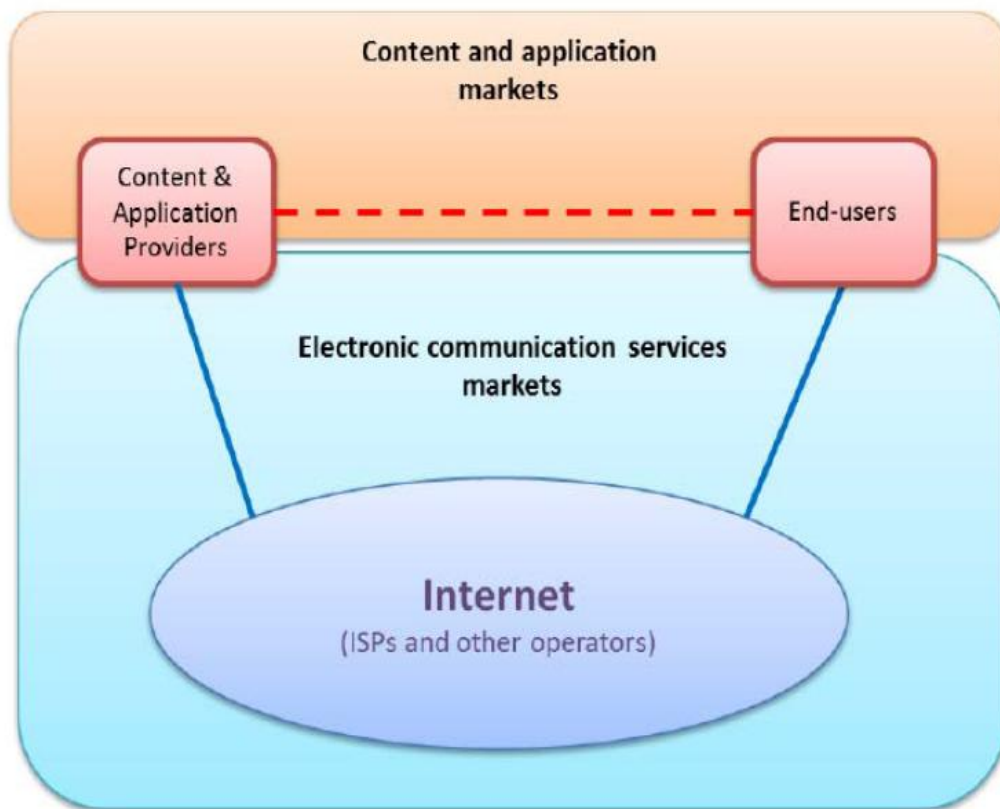
# Looking into the near future

- Communication services become IP-based
- One network can transport all electronic communication services
- Various services & apps have different needs
- QoS management becomes more & more profitable as a business



source: Quality in internet, Brenner, Zarnekow, Kruse

# The economy of broadband networks

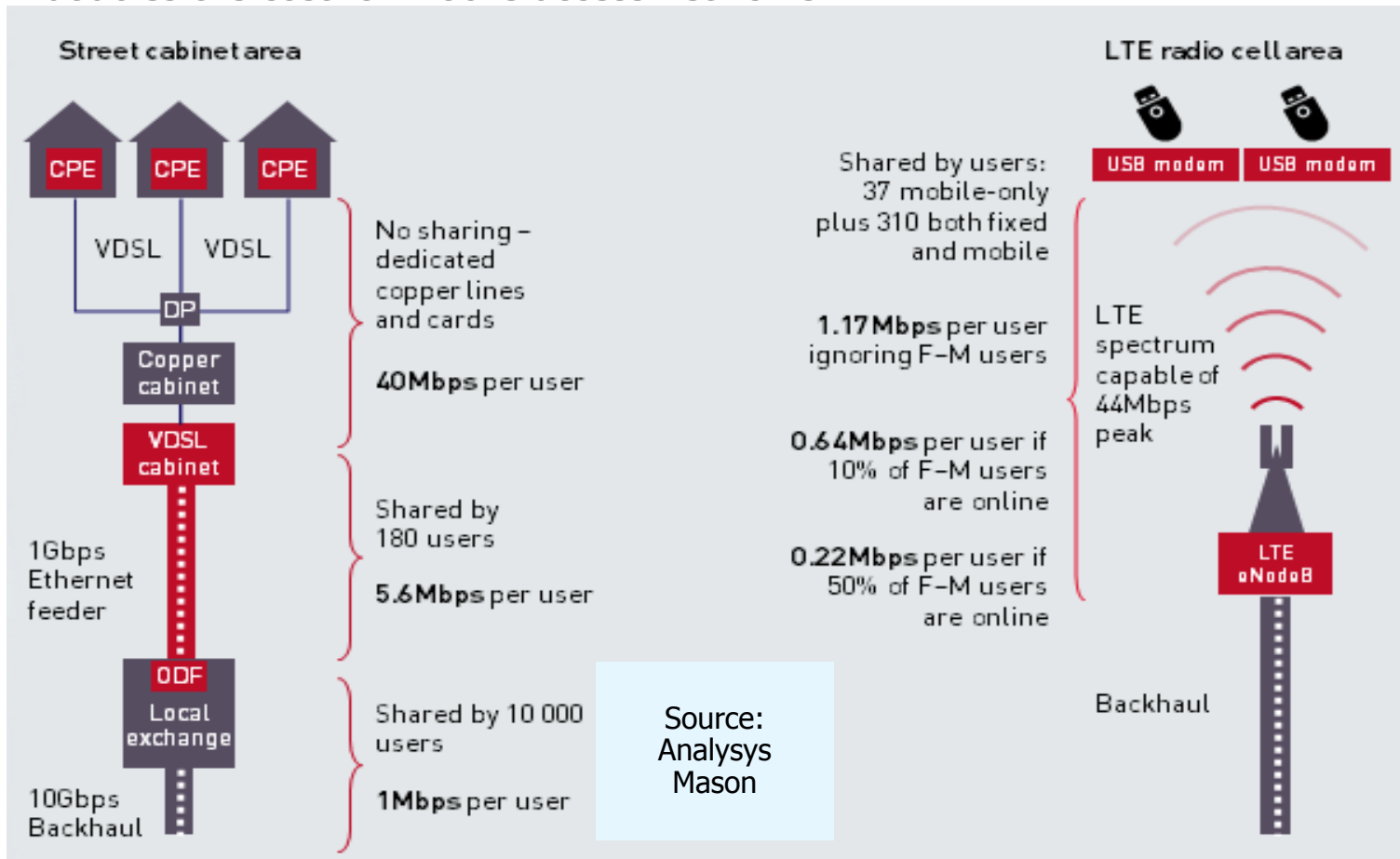


Source: Cullen International

- Two-sided markets
- Economic platforms having 2 distinct groups that provide each other with network benefits:
  - ✓ Application provider
  - ✓ End-user
- Economic viability of business models rests on both parties paying for the use of the platform
- Patents & “*private\_nets*” challenge open access & “*inter\_net*”
- Economies of scale in the core networks, capital intensive access networks

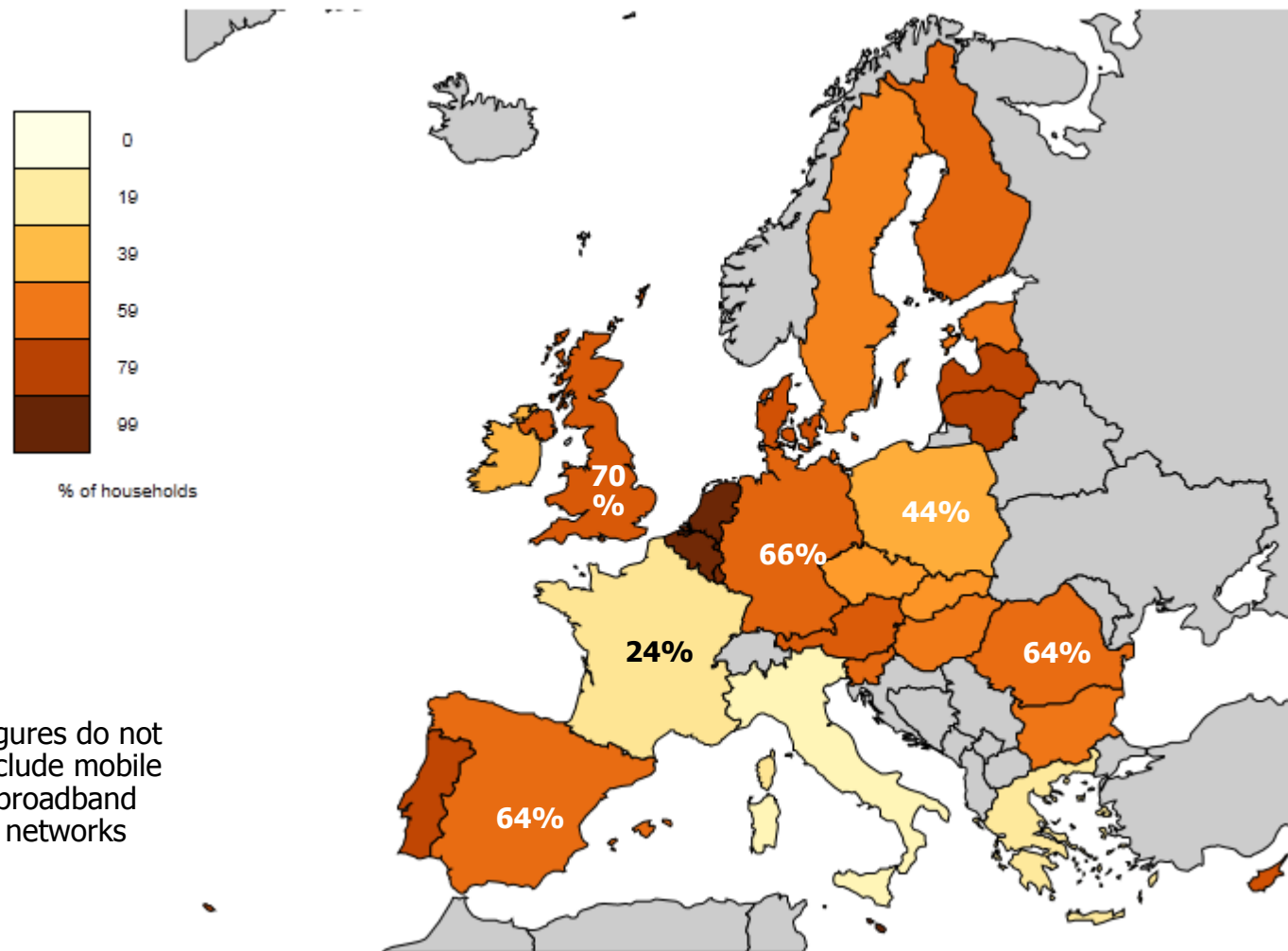
# Ensuring bandwidth for end-users

- A broadband speed of 40 Mbps is delivered in very different ways using fixed and mobile networks. Dedicated or shared environments make the difference:
  - ✓ sharing & congestion in the shared transmission (fixed)
  - ✓ shared air interface among all network users (mobile)
- In other words, doubling the speed for end-users is
  - ✓ nearly costless for fixed access networks
  - ✓ doubles the cost for mobile access networks



# Statistics on the supply look good

- ✓ Total NGA broadband **coverage** (as a % of households), 2012
- ✓ Next Generation Access – superfast broadband delivered through wired networks, at least 30 Mbps download

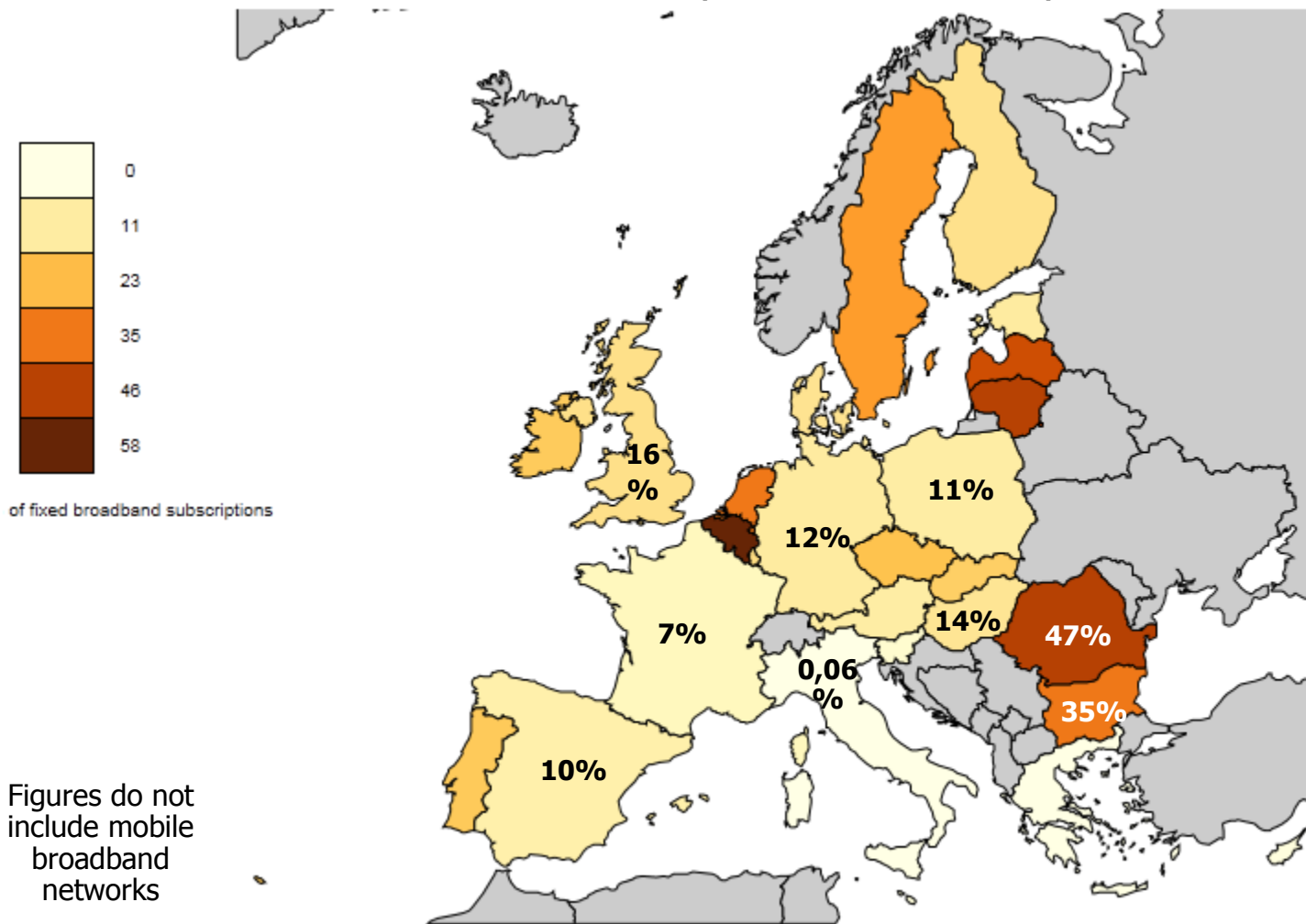


Figures do not include mobile broadband networks

Source: EC Digital Agenda Scoreboard 2013

# Demand for superfast broadband is reasonably robust on a comparative basis

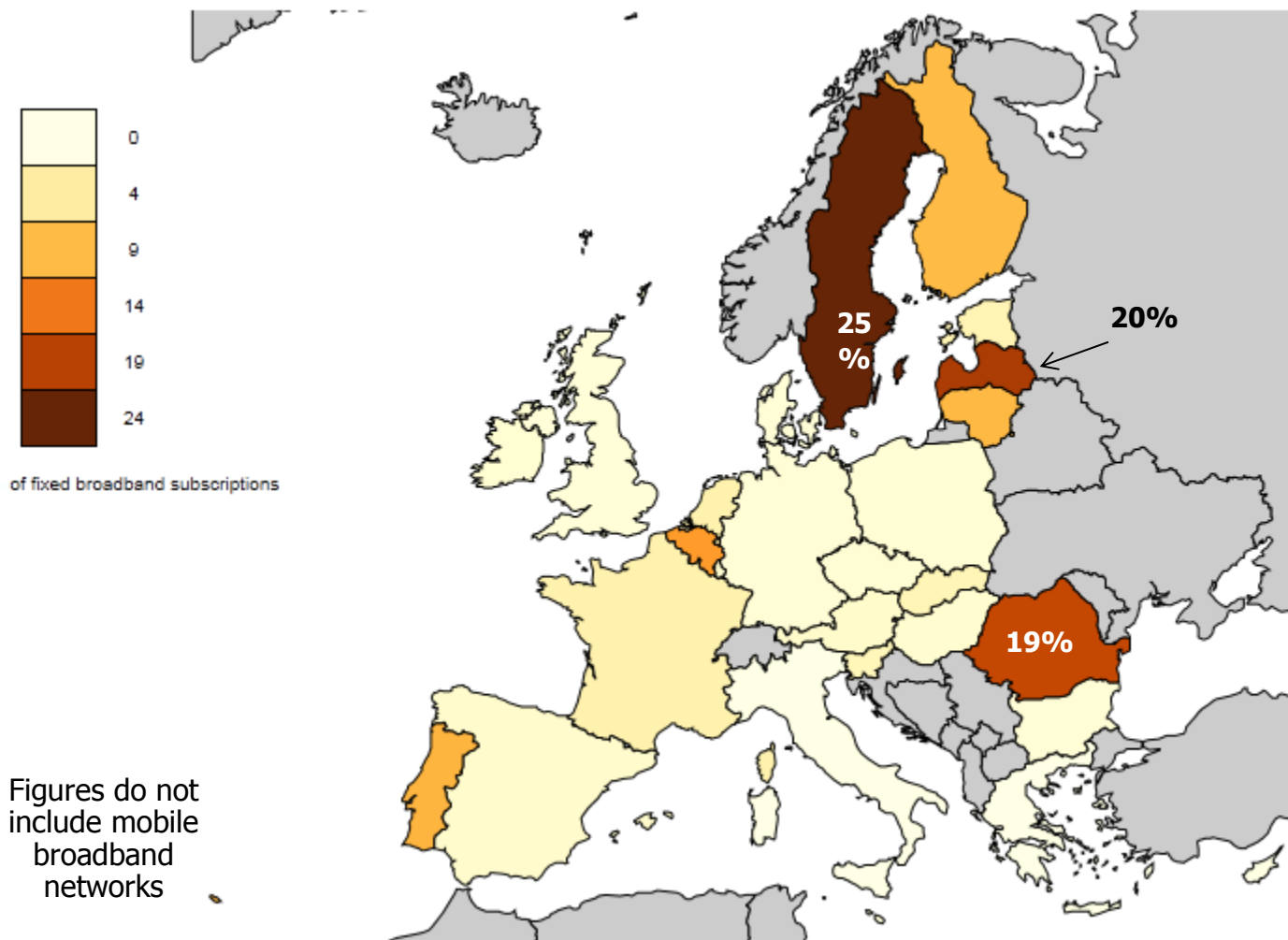
- ✓ Share of fixed broadband subscriptions  $\geq$  **30** Mbps, 2012



Source: EC Digital Agenda Scoreboard 2013

# Leader in the take-up of "hyper" fast broadband

- ✓ Share of fixed broadband subscriptions  $\geq$  **100** Mbps, 2012



Source: EC Digital Agenda Scoreboard 2013

# Statistics on Bucharest, December 2012

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- Bucharest accounts for 9% of the population and ~21% of GDP
  - ✓ Better positioned on all economic indicators, including broadband ones
  - ✓ How much better positioned ?
  - ✓ More granular statistics are usually harder and more expensive to get

*At a glance, the broadband market in Bucharest*

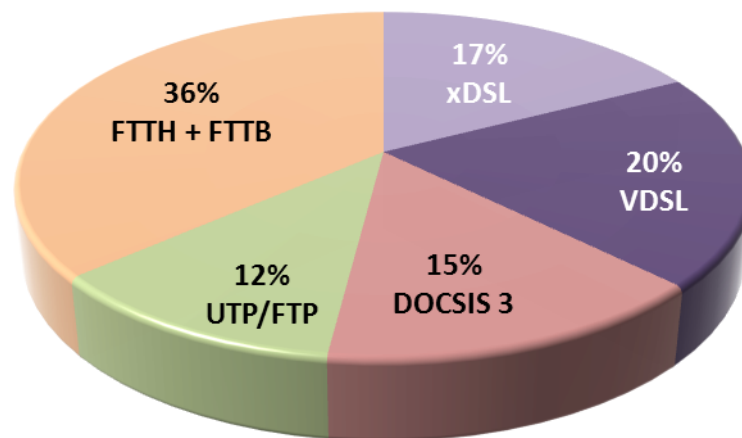
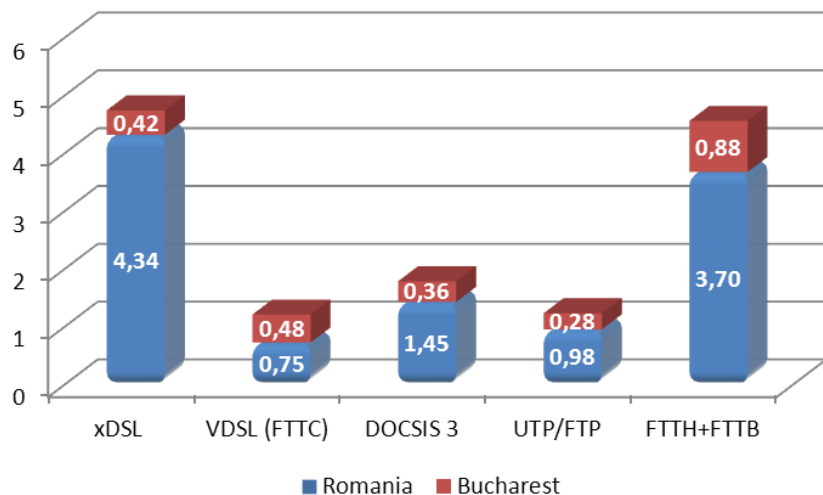
- Competitive environment characterized by a large number of players
  - ✓ 150 network providers
  - ✓ 123 networks provide services above 30 Mbps
  - ✓ progressive consolidation of small players
- Significant degree of networks' overlapping
  - ✓ 2,42 mil. homes passed
  - ✓ on average, 3 networks/home
- Very robust broadband take-up rates
  - ✓ 602.000 broadband connections at 692.000 households



# Existing telecom networks in Bucharest

- capable to deliver super-fast and hyper-fast broadband nearly everywhere
- almost all broadband fixed broadband lines have incorporated some fibre elements
- DSL technologies are surpassed by more competitive FTT-H/B configurations
- all coaxial cables use DOCSIS 3

Distribution per technologies of existing fixed access networks in Bucharest & Romania (December 2012)



**can support a next generation city**

**Thank you / Mulțumesc !**