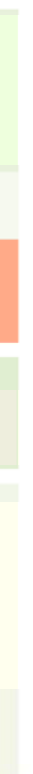


Quarterly observatory of electronic  
communications wholesale markets  
(fixed broadband and ultra-fast broadband  
services ) in France

Results for Q2 2010



**Quarterly observatory of electronic communications (fixed broadband and ultra-fast broadband services) in France - wholesale market -  
- figures as of 30 June 2010 -**

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**I. Fixed ultra-fast broadband**

In April 2009, ARCEP produced the first scorecard for fixed ultra-fast broadband which makes it possible to track the status of fibre rollouts across the country, the use of France Telecom civil engineering offers and the implementation of fibre-to-the-home (FTTH) network sharing by all operators.

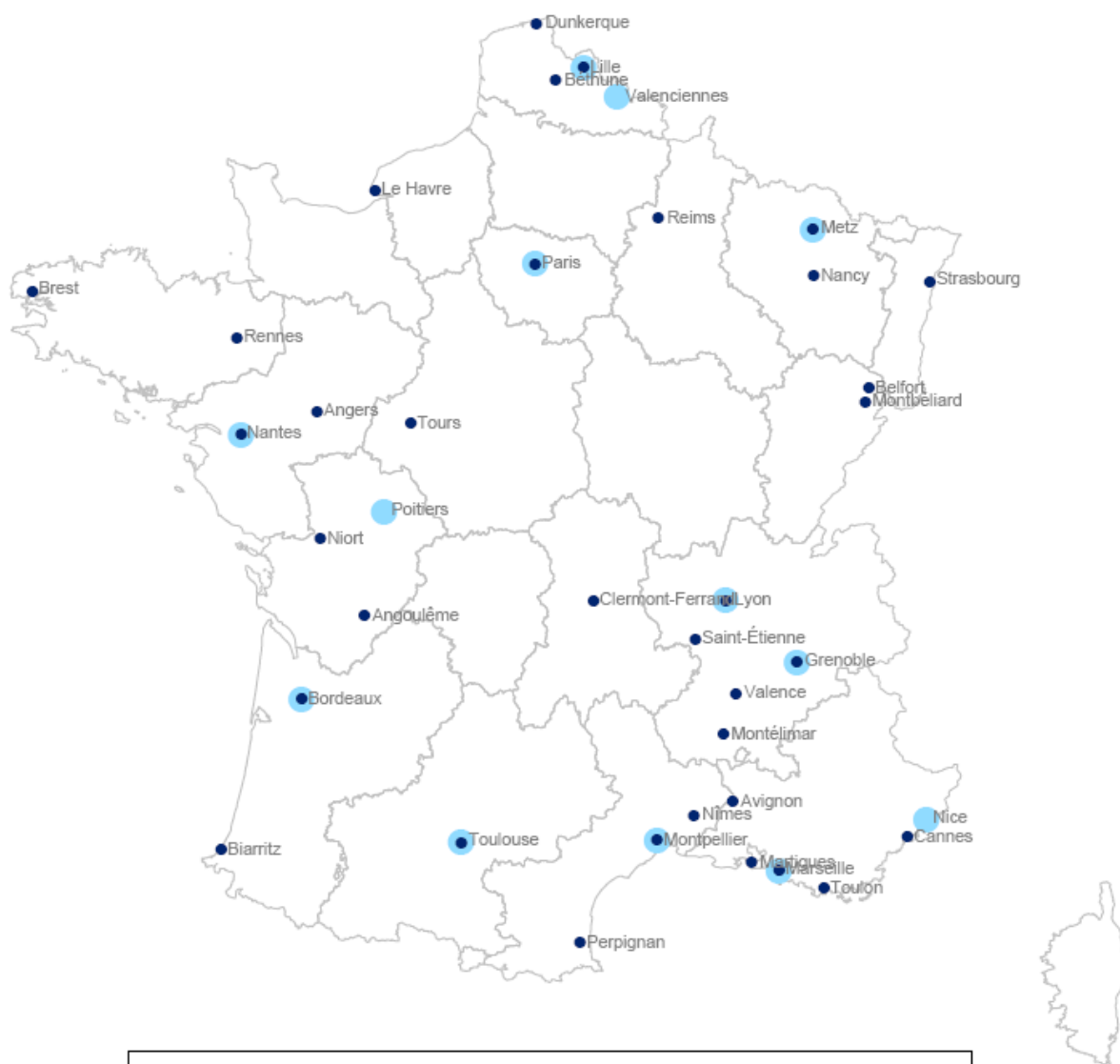
This scorecard covers both FTTH and hybrid fibre-coaxial cable ultra-fast broadband offers. Both of these technologies enable the supply of very high-speed fixed solutions that deliver different levels of performance, especially in terms of available upstream speeds.

**Optical fibre rollouts continue in the horizontal portion of the network**

For over two years now, the country's leading carriers have been involved in optical fibre rollouts in the horizontal portion of the network, i.e. the portion located on public land. Some 40 towns and metropolitan areas are now concerned by these rollouts.

A distinction needs to be made between FTTH (Fibre-to-the-home) technology, which is being deployed by France Telecom, SFR and Free in particular, and which consists of bringing fibre to the customer premises, and FTTLA (Fibre-to-the-last-amplifier) technology which is being deployed by Numericable and which consists of replacing a portion of the coaxial cable located on public property with optical fibre up to the last amplifier – with coaxial cable being used to complete the connection to customer premises.

The map below illustrates the status of the rollouts of both of these technologies that are currently underway across the country:



**Légende**

- agglomération avec au moins un réseau FttH en cours de déploiement
- agglomération avec au moins un réseau FttLA en cours de déploiement

**Legend**  
 Municipality where at least one FTTH network is currently being deployed  
 Municipality where at least one FTTLA network is currently being deployed

**Alternative carriers making increasing use of the wholesale offer for accessing France Telecom civil engineering infrastructure**

The optical fibre rollouts that alternative carriers have performed to date thanks to this wholesale offer involve some 20 municipalities, chiefly Paris and its inner suburbs and the cities of Lyon, Villeurbanne, Marseille and Grenoble.

At the end of Q2 2010, alternative operators were leasing a total of around 1,320 km<sup>1</sup> of civil engineering infrastructure from France Telecom, compared to around 700 km as of 30 September 2009.

### More buildings and households being equipped with optical fibre

As of 30 June 2010, there were over 38,700 buildings equipped for fibre-to-the-home and connected to at least one operator's network, which marks an 14.5 % increase compared to 31 March 2010.

**Around 910,000 households** are located in these buildings and are now eligible to receive an FTTH service. The number of eligible households has increased by roughly 9% since 31 March 2010, and by 40% since 30 June 2009.

### Progress being made with infrastructure sharing but it is still little used compared to the total number of eligible subscribers and households

As of 30 June 2010, there were 850 ultra-fast broadband subscriptions that were being delivered thanks to a network sharing agreement between the customer's service provider and a competing operator – from among 83,000 eligible households located in more than 600 buildings equipped with optical fibre-to-the-home (FTTH) and connected to at least two operators' network.

The sizeable increase in the number of households eligible to receive a fibre-to-the-home solution from at least two operators, which began in the fourth quarter of 2009, has continued thanks to the implementation of network sharing schemes in accordance with the ARCEP decision that was published in the Official Gazette (*Journal Officiel*) of 17 January 2010, concerning the terms for accessing optical fibre ultra-fast broadband electronic communications lines.

### Summary of the main developments in Q2 2010

	30 September 2009	31 December 2009	31 March 2010	30 June 2010	Quarterly growth
Homes passed for FTTH	740 000	800 000	840 000 *	910 000	+ 9 %
Buildings equipped with FTTH	27 800 *	29 300 *	33 800 *	38 700	+ 14,5 %
Subscriptions based on a network sharing agreement	250	350	450	850	+ 89 %
Homes passed thanks to network sharing	5 000	10 000	40 000	83 000	+ 107,5 %

\* Figures corrected compared to those published on 1 June 2010

<sup>1</sup> Note that this is a linear measurement of the civil engineering infrastructure being employed for the rollouts and not of the optical cable deployed. An operator may, for instance, install several optical cables along the same section of civil engineering infrastructure.

## II. Fixed broadband

**There were 10.3 million wholesale broadband DSL connections sold as of 30 June 2010.**

As of 30 June 2010, alternative carriers had bought 10.3 million wholesale connections from France Telecom, which marks an increase of more than 1.13 million connections in one year. These connections are marketed to customers in retail DSL broadband markets, both residential and enterprise.

The base of wholesale connections is broken down as follows\*:

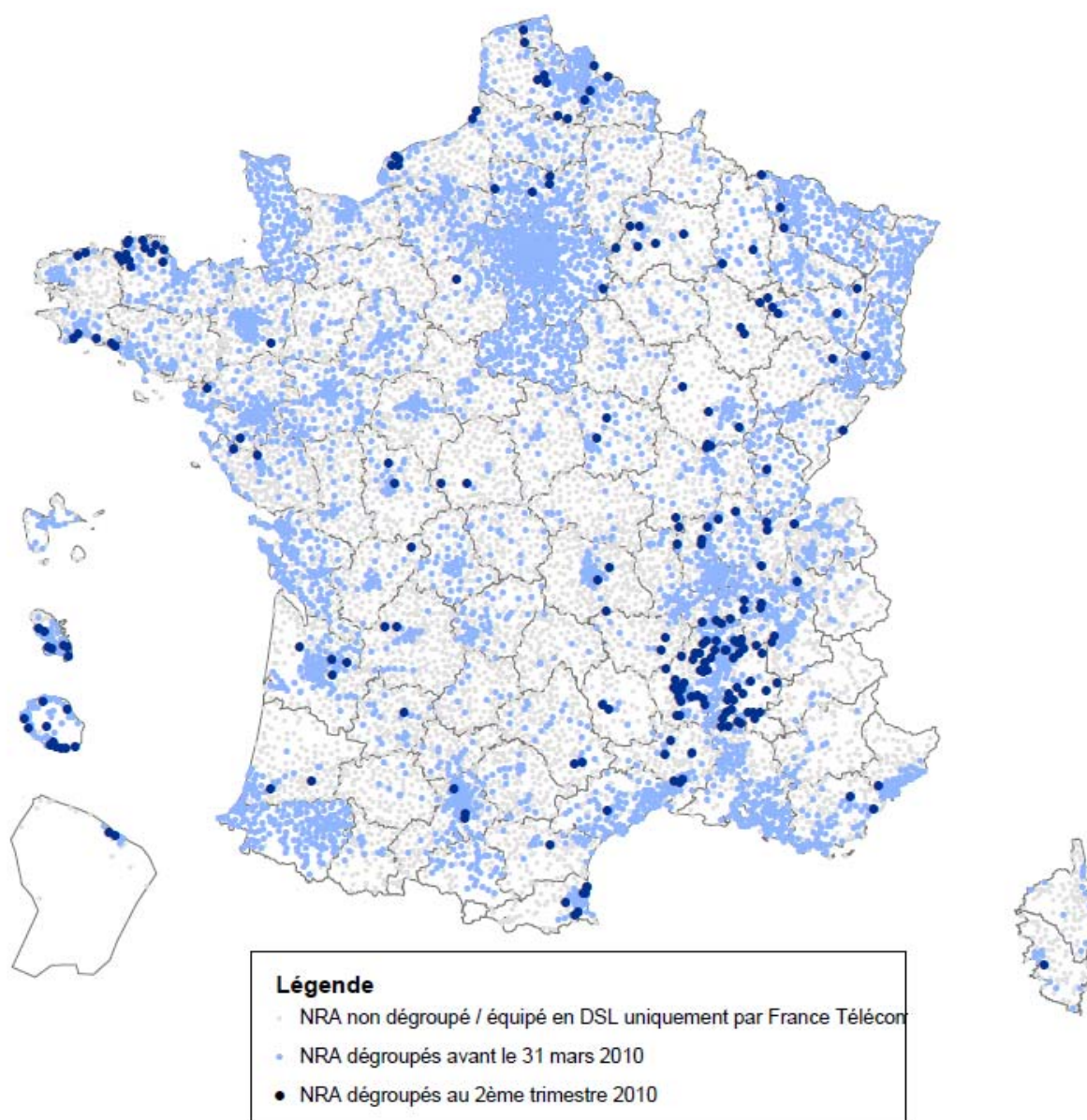
	<b>LLU</b> <i>Regulated offer</i>	<b>Bitstream (ATM and regional IP)</b> <i>Regulated offer</i>	<b>National IP</b> <i>Non regulated offer</i>	<b>Total</b>
<b><i>With a subscription to a POTS service</i></b>	Shared access 1,262,000 connections <i>(-30,000)</i>	Classic ADSL 515,000 connections <i>(-24,000)</i>	52,000 connections <i>(-5,000)</i>	1,829,000 connections <i>(-59,000)</i>
<b><i>Without a subscription to a POTS service</i></b>	Full unbundling (residential + business) 7,139,000 connections <i>(+312,000)</i>	Naked DSL + enterprise bitstream (DSL-E) 1,330,000 connections <i>(-2,000)</i>		8,469,000 connections <i>(+310,000)</i>
<b>Total</b>	8,401,000 connections <i>(+282,000)</i>	1,845,000 connections <i>(-26,000)</i>	52,000 connections <i>(-5,000)</i>	10,298,000 connections <i>(+251,000)</i>

\*in brackets: net growth in volume during the last quarter

Full unbundling is by far the most popular offer in the wholesale DSL broadband market, accounting for 7.14 million connections as of 30 June 2010, or close to 1.47 million more than the year before.

LLU coverage continues to expand at a steady pace. As of 30 June 2010, 5,080 central offices had been unbundled by at least one alternative operator, covering more than 80% of the population.

DSL broadband coverage by France Telecom and LLU operators  
as of 30 June 2010



**Legend**

Non unbundled exchange/DSL-equipped by France Telecom only  
Exchange unbundled before 31 March 2010  
Exchange unbundled as of Q2 2010

## **Definitions**

**Ultra-fast broadband offers:** electronic communications offers provided to retail market customers and which include an Internet access service with a peak downstream bitrate of over 50 Mbps and a peak upstream speed of over 5 Mbps. They include two types of offer:

- fibre-to-the-home (FTTH) ultra high-speed offers;
- hybrid fibre-coaxial (HFC) ultra high-speed offer.

**Number of households eligible for fibre-to-the-home (FTTH) ultra-fast broadband offers:** number of residential or business units which can subscribe to ultra high-speed commercial offers from at least one Internet service provider based on FTTH (fibre to the home) technology. To avoid double accounting, each operator reports the number of residential or business units in the buildings in which it has installed optical fibre (at least for the core part of the network, as last drop connections to the customer premises can be installed at a later time) and which are connected to an optical fibre network, except for buildings that contain only office space.

**Number of households eligible for hybrid fibre-coaxial (HFC) ultra-fast broadband offers:** number of individual residential or office units that can subscribe to an ultra-fast broadband commercial offer with at least one Internet service provider, based on a technology which reuses the building's indoor connection to cable networks. To avoid double accounting, each operator reports the number of residential or business units in the buildings in which it has installed coaxial cable or which it manages, and which are connected to an optical fibre network, except for buildings that contain only office space.

**Number of buildings equipped with optical fibre and connected by at least one operator:** number of buildings in which residential or office units are eligible for fibre-to-the-home (FTTH) ultra-fast broadband offers. To avoid double accounting, each operator reports the number of residential or business units in the buildings in which it has installed optical fibre (at least for the core part of the network, as last drop connections to the customer premises can be installed at a later time) and which are connected to an optical fibre network, except for buildings that contain only office space. This refers only to the number of addresses and not the number of signed agreements, since an agreement with a given property owner can cover several addresses.

**Total number of ultra-fast broadband subscriptions:** total number of residential or business subscriptions to an ultra-fast broadband offer. This is the number of subscriptions and not the number of subscribers, since a single household can have more than one subscription.

**Number of shared ultra-fast broadband subscriptions at the shared access point:** number of ultra-fast broadband subscriptions delivered by a service provider accessing a competing operator's network at the shared access point, possibly through a third party – in application of Article L. 34-8-3 of the French *Postal and Electronic Communications Code*.

**Number of households in buildings equipped with FTTH and connected by at least two operators:** number of households eligible for fibre-to-the-home ultra-fast broadband services (cf. definition above) whose optical fibre lines are connected to at least two operators' ultra fast-broadband networks at the shared access point, on which ultra-fast broadband services are available.

**Unbundling:** Unbundling is a regulated France Telecom wholesale offering that allows alternative carriers to have direct access to the copper pair. To do so, they must first install their own equipment in France Telecom exchanges. They are then able to have end-to-end control over broadband connections and to market services that are distinct from those offered by the incumbent carrier.

There are two kinds of unbundling:

- shared access wherein subscribers continue to have a subscription to a classic telephone service;
- fully unbundled access wherein subscribers no longer have a subscription to a classic telephone service.

**Bitstream:** refers to wholesale offers which enable alternative operators to rent broadband connections that have been activated by France Telecom. To do so, they must first have connected one or more connection points in the France Telecom network. They are then in a position to market retail broadband services in areas where they are not present through unbundling.

France Telecom offers two types of wholesale bitstream offer:

- the regulated regional bitstream offer which supposes that the operator has connected several regional connections points, and which includes three forms of access:
  - “classic bitstream” if the customer keeps a subscription to a classic telephone service;
  - “naked ADSL bitstream” if the customer no longer has a subscription to a classic telephone service;
  - “DSL-E” (DSL-Entreprise), which is a guaranteed bitrate offer aimed at business customers, over a connection without a subscription to a classic telephone service.
- The national bitstream offer, delivered in the Paris region for ISPs that have not deployed their own network. This offer has not been regulated since September 2006, and its connection base is shrinking rapidly.

**ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode):** broadband transmission technique enabling the multiplexing of data streams in packet form (referred to as ATM cells), in connected mode with a guaranteed quality of service.

**DSL (Digital Subscriber Line):** technology that makes it possible to use the copper lines that connect customers to the public switched telephony network (PSTN) for delivering high-speed data streams in packet mode.

**IP (Internet Protocol):** The basic data transmission protocol used on the Internet. It defines the way in which data packets are organized to be able to transport them over the Web.