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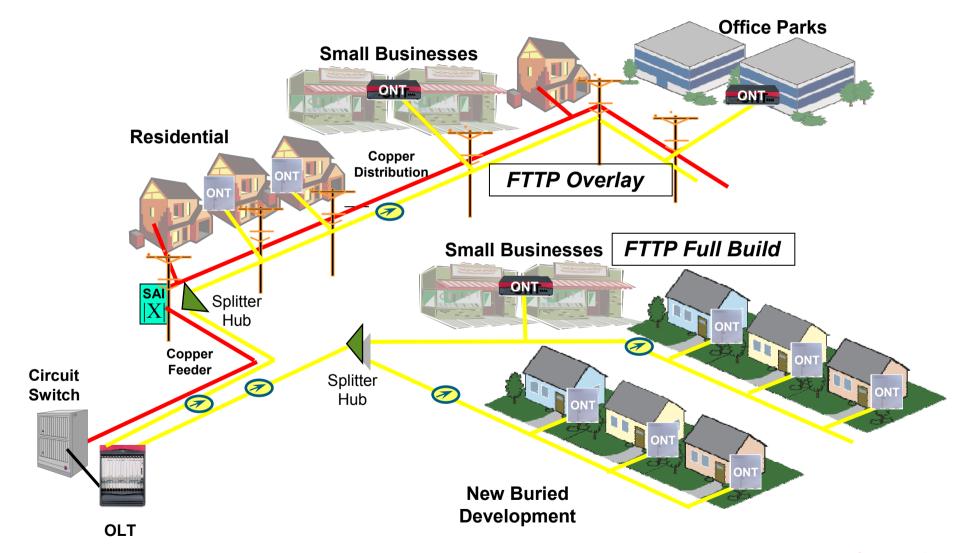
Two Roads to NGN



- Europe and the US have followed different paths
 - Starting points
 - Policies
- Policy and market structure do affect NGN investment
- Outcomes are path-dependent
- We are all converging on an NGN future
 - But our paths, and perhaps our end points, may differ



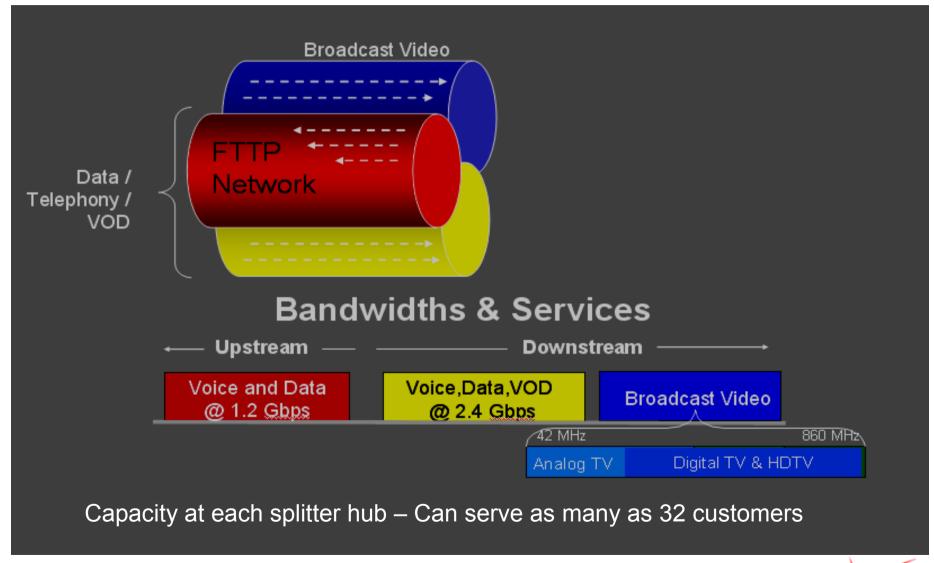
Deploying Fiber-to-the-Premises





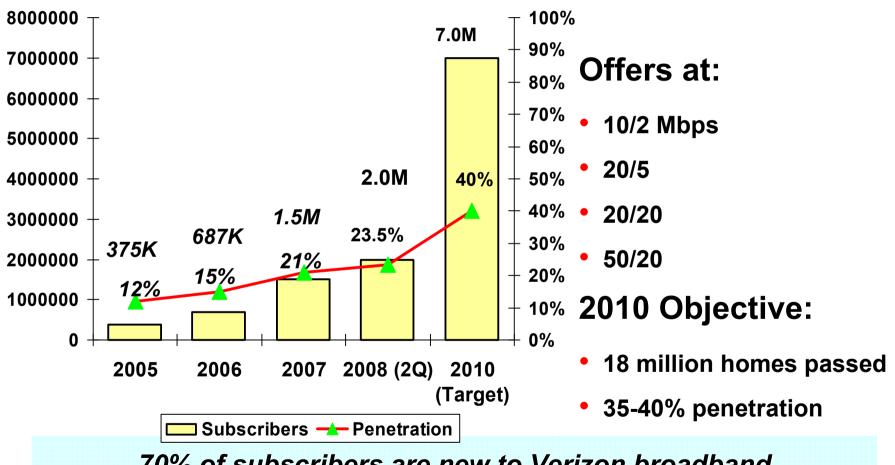
Capacity in the GPON Network: Three Laser Systems





FiOS Internet Results

Verizon FiOS Internet Subscribers and Penetration

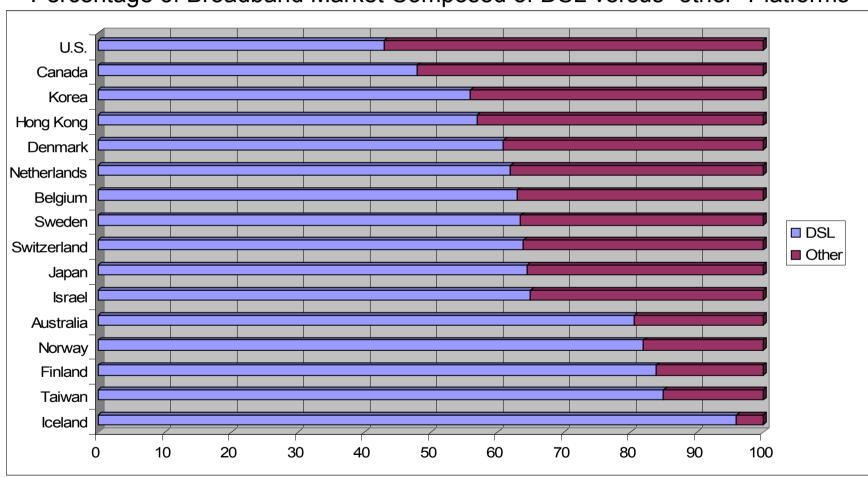


70% of subscribers are new to Verizon broadband



Comparisons – Platform Competition

Percentage of Broadband Market Composed of DSL versus "other" Platforms

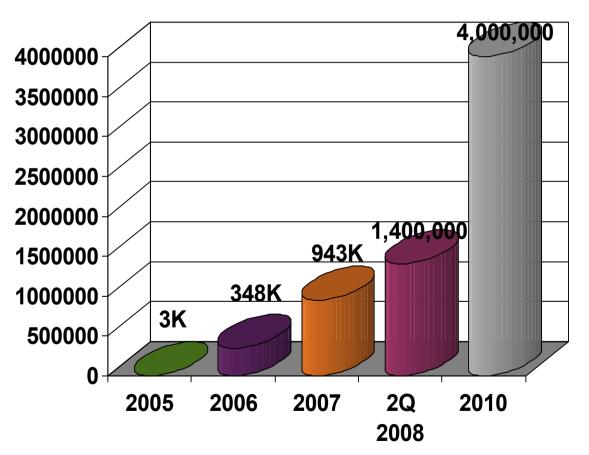


The category "Other" includes cable, fiber/LAN, and additional non-DSL platforms including satellite and BPL. Source: ITU World Telecom/ICT Indicators Database (2006), supplemented by OECD Broadband Statistics (Nov. 2007).



FiOS TV Results

Verizon FiOS TV Subscribers



1.4 million FiOS TV customers (2Q2008)

- 37.3% subscribe to movie or sports package
- About two-thirds came from cable

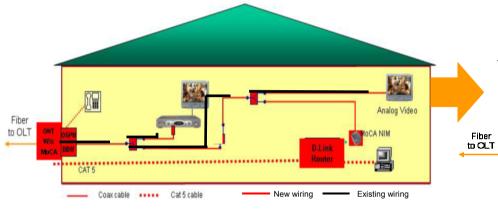
• 2010 Objective:

- 4 million customers
- 25% of homes passed

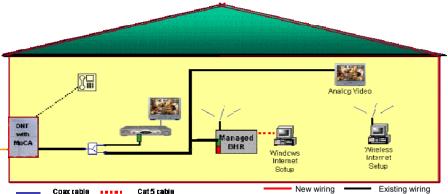


Transforming the Home

Prior FiOS deployment



2008 and Beyond



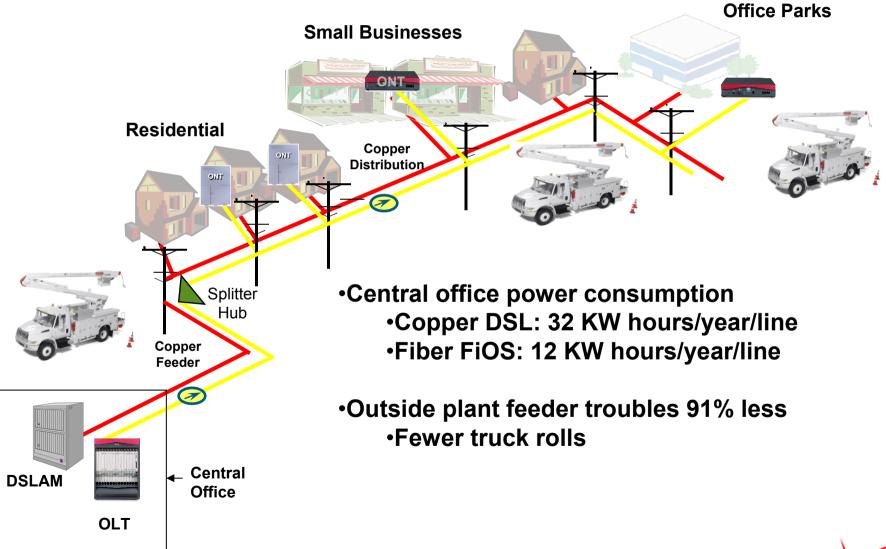
Cost Per Premises Connected



- Simplified in-home network
 - no new wires
- Enhanced customer experience & customer interaction
- Simplified installation process
- Evolution toward remote service activation and maintenance

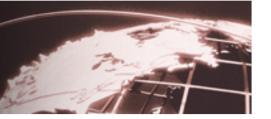


Energy Use: Fiber vs. Copper





Next-Generation Wireless Broadband



- Verizon Wireless has been US market leader in 3G
 - A CDMA network. Broadband provided over EV-DO (Rev A)
 - 3G available to over 240 million in the US
 - Data revenues growing about 50% annually
- Verizon has announced it will begin deployment of 4G in 2010
 - Verizon's 4G will use the LTE standard
 - Fast becoming a global standard (AT&T, Vodaphone, China Mobile)
 - Will use spectrum recently acquired in 700 mhz auction
- LTE opens up new opportunities
 - Much higher speeds
 - 10-20 mbps average, 50 peak. (DoCoMo reports 250mbps in test lab)
 - Reduced Latency
 - More devices
 - The "Internet of things" goes cellular
- Will blur boundaries, increase substitution
 - Wireless vs wireline
 - LTE vs Wimax
 - Accelerate shift to VOIP



New Business Models For the US Mobile Market

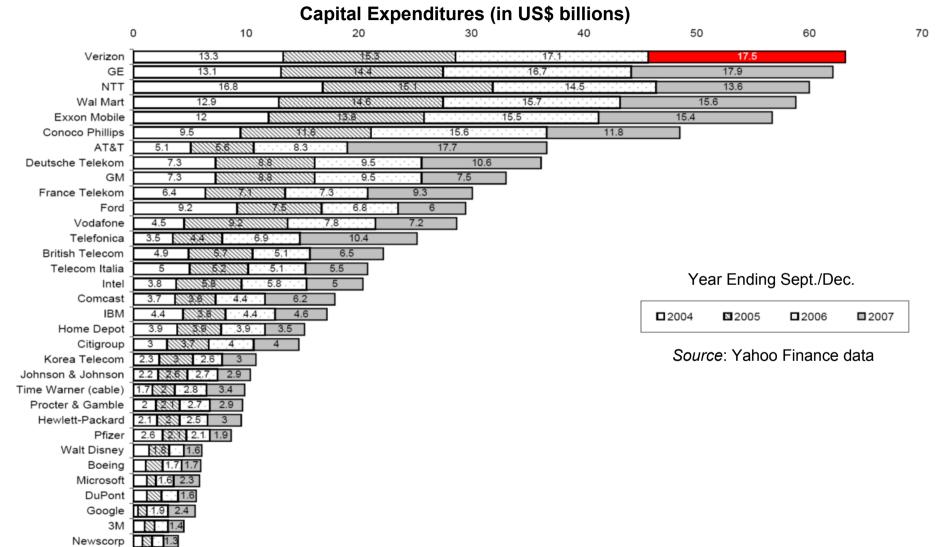


- On November 28, 2007, Verizon announced a new "open network" model
- All handsets that meet basic technical standards will be accepted on Verizon's network
- Customers will be able to choose the model they prefer:
 - A managed service, with subsidized handsets
 - Third-party handsets, applications
- Provides a basis for a varied 4G marketplace



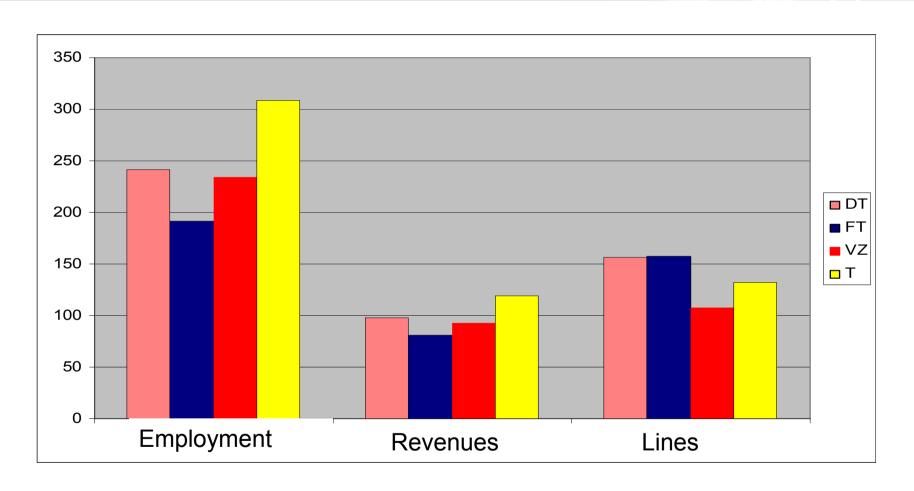
Investment by US Companies and OECD Telecoms 2004-2007





Cablevision

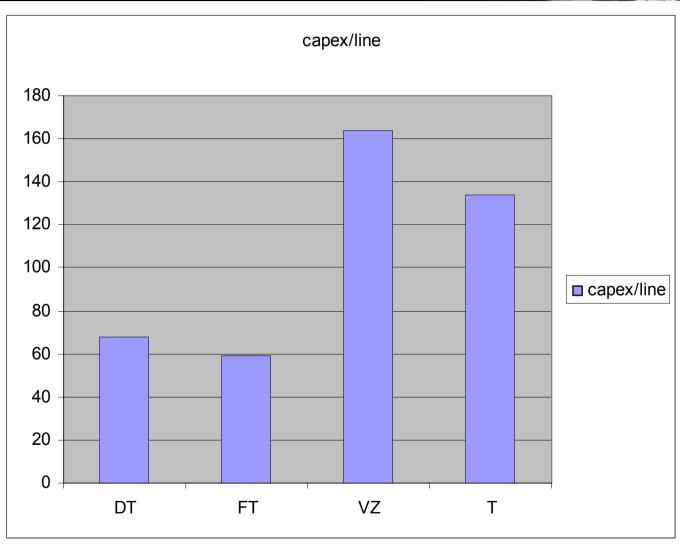
Metrics for Major Telecoms



Figures in millions for 2007



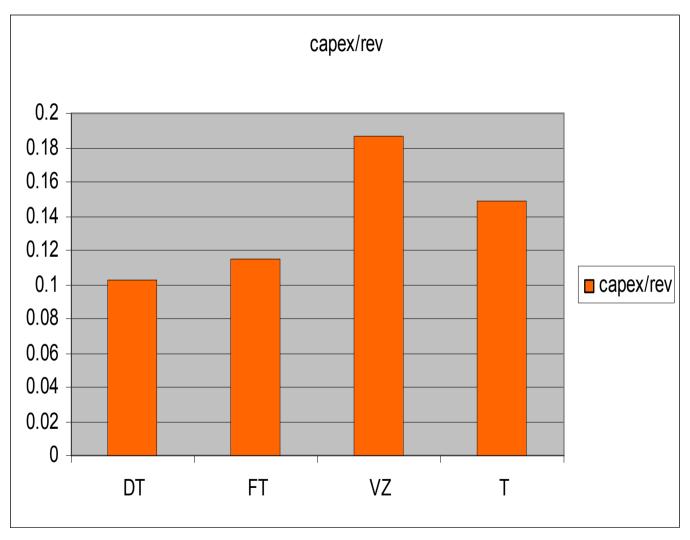
CAPEX Per line, Major Telecoms







CAPEX as Percentage of Revenue, Major Telecoms



Figures for 2007



Policy Goals



- Competition
- Investment

Innovation

- No single model will deliver best outcome for all countries
 - Policy should adapt to market conditions



The US Policy Model



- Based on existence of platform competition
 - A product of:
 - Previous FCC policy
 - Investment by industry (particularly cable)
- Still requires copper loop unbundling
 - Not different from Europe in that respect
- Eliminates unbundling requirement for new fiber
- Focus on incentives to invest



Europe: Different Starting Points, Different Paths



- Different existing market structures
 - Telco copper
 - Cable in some places (about 15% overall)
 - Wireless 3G
- Different stories with NGN
 - Some success with new networks
 - Power company
 - Municipal
 - Little investment so far by incumbents
- Policy geared toward service competition
- Tradeoffs with investment?



Investment Drivers



- Product differentiation in platform competition
- Ability to deliver on plan
 - Meet expectations of financial markets
- Real options value
- Integration of services
 - Opportunity for synergies
 - Ability to compete for revenues in all markets NGN makes possible



Regulatory Challenges



- Franchise to provide video
- Access to apartment buildings
- Access to poles, ducts, conduits
- Policy toward competitive practices
- Requirements for sharing and/or separation



Options – What If No Platform Competition?



- Can't make the same assumptions that FCC did
 - Geographic segmentation of market?
- What is minimum sharing necessary?
 - Wiring in buildings
 - Ducts, conduits
 - What else?
- What market alternatives?
 - 4G wireless
 - New wired networks
- Creative real options
 - Siciliani: Auction access right to NGN
- If all else fails, subsidize?







Broad agreement that customers should be able to:

- Go wherever they wish on the Net
- Reach any content or service
- Attach any device
- Use any software

Providers need:

Ability to manage/price limited resources

Market needs:

Ability to find best business models and commercial arrangements

• US policy model:

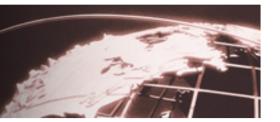
- Principles proposed by US industry in 2003, adopted by FCC in 2005
- Enforced ex post on an ad hoc basis as concerns are demonstrated

Technology and market continue to evolve

- Cooperative effort of "P4P" industry group
- Enhanced efficiency through sharing of information
- Resource needs for P2P reduced by a factor of six



Where Does the Road to NGN Lead?



- We have arrived at our current positions by different paths
- We have each achieved good outcomes for our consumers, economy, and society
- The path forward for each of us will pose different challenges, and require different policies
- We hope to meet in an NGN future with unlimited possibilities

