

Australian Government
Australian Communications Authority

Next Generation Networks

Australian Regulatory Practice and Directions

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The Australian Communications Authority is
a government regulator of telecommunications
and radiocommunications www.aca.gov.au

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Current Regulation

- Broad social and economic outcomes
 - International Competitiveness of industry
 - Long term interests of end users
 - National interest objectives

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Current Regulation continued

- Regulatory focus is on Voice Service
- Minimal regulation of other Services
- Overarching requirements for all services
 - Protection of confidentiality of consumer communications
 - Interception and assistance to Law Enforcement Agencies

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Is existing regulatory framework applicable to NGN?

- **Yes - because the Australian regulatory framework is 'technology neutral'**
- **The ACA recognises new technologies may raise new pressures on the regulatory framework**
- **The introduction of VOIP, voice over broadband and corporate IP solutions has prompted the ACA to review aspects of the regulatory framework via national public consultation**

Major Access Requirements (1)

- **Service level**
 - Local Call Service
 - **Interfaces:**
 - Ordering and provisioning system
 - Billing feeds
 - Operations system
- **Call interconnection**
 - Originating and terminating access services for voice (fixed & cellular) and ISDN bearer types
 - **Interfaces:**
 - CCS#7 interfaces – ACIF specification
 - Billing feeds
 - Operational system
 - O&P system includes pre-selection arrangements for fixed customers

Major Access Requirements (2)

- **Transmission and data services**
 - Exclusion of inter-capital transmission
 - **Interfaces**
 - Various data and transmission inter-carrier and customer interfaces
 - Ordering and provisioning systems
 - Billing systems
 - Operations systems
- **Local Loop Services**
 - Both copper pair and spectrum sharing options
 - **Interfaces**
 - Ordering and provisioning systems - ACIF spec for ULL
 - Operations system
 - ACIF code on signal frequency and power in the copper pairs
 - Associated access to buildings

Major Access Requirements (3)

- **Facility Access**
 - Ducts, Building Space and Towers
 - Provisioning arrangements include preparatory work processes
 - Industry code on the provisioning and operational processes

NGN Access Implications

- **Current access arrangements**
 - technology neutral
 - Underlying service persistence
- **New NGN driven requirements**
 - New services or service features
 - Market significance
 - Market efficiency
 - Ease of entry
 - Coordination requirements
 - Market structure

Numbering (1)

- Australian Numbering Plan specifies number ranges according to service characteristics
- Reliance on technology neutral principles, consistency with other regulatory requirements and ITU Reco E.164
- National consultation with industry on whether to amend Plan for VOIP services

Numbering (2)

- VOIP consultation will examine mobility of services, QOS, call charging, consumer awareness and protection, ease of market entry
- Some VOIP services are active in geographic number ranges
- ACA will consider whether other number ranges may be appropriate – currently no range specified for 'nomadic' services

Number Portability (1)

- Applies to all network operators using numbers that are 'declared portable'
- Portable numbers include local, mobile, freephone and local rate – porting within ranges
- Market forces determine practical impact of portability – some networks are more attractive than others. Bilateral agreements determine the extent that access seekers make use of portability requirements

Number Portability (2)

- For example, in fixed line market Telstra provides 90% of exchange lines – the market predominantly seeks portability from Telstra
- New entrants to fixed line market will remain dependent on portability for access to customers
- In mobile market portability maintains pro-competitive incentive

Number Portability (3)

- For NGN services in existing portable number ranges market forces would require porting from successful networks
- If new number ranges are introduced for NGN, new assessments of need for portability required

Quality of Service

- Minimum QOS performance required for end to end circuit switched services
- NGN are requested to use these as a guide
- New entrants attest that VOIP QOS is 'manageable', traditional operators disagree
- When NGN standards are further progressed Australian industry would likely develop end to end performance requirements

USO

- All Australian network operators contribute to the funding of the USO
- Telstra provides the USO service, the Minister determines the cost, operators share the cost relative to their share of 'industry eligible revenue'
- USO service is defined in technology neutral language – 'a voice service with any to any connectivity' – Telstra has discretion to choose the underlying technology

An exciting time for the telecommunications industry

Thank you

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