IP Networks:

Making Open Access easier

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Open access

Refers to the ability of multiple players to deliver services, content or applications over shared network.

Advantages

- Low cost
- Increase usage
- Accelerate subscriber growth
- Reduced time to market
- Stimulates competition and innovation
- Enables service provider selection

Barriers to Open Access

- Monopoly
  - Network Operator = Service Provider
- Lack of Broadband infrastructure
- Regulatory issues
- Legacy equipment
  - Density
  - Interoperability
  - Performance

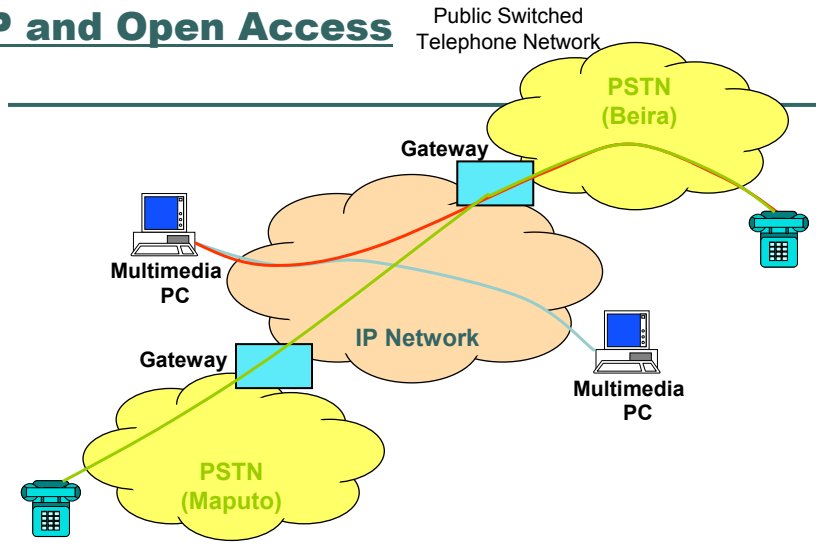
Myths on Open Access

- Forced and not Open Access
- Regulation betrays private property rights.
- Competition, innovation and consumers will suffer if sharing policies are not abandoned.
- Infrastructure sharing is not the path for true telecom freedom or competition.

Traditional Telecommunication

- All parties had to agree to a standard.
- Industry provided services and charged for its value.
- Intelligence is within the network.
- Huge investments required.

IP and Open Access



Advantages of IP

- Innovation takes place outside the network.
- IP infrastructure allows anyone to create a service and charges for the cost of transporting the packets.
- Intelligence is at the end points.
- Allows for easy integration of new service providers.
- Creates a unified environment.
- Completely contradicts telephony and cable:
  - Integration of services and transport

The Future ?!...Open..Open + Open

- New equipment should be architected for the requirements of Open Access.
- Policies should be designed in order to enable Open Access.
- Sharing of resources should continue to be encouraged.
- The Open Access concept will give rise to new business opportunities
- The proliferation of IP Networks will make access to networks easier.