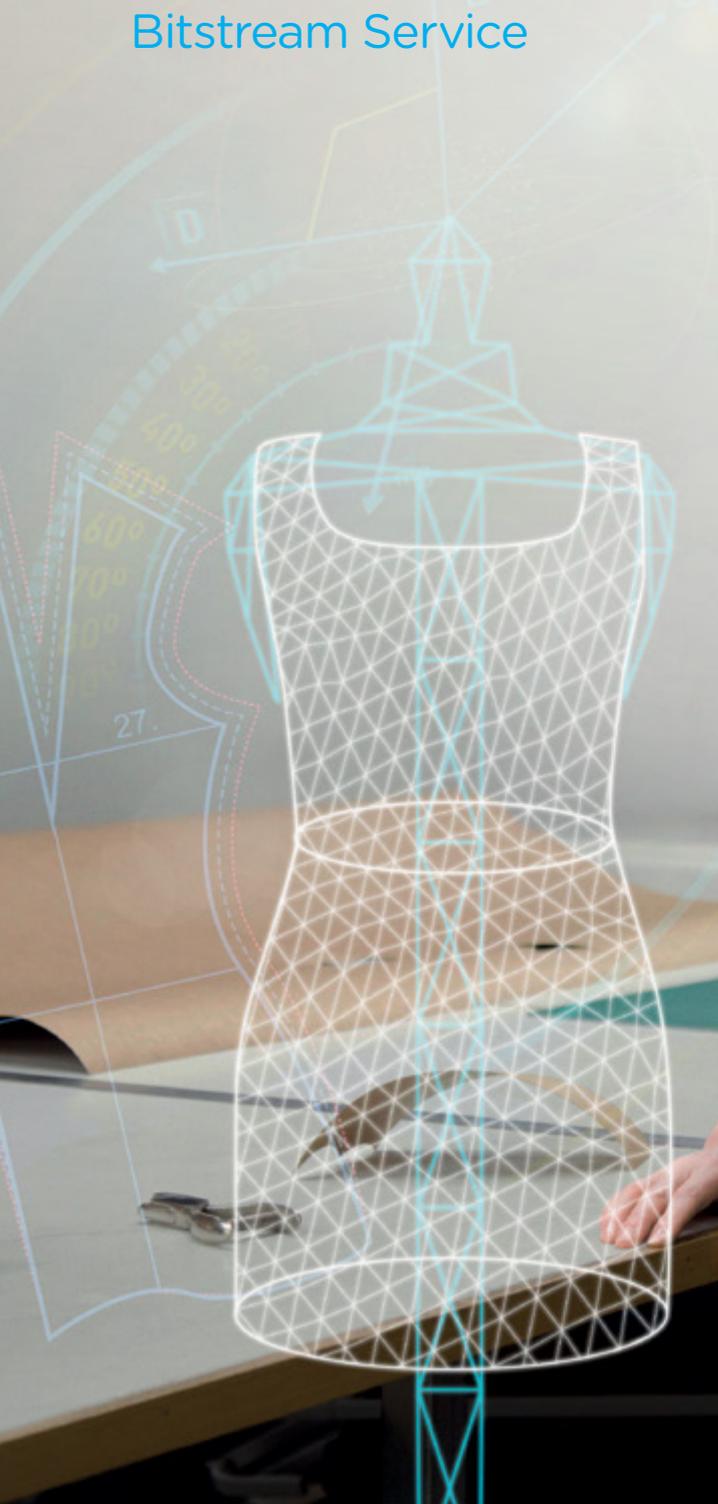




Temporary Special Services White Paper

ATM on the nbn™ Ethernet
Bitstream Service



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Appendix: comparison table

nbn provides product capability to enable the industry to develop solutions for the migration of copper-based ATM business services to the national broadband network.

nbn provides key product capabilities suitable to support the migration pathway for exchange-fed copper services including Telstra's retail and Wholesale ATM offerings to the nbn™ Ethernet Bitstream Service (NEBS).

NEBS can help the industry simplify and standardise the provisioning and management of their access infrastructure around solutions comprised of the fibre-based access technologies of Fibre to the Premises (FTTP), Fibre to the Node (FTTN) and Fibre to the Building (FTTB). It also offers a range of Enhanced Service Levels facilitating additional support to businesses and other End Users.

The purpose of this White Paper is to outline how nbn's product capabilities for the fibre-based access technologies of FTTP, FTTN and FTTB can enable the industry to develop business packages and bundles that are the same as, or better than their legacy copper-based equivalents in the TSS product classes of ATM and Wholesale ATM.).

Temporary Special Services (TSS) are a set of telecommunication products delivered on copper, primarily targeted at the business market. The complete list of more than 20 Telstra Retail & Wholesale Special Services is available on nbn's website¹. This White Paper is aimed at the two TSS product classes of ATM and Wholesale ATM. These services provide WAN-based connectivity between sites for the delivery of business and collaboration solutions and as a high-speed Layer 2 access to the internet.

This forms part of a series of White Papers to illustrate the capability of the nbn as a suitable migration pathway for TSS services. For the full schedule of White Papers, please refer to the Integrated Product Roadmap on nbn's website². This is a White Paper published by nbn in accordance with the Subscriber Agreement between nbn and Telstra.

¹<http://www.nbnco.com.au/connect-home-or-business/information-for-home-or-business/will-it-work-over-the-nbn/what-services-will-be-switched-off.html>

²<http://www.nbnco.com.au/content/dam/nbnco/documents/Integrated-Product-Roadmap.pdf>

³Note: Some minimum speeds features and capabilities may not be available for fibre -based FTTN and fibre -based FTTB where the Line Rate of the service cannot accommodate this

Service overview

In today's networking world, Ethernet access services offer a superior mix of speed, cost, equipment support and simplicity. Fibre-based NEBS services provide a Layer 2 Ethernet-based connectivity circuit between a UNI that serves an End User's premise and a Point of Interconnection (POI) or Network-Network Interface (NNI). If **nbn** deploys fibre-based FTTP, it replaces an existing copper access service with fibre all the way from the POI/NNI to the End User's premises. For services delivered via fibre-based FTTN or FTTB, the length of the copper access service path is optimised for broadband speeds by placing a DSLAM either in, or as close as reasonable and practicable, to the End User premises. When NEBS is delivered via the FTTP network, the virtual circuit is terminated on a Gigabit Ethernet port on the **nbn**[™]

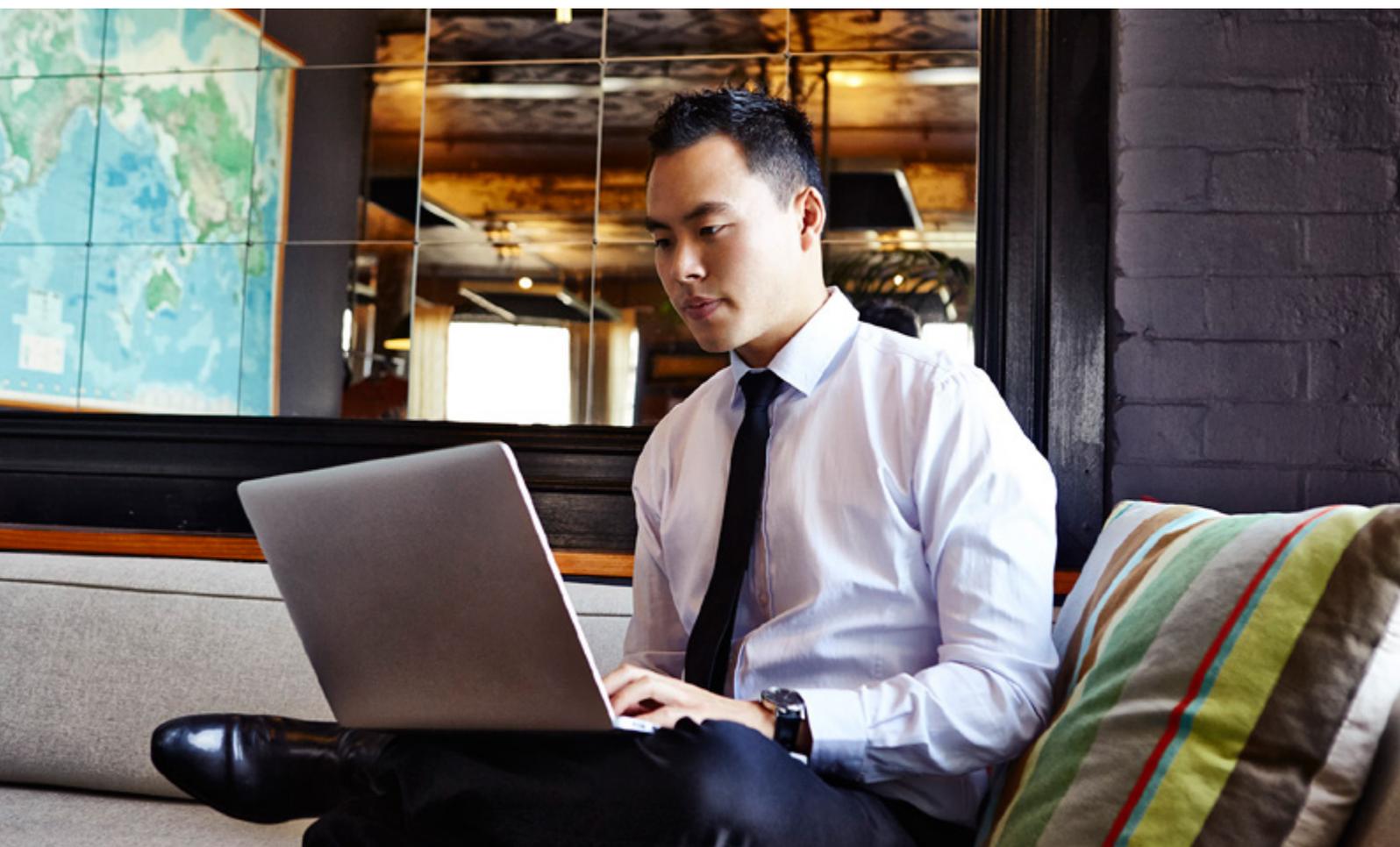
NTD. For services delivered across FTTN/B, the Service Provider (or End User, depending on the Service Provider's service model) can select any VDSL2 equipment that is compatible with the **nbn**[™] technical specification and satisfies the value proposition for their intended End User. **nbn** publishes the criteria and specification to ensure equipment compatibility, while preserving flexibility to the Service Provider and their End Users to the extent practical.

Best practice and industry standards alignment

nbn[™] solutions deliver consistent, predictable performance and business-level reliability for Service Providers and their End Users.

In addition, ITU-T Y.1731⁴ is widely used by the **nbn** teams for internal network management purposes, and all the benefits of **nbn**'s widespread adoption of this standard are passed on to the Service Provider.

⁴ Note. ITU-T Y.1731 provides standards-based Ethernet performance monitoring that encompasses the measurement of Ethernet frame delay, frame delay variation, and frame loss and throughput as outlined in the ITU-T Y-1731 specification and interpreted by the Metro Ethernet Forum.



What is Traffic Class 2 (TC-2) and how does it work?

nbn's Traffic Class 2 capability provides Service Providers and their End Users with performance objectives covering bandwidth, delay, jitter and packet loss:⁵

Traffic Class	nbn™ Network	Frame Delay (one way)	Frame Delay Variation	Frame Loss
TC-2	NEBS-FTTP	≤ 6 ms	≤ 10 ms	≤ 0.01%
	NEBS-FTTN/B	≤ 25 ms	≤ 16 ms	≤ 0.04%

TC-2 is engineered to address the needs of business services that require tighter performance commitments than a 'best-efforts' solution, such as those carrying high-bandwidth, real-time, interactive multimedia applications. Every fibre-based NEBS⁶ service may be configured to use TC-2 by selecting a bandwidth rate from a flexible menu of standardised profiles.⁷

The TC-2 traffic performance undertakings for bandwidth are enforced by a set of values prescribing burst rates. For TC-2 class traffic, a bi-directional, fixed burst period of 10 ms applies. The NEBS product is built of four product components, including two key logical components that are dimensioned by the Service Provider to deliver the value proposition required to secure their target market.

What is an AVC?

The NEBS Access Virtual Circuit (AVC) provides a direct, one-to-one connection at Layer 2 between the Service Provider and its End User's premises. Traffic crossing the AVC is structured to identify the owning customer and moves securely through the NEBS infrastructure between the Service Provider's connection to the POI/NNI on one side and the UNI which services the Premises on the other. For FTTP, the location of the UNI port is found on the **nbn** provided NTD, for FTTB the customer side of the MDF or for FTTN through the telecommunications outlet. This gives the Service Provider a high degree of control and management over many aspects of service configuration and performance. When **nbn** terminates NEBS on an NTD it does so on an Ethernet interface. For fibre-based FTTP, the maximum size of an Ethernet frame at the UNI-D is 1,992 bytes for default-mapped or DSCP or 1,996 bytes for Priority-Tagged and Tagged modes. For fibre-based FTTN/B, the maximum size of an Ethernet frame at the UNI-DSL is 1,596 bytes from destination MAC Address to Frame Check Sequence (FCS) inclusive, which matches standard Ethernet behaviour.

AVC bandwidth options

NEBS gives Service Providers the bandwidth capacity and flexibility to control their End User's traffic profiles. Each AVC automatically supports a TC-4 subscription, which is a 'best-efforts' bandwidth allocation. At order time, Service Providers may choose an AVC profile that allows it to carry an amount of TC-2 traffic to support the provision of high-bandwidth, business-critical interactive multimedia applications. The TC-2 bandwidth capability of up to 20 Mbps on fibre-based FTTN/B, or up to 40 Mbps (planned to soon be up to 100 Mbps) on fibre-based FTTP, matches or exceeds the upper end of many copper-based retail ATM services available in the Australian market today.⁸ **nbn** also provides differing modes of addressing the Traffic Class 2 AVCs at the UNI, including Default-Mapped, DSCP, Priority-Tagged and Tagged options.

What is a CVC?

The NEBS connectivity virtual circuit (CVC) collects AVCs from a connectivity serving area (CSA) and presents them in an aggregated bundle to the Service Provider at the POI/NNI, again using a selectable mix of highly scalable, cost-effective and widely supported physical Ethernet interfaces. A single CVC may contain AVCs that are presented to End Users and delivered across all fibre-based NEBS access technologies. The maximum Ethernet frame size at the POI/NNI depends on whether a particular AVC is presented to a UNI-D or UNI-DSL. For an AVC to a UNI D, the maximum Ethernet frame size is 2,000 bytes, which comfortably exceeds the maximum size of a standard Ethernet frame. For an AVC to a UNI-DSL, the maximum Ethernet frame size is 1,600 bytes from destination MAC to FCS (inclusive), which matches standard Ethernet behaviour for double-tagged (802.1ad) frames.

⁵ Note: Some minimum speeds, features and capabilities may not be available for fibre-based FTTN and fibre-based FTTB where the Line Rate of the service cannot accommodate this.

⁶ Fibre-based NEBS refers to Fibre to the Premise (FTTP), Fibre to the Node (FTTN) and/or Fibre to the Building (FTTB).

⁷ Some bandwidth rates are only available for NEBS supplied using FTTP.

⁸ Note: Some minimum speeds, features and capabilities may not be available for fibre-based FTTN and fibre-based FTTB where the Line Rate of the service cannot accommodate this.

CVC bandwidth options

CVC bandwidth profiles are flexible and can be ‘mixed-and-matched’ between traffic classes to achieve a granular assortment of traffic class capacities. The CVC profile is a customised set of single traffic class-specific values. The Service Provider may choose a particular bandwidth for one traffic class independently of the bandwidth chosen for another traffic class on the same CVC. In some cases, the CVC might only specify and carry one or two of the available traffic classes if it has no need to support the others.

The speed tiers for each traffic class on a CVC are always symmetric, even for those (like TC-4) that are asymmetric when considered for an individual AVC.

Symmetric speed tiers available		
TC-1 traffic class speed tiers	5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80, 100, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400 and 500 Mbps	✓
TC-2 traffic class speed tiers	5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80, 100, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900 and 1000 Mbps	✓
TC-4 traffic class speed tiers	100, 150, 200, 250, 300 to 10,000 Mbps (in 100 Mbps increments).	✓



Contention management

The NEBS interconnection architecture allows each Service Provider to use the aggregating CVC into a serving area to directly influence its End Users' traffic experience. **nbn** does not prescribe the AVC bandwidth ratios applied to a CVC for fibre-based NEBS, so the Service Provider is free to scale the CVC to either:

- Protect the performance metrics for that class for traffic crossing each AVC; or
- Experience some degree of contention among AVCs, to strike an economic balance between performance and cost.

Provided the Service Provider doesn't oversubscribe the CVC, and maintains an average utilisation level that does not exceed the recommendations for NEBS (70%), the general performance levels of TC-2 are expected to provide an appropriate migration path for existing exchange-fed copper services available in Australia today. Service Providers are responsible for testing the operation of their services, including contention and dimensioning, to ensure they obtain desired performance and other service characteristics.

Traffic class signalling

NEBS is designed to allow the Service Provider and/or End User's equipment to set the IEEE 802.1Q PCP field in the Ethernet header of a tagged Ethernet frame presented at the UNI or POI/NNI (available for the UNI if Tagged or Priority Tagged mode is selected). By using this field in supported modes, the frame can declare the traffic class membership (TC-1, TC-2 or TC-4) for the journey over the AVC while leaving the IP Precedence/DSCP field to signal end-to-end Class of Service (CoS).

For the purposes of CPE compatibility and/or management simplicity, the Service Provider or End User may prefer to use the IP Precedence/DSCP field in an IP packet, or employ a default class membership for every frame at the UNI. NEBS can also support this requirement and **nbn** has published the required values for IP Precedence/DSCP mapping of each traffic class.

Compatible NTD CPE

The migration of ATM services to NEBS-FTTP would see **nbn** supply an internal NTD, unless **nbn** determines that an external NTD is preferable in the circumstances. The use of an external NTD may also apply if an End User indicates a preference for an external NTD during installation and agrees to any additional charges that may apply.

The NTD has the following UNI ports:

- Four electrical 10/100/1000BASE-T Ethernet UNI-D ports
- Two UNI-V ports

The NTD is capable of servicing a maximum aggregate traffic throughput of 1Gbps downstream and 1Gbps upstream in total across all UNI ports.

For services delivered using FTTN/B, the service is delivered over copper, as is today's practice with the existing ATM offering.

For fibre-based FTTN, **nbn** provides a VDSL service to the first socket at the Business End User's premises, whilst for fibre-based FTTB the service is provided at the Main Distribution Frame (MDF). The Service Provider then provides a VDSL2-capable modem installed beyond the socket (FTTN) or MDF (FTTB) at the Business End User's premises. The VDSL2 equipment hardware and firmware intended for use with the UNI-DSL must support full-vectored interoperability with all of the DSLAM chipsets and firmware combinations as specified by **nbn**.

nbn maintains a specification of the VDSL2 modem specifications to interface with the **nbn** network, addressing DSLAM chipset/firmware, DSL and OAM Features, and Performance Requirements.

Telstra's ATM services are provisioned without any NTD or CPE equipment. The End User is provided a 'wall plug',

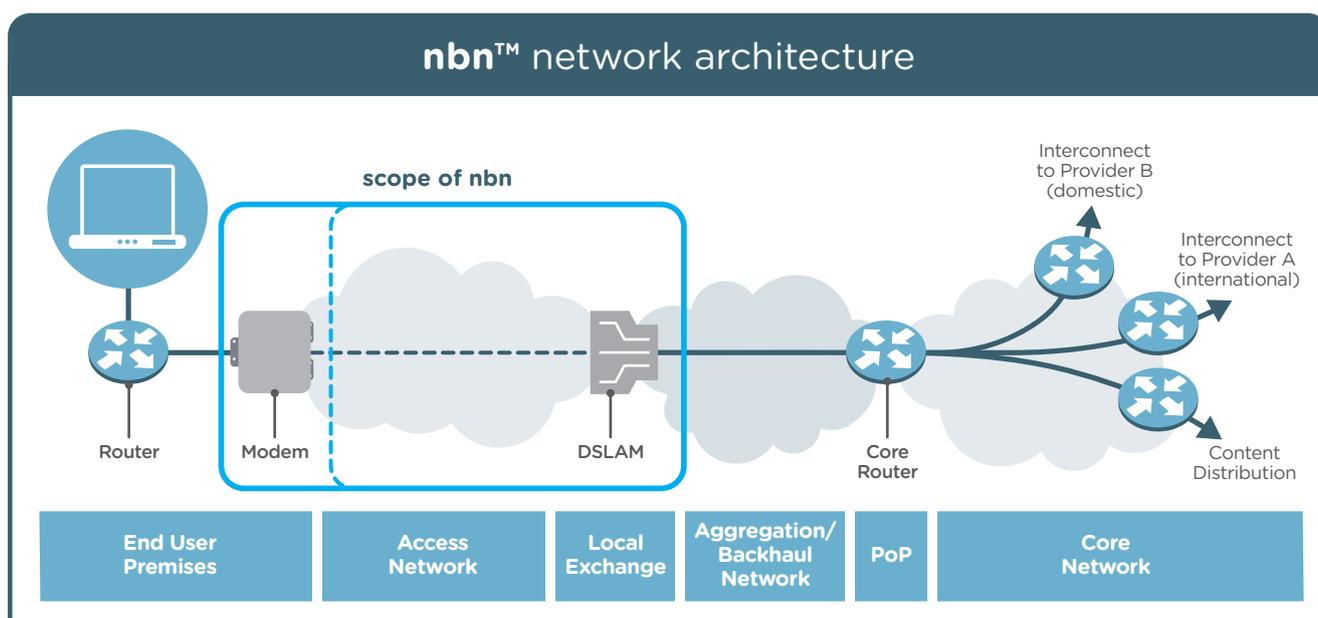
which is a network demarcation point. In order to connect to the ATM service, End Users must provide their own equipment and cables, while in compliance with Telstra's specification, which for most ATM copper services is G.703, and for optical OC-3/OC-12.

With the NEBS-FTTP services, the **nbn** supplies a NTD including 4 RJ45 based Ethernet connection ports. The location of a NTD currently can vary based on End User requests. By default, the installation location of the NTD is on the inside of an External Wall of the End User Premises. For an existing ATM service this will have an impact in terms of an interface card change being required due to difference in interfaces between ATM (G.703) and NEBS (Ethernet).

The **nbn** solution using NEBS-FTTN will replace the same network elements as that being replaced using NEBS-FTTP - that is, the existing copper access and part of the aggregation/backhaul network that is currently provided by Telstra. However, unlike the NEBS-FTTP based solution, NEBS-FTTN will require the Service Provider to provide the VDSL2 modem through which the End User will be provided with the termination of the active service. **nbn** will provide technical information to allow the Service Provider to select and provide a service termination device that is compatible with **nbn**'s implementation of FTTN/FTTB, that complies with **nbn**'s product technical specifications.

Simplified network architecture without major end-user change

Each variant of **nbn**'s fibre-based NEBS solution will either modify or replace the existing copper access provided as part of a current retail or wholesale ATM service. The solution aggregates End Users within a service area and backhauls their traffic to and from an NNI/POI for interconnection to the Service Provider. This is consistent with broadband architectures used in Australia and other parts of the world, and helps to limit forced changes at the End User's premises. The diagram below shows an illustrative comparison of the scope of the **nbn** access replacement within a traditional broadband network architecture.



For the Service Provider, the use of **nbn**'s fibre-based NEBS service will see the modification, replacement or elimination of these access components, depending on the access technology:

- If used, an ATM network terminating unit (NTU) will be replaced with an **nbn**-supplied NTD for FTTP or a Service Provider-/ End User-supplied VDSL2 modem for FTTN/B
- The existing copper Access service will be replaced with fibre for FTTP or modified by **nbn** for FTTN/B
- When compared to copper-based ATM, an individual FTTN or FTTB service does not use multiple copper pairs when attempting to reach speeds equivalent to, or exceeding, those available in the retail and wholesale Australian marketplace today
- DSLAM infrastructure will be removed for FTTP or replaced by **nbn** for FTTN/B

The result is a simplified access network for the Service Provider, with a standardised Ethernet access virtual circuit terminating on the UNI at the End User's premises.

Commercial advantage

For a Service Provider, **nbn**'s TC-2 and Enhanced Service Levels for assurance would be considered cost inputs into an end-to-end solution offered to an End User e.g. **nbn**'s TC-2 will be one of the many costs and input parameters in the overall solution. **nbn**'s product capabilities provide attractive commercial pricing for Service Providers to deliver an End User solution.

Commercially, **nbn** offers significant advantages in cases of migrations from copper based ATM services. Such customers can now be serviced via more reliable fibre links, delivering operational and maintenance cost savings to Service Providers and End Users.

Highly secure

As NEBS uses GPON infrastructure, traffic is highly secure as a traffic encapsulation method called GEM that applies AES 128 encryption is applied to all transmissions over fibre-based FTTP. The encryption is applied at the **nbn**-provided NTD. Each NTD is managed and controlled by **nbn**, excluding direct management access by the Service Provider or End User. AES 128 with a good quality key is generally acknowledged to be very resistant to unsophisticated cracking attempts. As such **nbn** believes fibre-based FTTP offers good quality protection against such attacks on its shared access network. The fibre-based FTTP/B does not require the same traffic encapsulation and encryption methods as it does not use a shared resource in the last mile, but provides the End User with a dedicated access tail, similarly to exchange-fed copper services today.

Network demarcation

Migration of ATM services to NEBS-FTTP will replace the existing copper access element of the ATM service from the End User premises through to the Service Provider's ATM Point of Presence. As a result, a new internal demarcation point will be introduced to the Service Provider's network - with one end terminating at the physical UNI-D Ethernet port on the NTD, into which the End User's CPE is connected, and the other terminating at one of **nbn**'s Points of Interconnect.

A NEBS-FTTP/B migration will replace the same elements as that being replaced using NEBS-FTTP - that is, the existing copper access and part of the aggregation/backhaul network that is currently provided by the Service Provider. However unlike the NEBS-FTTP based solution, with NEBS-FTTP/B the demarcation point at the End User site will be the copper service in the End-User's MDF.



Sophisticated customer reporting, monitoring and diagnostics tools

nbn's existing capability provides existing ATM Service Providers with the ability to monitor access services, NTD and any other End User CPE that needs to be managed, comparable to what ATM Service Providers have in place today.

The 2015 launch of the Customer Operational Reporting platform provides the Service Provider with visibility of the underlying performance of **nbn** services that can be used as an input to support existing Customer Reporting services. Some capability may however need to be modified to meet Service Provider ATM requirements.

Customer reporting

A key element of the migration of services to the **nbn**TM network is the ability for the Service Provider to continue to deliver a level of reporting services to its Business End Users.

nbn provides Service Providers with a series of service management and self-management tools to support core operational functions including ordering, activation, management and assurance across all **nbn**TM product and access technologies, including fibre.

Service management information will be accessible via four methods:

1. Database access via the B2B interface
2. An online, browser-based graphical management dashboard
3. Standardised reports with regular delivery timeframes, including regulatory and technology-specific reports that roll up to the dashboard
4. Customised ad-hoc and incident-based reports including the ability for the Service Provider to build their own specific reports.

Self-Service tools will be accessible by two methods:

1. B2B interface into testing tools and database
2. An online, browser-based graphical dashboard

Customer reporting tools available and in plan as part of nbn's NEBS service		
Connection reporting	By status, geography and priority, connection appointment performance	✓
Order and ticket management	Including AVC and CVC MACS performance, fault rectification performance	✓
Network availability	Network availability, sortable by geography, product, volume of Service Providers impacted (updated hourly)	✓
Operational Support tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dashboard reporting on incidents • Monthly trouble ticket reporting • Total active services by product type • Reports on Response KPI performance • Port error statistics 	✓

Internal reporting, monitoring and diagnostics

The offering based on **nbn**'s NEBS fibre services provides the Service Provider a range of diagnostics capabilities:

Diagnostics Capabilities		
UNI-D NTD Status (NEBS-Fibre)	<p>Retrieves information about the UNI-D port from the Access Network.</p> <p>Key attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTD Status Information • UNI-D Status Information <p>Diagnostic uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General information about the NTD/UNI port and its operational status 	✓
Loopback Connectivity Test⁹ (NEBS-Fibre)	<p>Ethernet OAM based end-to-end connectivity test (for fibre based FTTP based services only)</p> <p>Key attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loopback test result (i.e. pass/fail) • Number of packets sent vs. number of packets received • Number of out-of-order packets <p>Diagnostic uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Troubleshooting connectivity issues • Aid in fault localisation (be it in a Service Provider's or nbn's network) in the form of Y.1731 loopback (LBM/LBR) 	✓
Performance Tests¹⁰ (NEBS-Fibre)	<p>Testing of services over a fixed period of time to provide performance metrics (Frame Delay, Frame Delay Variation, Frame Loss Ratio)</p> <p>Key attributes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frame Delay • Frame Delay Variation • Frame Loss Ratio <p>Diagnostic uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Troubleshooting throughput related issues • Ensuring end to end performance of service (Ethernet layer) within nbn's network according to product specifications as specified in the product specification document using Y.1731 (DMM/DMR) 	✓

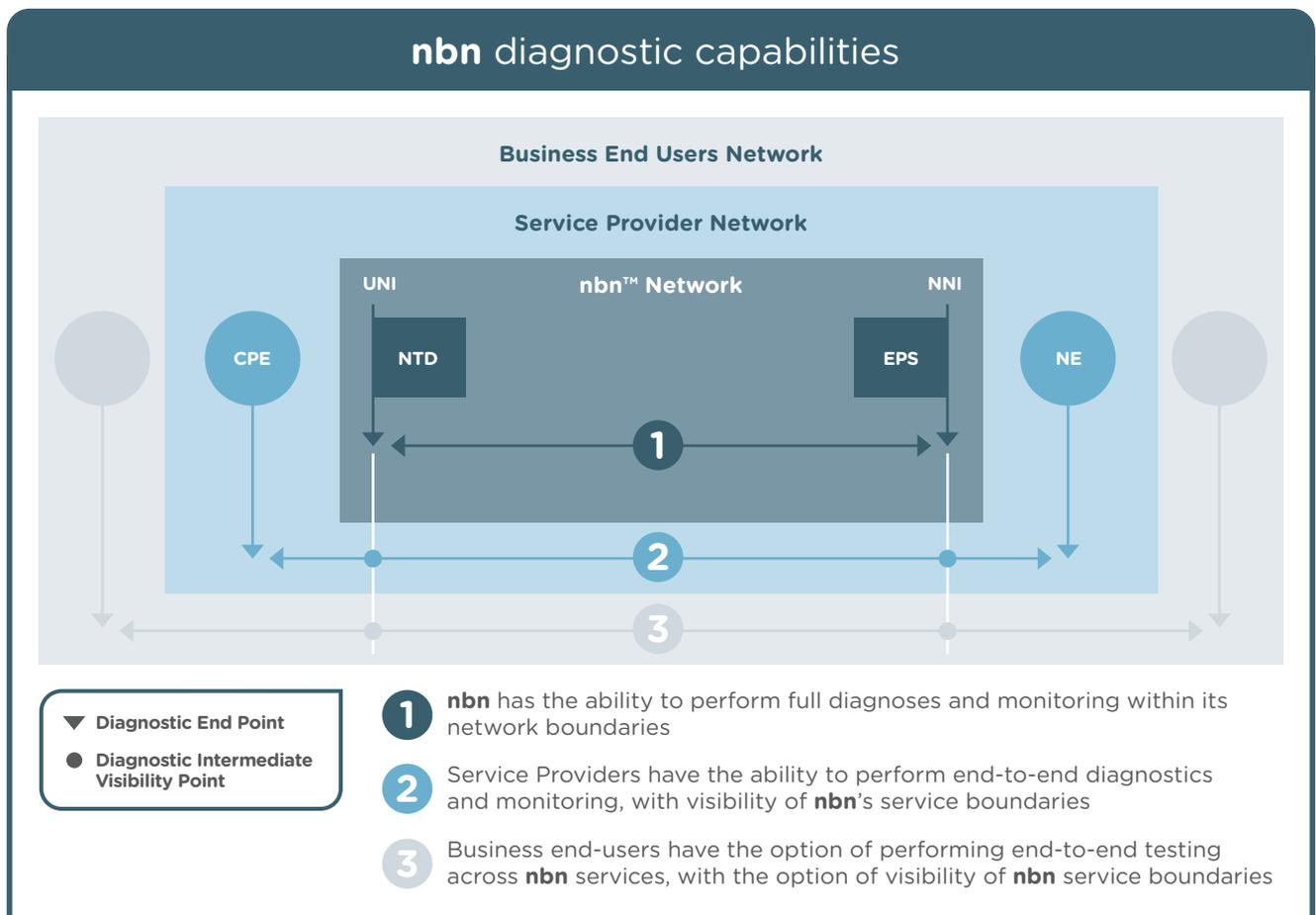
⁹ The Internal loopback test for fibre based FTTP/B is run between the NNI and DSLAM port

¹⁰ The Performance testing capability for fibre-based FTTP/B is planned to be made available to Service Providers by 1H 2017, as per Integrated Product Roadmap. <http://www.nbnco.com.au/content/dam/nbnco/documents/Integrated-Product-Roadmap.pdf>

With the introduction of a proposed network demarcation point between the Service Provider and **nbn**'s infrastructure, a Service Provider's operational groups will be able to monitor and manage the **nbn**TM infrastructure as another element in their network. **nbn** has implemented an OAM framework in alignment with industry standards, which it plans to further enhance through offering visibility of **nbn**TM service boundaries at the Service Provider and Business End User level. The diagram below illustrates the monitoring architecture that is available to Service Providers.

Using the **nbn**TM network to deliver fibre access, the Service Provider will have monitoring visibility (as per diagram below) of services at a range of points throughout the **nbn**TM network including:

- Point of ingress to the **nbn**TM network via the regional broadband network
- The Access node
- The **nbn**TM NTD (in the case of fibre-based FTTP)



The advanced reporting capabilities available on **nbn**'s NEBS fibre services will provide the Service Provider with Internal Reporting capability comparable to current capability. The ability to partition monitoring between **nbn**-provided and Service Provider-delivered services will enable more accurate root cause analysis of faults, improving the efficiency of fault management and enabling the delivery of a more consistent user experience for Business End Users.

Service levels

Service installations

nbn's service installation targets specified in its arrangements with service providers for fibre-based NEBS are between 9 and 19 business days, depending on service location and available infrastructure.

The following are **nbn's** End User connection service levels (install target in business days). All of these service levels are subject to conditions and exceptions set out in **nbn's** Wholesale Broadband Agreement with Service Providers.

Service offering	Geographical Area	Urban Area (days)	Rural Area (days)	Remote Area (days)
NEBS-FTTP	Service Class 1	14	19	19
	Service Class 2	9	14	19
	Service Class 3	1	1	1
NEBS-FTTN/B	Service Class 10	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Service Class 11 ¹¹	14	19	19
	Service Class 12	9	14	19
	Service Class 13	1	1	1

Telstra currently offers service installation targets of 9 days for ATM connections in metro areas where no external work is required. For connections requiring external transmission plant work or third parties consent, Telstra's targets are 19 or 24 days for metro areas. For non-metro areas targets are 19 days, 39 days or not specified.

nbn's service targets of 9 business days for urban areas (for FTTP Service Class 2 location) to 19 business days in some rural/remote locations are the same as or better than Telstra's service installation targets.

¹¹ Service Class 11 is not applicable to fibre-based FTTB.

End-user service fault rectification¹²

nbn has introduced a suite of standard and enhanced service levels for assurance which are expected to be of particular use with respect to Small and Medium Business End Users.

The following are the standard assurance service level options for fibre-based NEBS:

Location of Premises	Service Levels (business hours)		
	End User Fault Response (hours)	End User Fault Rectification	
		nbn FTTP Network	nbn FTTN/B Network
Urban Area And other locations where End User fault does not require external or internal plant work or nbn attendance	1	3:00pm next Business Day	5:00pm next Business Day
Major Rural Area or Minor Rural Area	1	1:00pm second Business Day	5:00pm second Business Day
Remote Area	1	11:00am third Business Day	5:00pm third Business Day

A range of enhanced assurance service level options are also available for fibre-based NEBS¹³:

Location of Premises	Service Levels for Enhanced Fault rectification	
	Enhanced-8 & Enhanced-8 (24/7)	Enhanced-12 & Enhanced-12 (24/7)
	Service level (hours) ¹⁴	
Urban Area And other locations where End User fault does not require external or internal plant work or nbn attendance	8	12
Major Rural Area and Minor Rural Area Where the fault requires external or internal plant work or nbn attendance at the premises	22	26
Remote Area Where the fault requires external or internal plant work or nbn attendance at the premises	36	40

¹² For full End User Service Fault Rectification details please refer to the Service Level Schedule section of the WBA - <http://www.nbnco.com.au/sell-nbn-services/supply-agreements/wba2.html>

¹³ For full details on Service Levels for Enhanced Fault rectification please refer to the Service Level Schedule section of the WBA. <http://www.nbnco.com.au/sell-nbn-services/supply-agreements/wba2.html>

¹⁴ The Service Levels are calculated by reference to the Operational Hours that apply to the relevant Enhanced Fault Rectification Service option. Part E of the Service Level Schedule Section of the WBA explains how Operational Hours are calculated.

Where **nbn** does not achieve an Enhanced Fault rectification service level as specified above, **nbn** will provide the Service Provider with an Enhanced Fault Rectification rebate¹⁵.

Further Enhanced Service Levels for assurance including 6 and 4 hour variants are planned to be delivered by Q3 2016, as per the Integrated Product Roadmap, published on **nbn**'s website¹⁶.

Network availability targets

The **nbn**TM network availability is a performance objective of 99.90%¹⁷ across all current access technologies.

For customers currently using Telstra ATM, no availability targets are published.

¹⁵ For full details of the rebates and structure please refer to the Service Level schedule of the WBA.

¹⁶ <http://www.nbnco.com.au/content/dam/nbnco/documents/Integrated-Product-Roadmap.pdf>

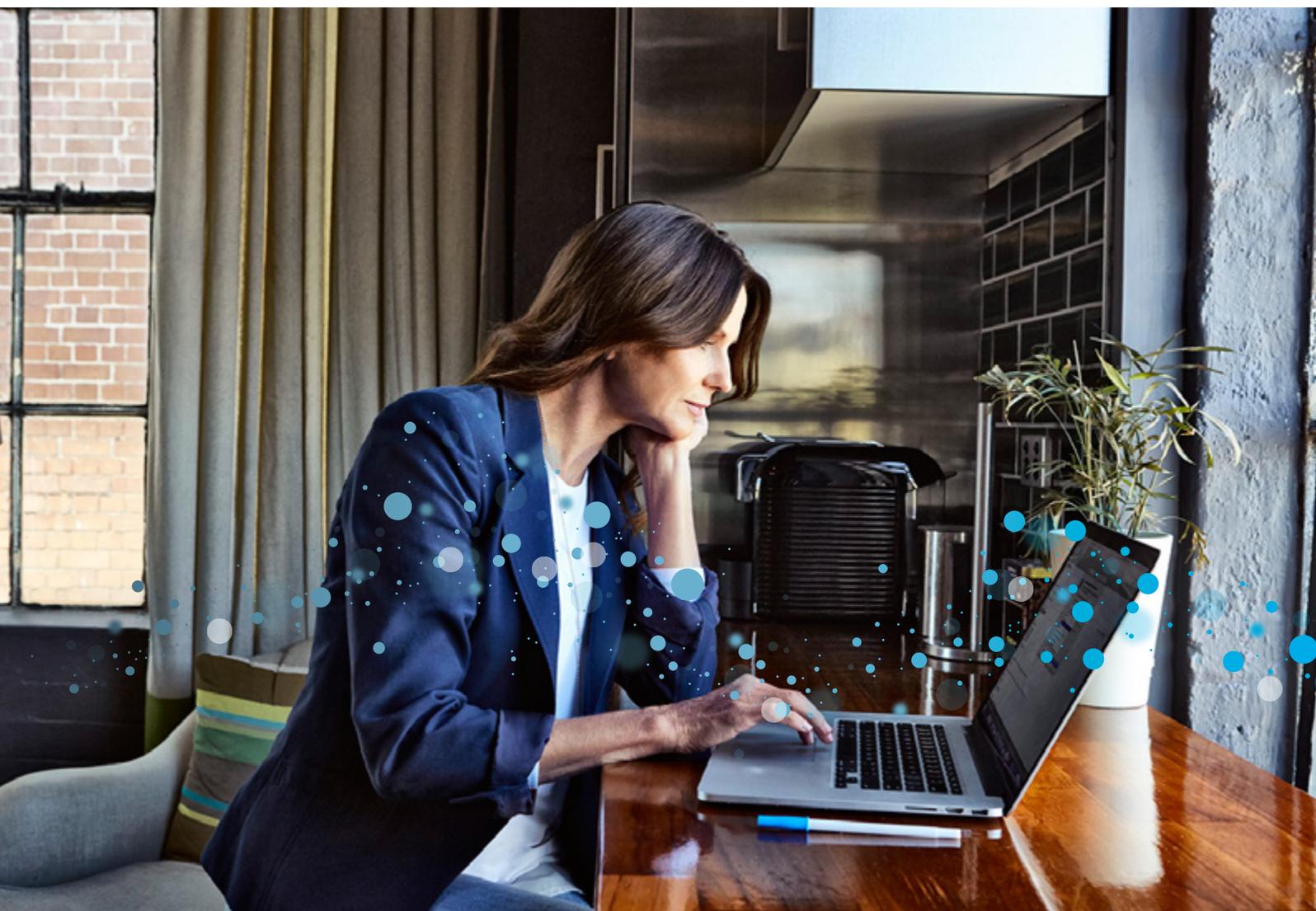
¹⁷ For full details on the Network Availability target and its calculation methodology please refer to the Service Level Schedule section of the WBA. <http://www.nbnco.com.au/sell-nbn-services/supply-agreements/wba2.html>

Conclusion

nbn's Traffic Class 2 features and suite of enhanced service levels for assurance provide a clear migration path for the retail and Wholesale ATM TSS classes from exchange-fed copper-based access services to the fibre-based **nbn**[™] Ethernet Bitstream Service (NEBS).

These features and capabilities provide Service Providers with the ability to provide simple, converged solutions that satisfy a migration from legacy products to **nbn**'s solution, and also provide a variety of enhanced service levels for assurance and network feature capabilities that meet the needs and requirements of End Users.

Notes: Terms used but not defined in this White Paper have the meaning given in **nbn**[™]'s Wholesale Broadband Agreement, which is publically available on **nbn**[™]'s website, or the Subscriber Agreement between **nbn**[™] and Telstra which is confidential.



Appendix: comparison table

Security Against Opportunistic Eavesdropping	Feature or Function	Telstra CustomNet	nbn's Product Capability
Network Architecture And Product Capability	VC based, connection orientated packet switching network	✓	✓
	Virtual Circuit hand-off models	✓	✓
	Available transmissions rates	✓	✓
	Multi-service upper-layer protocols, including IP	✓	✓
	Head end handoffs	✓	✓
	Maximum Frame Size	✓	✓
	UNI Operating modes	✓	✓
	Contention Management	✓	✓
	Security Against Opportunistic Eavesdropping	✓	✓
Performance Metrics	Performance Targets	✓	✓
Reporting Capability	Reporting on End User service performance	✓	✓
Network Availability	High Availability	NA	✓
Service Levels for Assurance	Business Plus (default)	✓	✓
Service Levels for Activation	Service Installation Targets	✓	✓
Commercials and Pricing	Price point per service	✓	✓



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Temporary Special Services White Paper – ATM on the **nbn**TM Ethernet Bitstream Service
[NBN3569_Report_0416](#)

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