

STATEMENT OF [REDACTED]

I, [REDACTED] of [REDACTED], state as follows:

1 I am [REDACTED] for Telstra Corporation Limited (“Telstra”) and am authorised to make this statement on behalf of Telstra.

2 This statement is structured as follows:

(A) Confidentiality

(B) Background

(C) Telstra’s provision of ADSL services

(D) Telstra’s provision of business grade data services

(A) Confidentiality

3 The information in this statement is confidential to Telstra. I have prepared this statement on the basis that the information in it will remain confidential and that the information will only be disclosed in accordance with the terms and conditions agreed with Telstra and the recipient of the information.

(B) Background

4 I refer to the following statements which I have previously provided:

(a) my statement dated 25 June 2007 (“**First Statement**”);

(b) my statement dated 27 September 2007 (“**Second Statement**”); and

(c) my statement dated 21 February 2008 (“**Third Statement**”).

5 In this statement, I adopt the definitions used in my First Statement, Second Statement and Third Statement. I also refer to paragraphs four to thirteen of my First Statement, setting out details of my position and experience.

(C) Telstra's provision of ADSL services

- 6 The principal technology used by Telstra to transmit information at high speed from an end-user premises to a carrier's data network over metallic (i.e. copper or aluminium) wires is called Digital Subscriber Line Technology ("DSL"), a common example of which is Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line Technology ("ADSL").
- 7 When ADSL is employed, messages in the form of packets of information are sent from the end-user's computer to an ADSL modem. This modem enables the high speed transmission of data over the customer's metallic line, the same metallic line that is also used for the telephony service. It does this by using higher frequencies than those used for the voice service.
- 8 In order for an ADSL service to be provided to an end-user, there must be an uninterrupted metallic pair of wires between the end-user premises and DSLAM equipment, which is generally located at the Telstra local exchange to which the end-user is connected.
- 9 If a pair gain system (other than a newer generation pair gain system such as a Customer Multiplexer ("CMUX") that has been ADSL enabled) has been installed at any point along the metallic path between the end-user premises and the DSLAM equipment, it will prevent the provision of ADSL services to the relevant end-user. This is because a line affected by the existence of a pair gain system (other than a newer generation pair gain system such as a CMUX that has been ADSL enabled) does not have the capability to pass the high frequencies required by ADSL modems.
- 10 Telstra provides ADSL services in the same manner to its wholesale and retail customers.

Provision of ADSL services on lines affected by small pair gain systems

- 11 I refer to paragraphs 8 to 16 of my Third Statement, describing different types of pair gain systems.
- 12 ADSL services can be provided to an end-user affected by a small pair gain system by transpositioning the line to an unbroken metallic path back to the local exchange that also has a co-located DSLAM.

- 13 Transpositioning involves transferring the end-user connection “off” the pair gain system and onto an unbroken metallic path that is serviced by a cable upon which there is spare capacity.
- 14 For the transpositioning to be successful, there must be a spare metallic pair of wires running from the end-user premises to the corresponding MDF.
- 15 Where the requirement in paragraph 14 is satisfied, and where the small pair gain system has been deployed to address a shortage of mains cable capacity, Telstra will jumper the line at the pillar. That is, Telstra will “cut over” that end-user line from the pair gain system to the mains cable. Telstra will also update its databases to record that the jumpering has taken place.
- 16 Where the requirement in paragraph 14 is satisfied, and where the small pair gain system has been deployed to address a shortage of distribution cable capacity, Telstra will make a cable rearrangement at the point where the small pair gain system has been inserted into the metallic line. Telstra will also update its databases to record that the cable rearrangement has taken place.
- 17 Where a new customer (that is not currently receiving a PSTN service) wishes to obtain ADSL, but the relevant line is affected by a small pair gain system, this situation may be remedied if there is a spare metallic pair of wires running from the small pair gain system to the corresponding MDF. If this requirement is satisfied, Telstra may employ the spare metallic pair to provide ADSL services.

Provision of ADSL services on lines affected by large pair gain systems

- 18 I refer to paragraphs 8 to 16 of my Third Statement, describing different types of pair gain systems.

19 ADSL services can be provided to an end-user affected by a large pair gain system (other than a newer generation pair gain systems such as a CMUX that has been ADSL enabled) by one of three methods: remotely co-locating a DSLAM at the site of the pair gain system; transpositioning the line to an unbroken metallic path back to the local exchange; or by performing a procedure similar to a transposition in respect of a new customer.

[REDACTED]

21 Alternatively, it may be possible to transposition the line back to an unbroken metallic path to the local exchange. Where the requirement in paragraph 14 is satisfied, Telstra will jumper the line at the pillar. That is, Telstra will “cut over” that end-user line from the pair gain system to the mains cable. Telstra will also update its databases to record that the jumpering has taken place.

22 Where a new customer (that is not currently receiving a PSTN service) wishes to obtain ADSL but the relevant line is affected by a large pair gain system, this situation may be remedied if there is a spare metallic pair of wires running from the large pair gain system to the corresponding MDF. If this requirement is satisfied, Telstra may employ the spare metallic pair to provide ADSL services.

Provision via newer generation pair gain systems such as Customer Multiplexers

23 Telstra has begun deploying newer generation pair gain systems such as CMUX units in its network.

24 A CMUX can enable Telstra to connect the metallic wires from the end-user premises of a number of customers to an optical fibre transmission system on Telstra’s core network.

25 Below is a photograph of a CMUX.



[REDACTED]

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27 A CMUX can be configured to deliver both voice and ADSL services to end-users. To deliver ADSL services, a CMUX must have ADSL equipment installed.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

29 A CMUX is generally connected to multiple pillars, each of which can service multiple end-users.

(D) Telstra's provision of business grade data services

30 Telstra supplies dedicated business grade data services to its retail and wholesale customers. These services may be delivered via the use of transport protocols such as Asynchronous Transfer Mode ("ATM") and Frame Relay.

31 These services are generally symmetrical in nature. That is, they provide equal capabilities in respect of the upload and download of data.

32 Business grade data services may be provided via either a fibre or a metallic connection.

Provision of business grade data services via a fibre connection

33 Under its current business rules and in circumstances where a substantial number of services are to be provided to a single premises (which will often be the case with business customers), Telstra will generally employ a fibre connection to deliver business grade data services.

Provision of business grade data services via a metallic connection

34 In limited circumstances where a fibre connection is not employed, Telstra may supply business grade data services to an end-user via a metallic line. To supply these services Telstra employs a business grade data service-specific DSLAM at the local exchange which connects to Telstra's or an access seeker's transmission network.

35 In circumstances where the provision of business grade data services via a metallic connection is affected by a pair gain system, Telstra may conduct a transposition. I refer to paragraphs 13 to 17 of this statement in this regard.

36 Where a new customer (that is not currently receiving a PSTN service) wishes to obtain business grade data services via a metallic connection, but the relevant line is affected by a pair gain system, this situation may be remedied if there is a spare metallic pair of wires running from the pair gain system to the corresponding MDF. If this requirement is satisfied, Telstra may employ the spare metallic pair to provide business grade data services.

[REDACTED]

DATED: 2 April 2008.

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