

Code of Conduct Broadband Equipment – Reporting 2009 and 2010

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Summary

- 15 signatories provided data for 2009 and/or 2010 for products in scope of the Code of Conduct for Broadband Equipment. Since most data was provided for 2010 for V3 of the Code of Conduct the analysis concentrates on this data.
- Regarding **Customer Premises Equipment (CPE)** 3 participants did not meet the standby mode target. Furthermore the data shows that the power management function in CPE could be improved: the power consumption in low power mode is more than 75 % of the power consumption in on mode
- Regarding **network equipment** all participants that provided data comply with the targets for MSAN, Optical and Wireless equipment. For xDSL equipment 1 participant did not meet the targets for on mode, low power and standby mode, whereas 1 other participant did not meet the target for the on mode.

In general the data shows that the xDSL targets are ambitious, whereas especially the on mode target for optical equipment and the standby target for MSAN equipment seem relatively easy. For optical equipment the (calculation of the) target value for equipment with a large number of ports needs to be reviewed.

Introduction

This report provides results of analysis of data for 2009 and 2010 provided by signatories of the EU Code of Conduct for Broadband equipment V2 and V3.

Since data on V2 was provided by one signatory per year only, this data will not be reported. Most data was provided for 2010 for V3; therefore the analysis will concentrate on this data.

The table below shows the data that was provided by the various signatories

Year	Version CoC	
	V2	V3
2009	Alcatel Lucent	Alcatel Lucent, France Telecom, Huawei, Swisscom
2010	Telia Sonora	Alcatel Lucent, Belgacom, BT, Cisco, Deutsche Telekom, KPN, NSN, OTE-SA, PT, Telecom Italia, Telefonica, Thomson Telecom

Results for V3

The following table shows the compliance in 2010 with V3 of the Code of Conduct.

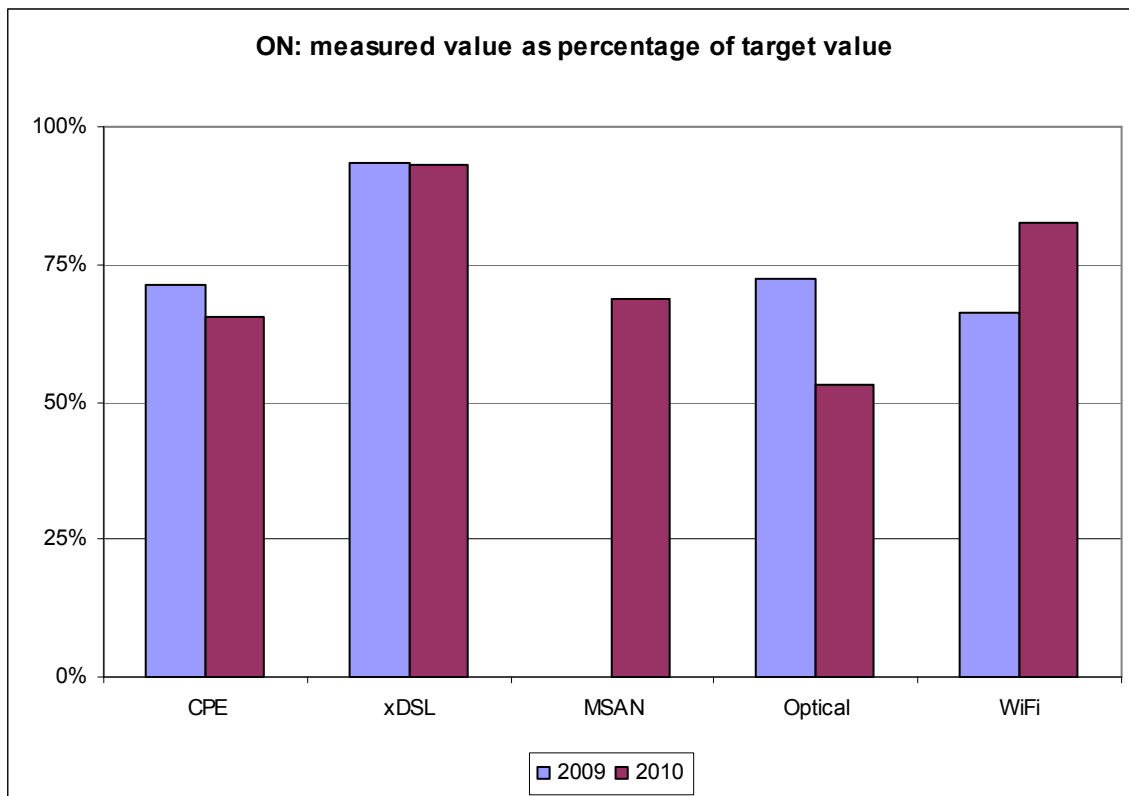
Product category	Mode		
	ON/FULL	LOW	STANDBY
CPE	100 % compliance	3 participants do not meet 90 % limit	NA
xDSL	2 participants do not meet the 90 % limit	1 participant does not meet the 90 % limit	1 participant does not meet the 90 % limit
MSAN	100 % compliance	100 % compliance	NA
Optical	100 % compliance	NA	NA
Wireless	100 % compliance	NA	NA

NA: not applicable

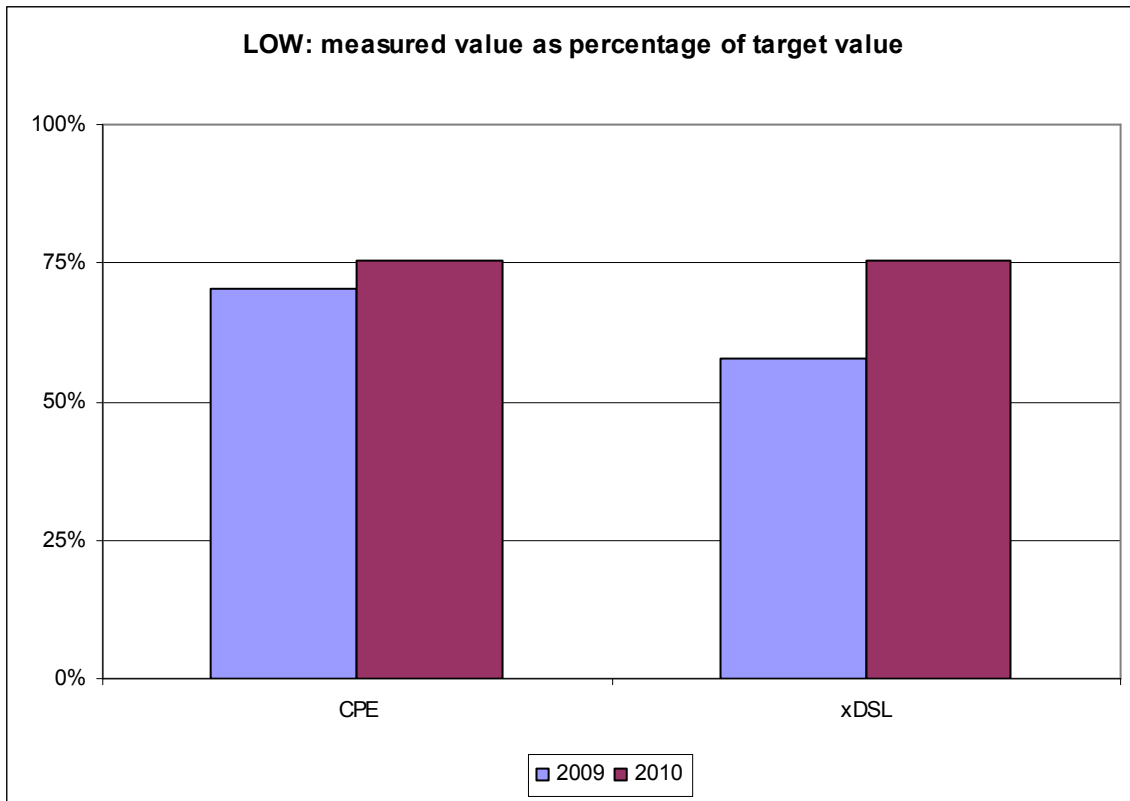
The non-compliance is partly due to products being procured under contracts that were signed by participants before they signed the Code of Conduct.

The following graphs present the results for 2009 (where available) and 2010 for the various product groups: Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) and network equipment (xDSL, MSAN, Optical, WiFi). No data was provided on Cable network equipment.

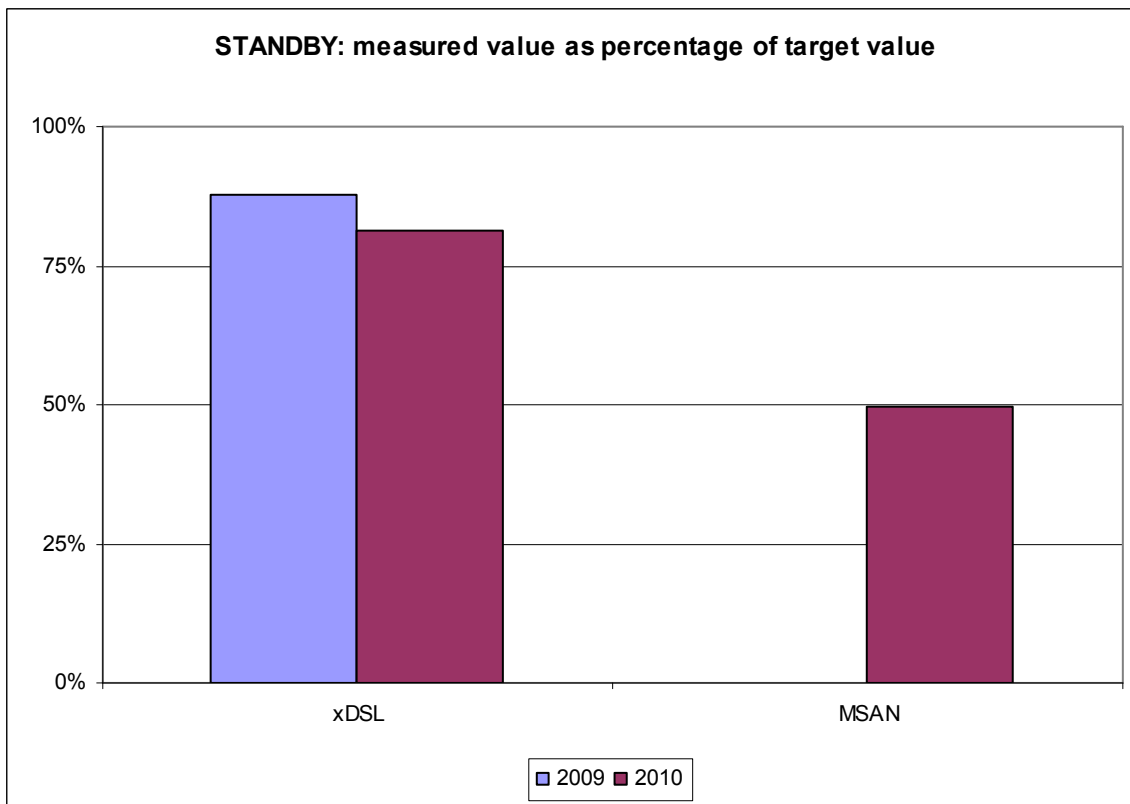
The results in the first 3 graphs are presented as the measured value as percentage of the target value: $(\text{measured value} / \text{target value}) \times 100\%$. Only data from compliant models has been used in this analysis.



The on mode targets seem to be ambitious for xDSL equipment, but less so for the other categories. Especially the target for optical network equipment seem to be relatively easy.

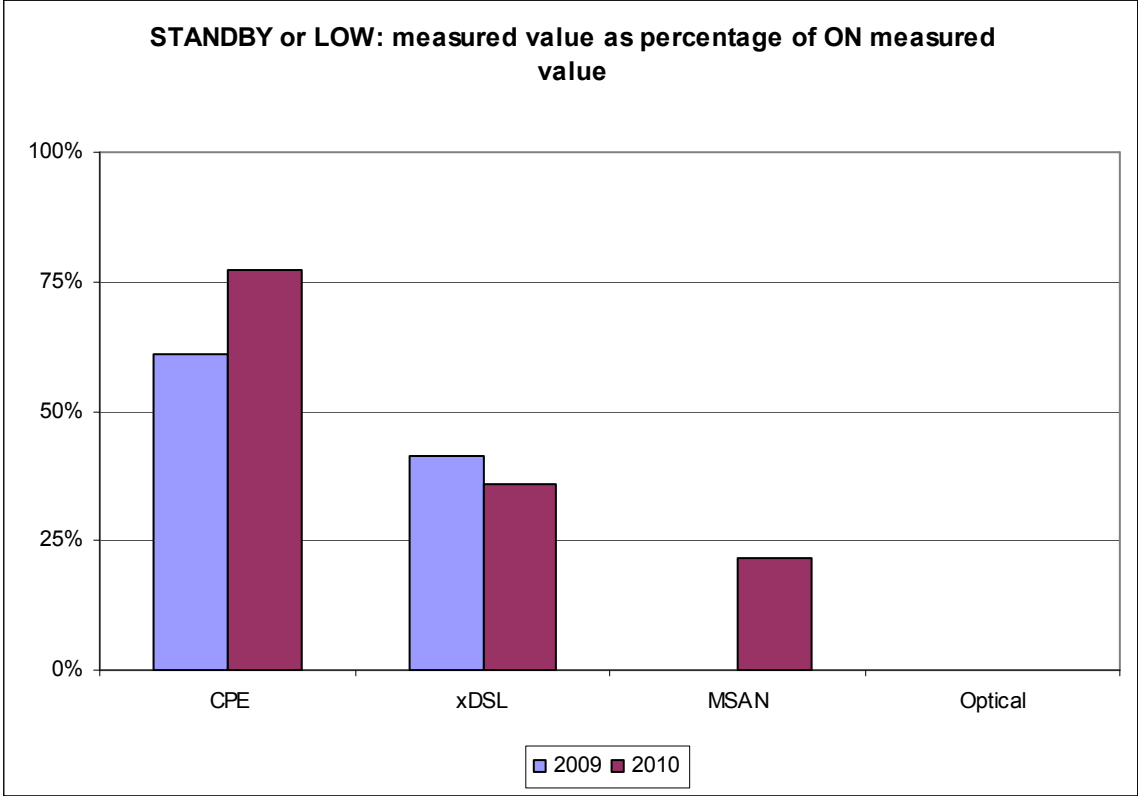


Note that the 2009 value for xDSL equipment in the above graph is based upon 3 models only.



Also for the standby power consumption values the xDSL targets seems ambitious whereas the MSAN target is relatively easy.

The fourth graph shows the measured standby or low mode power consumption as percentage of the on mode power consumption, i.e. it shows the effects of power management. Ideally this percentage should be low. From this graph it can be concluded that the power management capabilities for CPE could be improved.



The following three graphs show the average measured power consumption for the various product groups. Note that it is not possible to directly compare the values of 2009 and 2010 since the functionality of the products probably will have changed.

