Universal Access Policy: Interpretation of Broadband Speeds

Informal presentation to assist discussion











- UA Policy
- The Issue
- Meanings
- Problems arising
- Shaping a solution(s)







Paragraphs 1.1.1 and 1.1.3 of the UAP provides:

"By 1 January 2018 98 percent of the Vanuatu population shall have (and continue having after this date) access to the following telecommunications services:

"... broadband Internet services that shall enable download speed of at least 21 Mbps and upload speed of at least 12 Mbps."





The Issue of consideration:

• What is meant by "... broadband Internet services that shall enable download speed of <u>at least 21 Mbps</u> and upload speed of <u>at least 12 Mbps</u>"?





Possible meanings

- Does it mean:
 - (1) Broadband services that operate <u>at least 21/12</u> speeds <u>all of the time?</u>
 - (2) Broadband services that are <u>designed to operate at least</u> 21/12 speeds <u>and will do so under at least some</u> <u>operating conditions</u>?
 - (3) <u>Something else</u>, such as best efforts on the part of the Service Provider?
- The description in the UAP was <u>not intended to be optional or voluntary</u>, so we have concentrated on meanings (1) and (2).





Problems arising – with Meaning (1)

- Only dedicated broadband services can guarantee to operate at specified speeds all the time. As soon as there is contention for capacity, performance is affected. But the <u>UAP does not distinguish between</u> dedicated and contention-based services
- We have consulted with the ITU who advise that all internet services have contention at some levels
- The main issue is for wireless-based services, however, and the contention that occurs under, at times of peak load conditions
- Practically, it is <u>not commercially sustainable to</u> require at least 21/12 speeds to be provided at all times to all customers





Problems arising – with Meaning (2)

- It is <u>necessary but not sufficient</u> that the network providing the broadband service <u>be designed to</u> <u>deliver at least 21/12 speeds</u>
- But the requirement is <u>not about design</u> it is about <u>what customers experience</u>
- Therefore the broadband service <u>must meet the at</u> <u>least 21/12 speed requirement at least some of the</u> <u>time for all customers</u>





Problems arising – other challenges

- We do not want to interfere in contractual commitments about minimum speeds if they have been given by the Service Provider
- The <u>UAP will not be amended to cover this aspect</u> –
 it is a matter for TRR decision, and we wish to do that
 in consultation with industry and GOV
- Can the industry agree on a practical solution that will give the required comfort, assuredness and satisfaction to broadband customers and users?





What to do?





Shaping a Solution (1)



- The network <u>must have a design capability</u> to deliver at least 21/12 speeds <u>some of the time, to all</u> <u>customers</u> – otherwise it is not fit for purpose, and unacceptable.
- In practice, <u>some performance flexibility is necessary</u> at peak usage at each network location
- How long should be allowed for daily peaks or for the daily busy hours?
- Put another way, <u>for how many hours a day should</u>
 the network be able to deliver at least 21/12 speeds?

Shaping a Solution (2)



TRR considers that the <u>answer to the last question</u> <u>might be 20 (under a contented approach)</u> – i.e. the service should be <u>at least 21/12</u> for 20 hours per day (at least)

- Service Providers would, thus, have to advise customers when the service should be running at at least 21/12 speeds i.e., taking into account the customer's location, advise which 4 hours of the day might be below that performance
- If agreed, service providers would need to continuously monitor their traffic profiles and augment capacity to ensure that the performance is at least 21/12 for at least 20 hours per day.





Questions for discussion with stakeholders

- Is there agreement that it is <u>not realistic</u> to expect broadband services to meet <u>at least</u> 21/12 speed requirements <u>all the time</u> – 24/7 – that is Meaning (1)? *Dedicated*
- Is the type of solution outlined by TRR in this presentation feasible and practical?
- If so, what should the minimum hours per day be for at least 21/12 performance? *Contented*
- If not, what <u>other solutions</u> should we consider?
- Bear in mind, doing nothing means that Meaning (1) is the likely policy interpretation





For discussion