

Eduardo Ballesteros Personal opinion

Question 1 Is there currently a problem of net neutrality and openness of the Internet in Europe? If so, illustrated with concrete examples. Where are the bottlenecks, if any? Is the problem so it can not be resolved by the current degree of competition in the markets of mobile and fixed?

If Vodafone does not allow voice over IP in your network connection making it impossible to install video surveillance services and personal assistance for dependents. The mobile connection and in the evening the Internet is still far from what was promised and also filter the types of transmission such as P2P are not only for crime but to have in place to aid disabled without having to rely high-cost services that use the same connection but unfiltered.

In a network badly executed and the last century copper and building regulation is not adapted to today in terms of technology, data pre-installed in new construction exist and if there is, not adapted to the optical fiber.

It is not possible because there is no real competition (only two real players in fixed and mobile terms there are many suspicious coincidences according to me as a matching price changes in the time it takes for dominant operators to second smaller and more flexible regulatory bodies such as the cmt are slower than their own claims and demands justice.

Question 2 What problems might arise in the future? Could they arise in other parts of the Internet value chain? What are the causes?

Volume control on the operations of private nature, the violation of personal rights is not justified, because if you put a video camera on a public road it must have a private image control as is already regulated as a good motivation public safety is not the mere improvement of performance of some private dealers use as a public good would be in control of what content a user performs irregular creating personal profiles that infringe on the freedom of the individual, as would equivalent to these cameras, indicating that banks visits (types of secure connections), which stores frequent (payment gateways) through which you walk and all that that information private concessionaires, to which we pay a service that by law only guarantees 50% and cases of real mobile broadband coverage outside the village ridiculous.

Competition would be affected as these companies do not limit their activity to provide access to provide services.

The reasons that companies promoters in an attempt to provide services such as telephone, Terra, Lycos, have failed to compete freely and wish to monopolize the revenue unreasonably because if I buy a bottle from a supplier should not pay more to fill with champagne that of water, payment for access (bottle) and capacity (volume) rather than the value of the use I will give, as this gas should have a price for a ford fiesta and one for a ferrari, or a private car to another company.

Question 3 Is the regulatory framework capable of dealing with the issues identified, particularly in relation to monitoring, evaluation and subsequent implementation?

No and it would be necessary to verify the good performance of regulatory agencies

Question 4 To what extent is necessary traffic management of the operators' point of view of one? How was carried out in practice? What technologies are used to carry out traffic management?

Traffic management and control does not involve discrimination of the same, ie you can point the way toward a clear destination, but not prioritize luxury cars against the utility.

By filtering

Discrimination on the protocol used

Question 5 To what extent refers to the net neutrality is allayed by the provision of transparent information to end users, which distinguishes between managed services on one side and the services they offer public Internet access in the 'efforts' best basis on the other?

In the freedom of choice

Question 6 If the principles governing the management of traffic is the same for fixed and mobile networks?

If, as they are for motorcycles and cars.

Question 7 What other ways of setting priorities taking place? No content and application providers also try to prioritize their services? If so, how - and how this prioritization affects other players in the supply chain?

Default search engines that are mistakes, and others, activation of user accounts, mail.

They hide their existence

Question 8 In the case of managed services, if the same quality of service conditions and parameters to be available to all content or application or online service providers that are in the same situation? (May) exclusive agreements between network operators and content or application / service providers online, create problems for the achievement of that goal?

By limiting development to produce the competition has improved so quickly on the internet that has not occurred in other settings where there is no natural selection

Question 9 If the objective in question 8 is maintained, are additional measures necessary to achieve this? If so, should such measures have a voluntary basis (for example, a code of conduct in the sector) or a regulatory?

Question 10 Do trade agreements that currently govern the provision of adequate internet access, to ensure that the Internet remains open and that investment in infrastructure is maintained? If not, how would that change?

Do not prevent content filtering

Question 11 What cases could trigger intervention by national regulatory authorities in setting minimum quality of service requirements to an undertaking or undertakings providing public communications services?

Default in advertising should be explicit midrange speed of fulfillment, he who gives 50% to 75%. And universal coverage to produce an origin discrimination.

Question 12 How should quality of service requirements are determined, and how they might be controlled?

For temporary secret agreements with users such hearings control

Question 13 If the NRA find it necessary to intervene to impose minimum quality of service, what form should they take, and to what extent there should be cooperation between the NRA to reach a common approach?

Concessions should be at European level and also avoiding the roaming control data and monitoring of member countries

Question 14 What is transparency for consumers? If the rules that currently apply to continue to improve?

As public scrutiny

Question 15 In addition to traffic management issues discussed above, there are other concerns affecting the freedom of expression, pluralism and cultural diversity on the Internet? If so, what further action is necessary to safeguard those values?

Personal Data traffic

Other issues are invited to raise other issues related to network neutrality might want to address in this consultation.

Why are concessions at the European level and with a greater volume of competitors "