

Hi,

I wish to respond to the questionnaire about Internet neutrality.
Thank you for reading me...

Question 1: Is there currently a problem of net neutrality and the openness of the internet in Europe? If so, illustrate with concrete examples. Where are the bottlenecks, if any? Is the problem such that it cannot be solved by the existing degree of competition in fixed and mobile access markets?

Response : Currently, I think classic Internet is OK (ADSL, Fiber, Cable)... but sometimes, some ISP / IAP uses fake DNS to redirect to their advertising...

Also, mobile providers are not neutral at all : they blocks all that they can... and allow only Web or Emails... and slowly.
Often, many services are not usable. For example : SSH, VPN, VoIP, P2P, HTTPS, etc... it is unacceptable. I think Internet must be open and neutral.

Question 2: How might problems arise in future? Could these emerge in other parts of the internet value chain? What would the causes be?

Response : In the future, there will be the problem of end of IPv4, because IPv4 addresses are not enough for long... we must migrate to an IPv6 network. Otherwise, there is a risk of privilege of many actors into Internet : Internet at 2 speeds... for the richs, and for the others.

Question 3: Is the regulatory framework capable of dealing with the issues identified, including in relation to monitoring/assessment and subsequent enforcement?

Response : As in France (where "Free.fr" provider brought an inclusive offer, 30 euros per month) I think if we call use an inclusive offer, everybody will get a good access to Internet ; a neutral access.
But, if we use 2 or more offers, with differents speeds, many people would be injured...

Question 4: To what extent is traffic management necessary from an operators' point of view? How is it carried out in practice? What technologies are used to carry out such traffic management?

Response : I think a provider can decrease speed of an user if he really abuse a lot. But, if not, it must be as fast as possible.

Question 5: To what extent will net neutrality concerns be allayed by the provision of transparent information to end users, which distinguishes between managed services on the one hand and services offering access to the public internet on a 'best efforts' basis, on the other?

Response : I think the difference can be a gulf !
If we are not enough attentives, many speed diffences can be enormous... and the final customer angry.

Question 6: Should the principles governing traffic management be the same for fixed and mobile networks?

Response : Obviously yes ! All Internet must be neutral, not only fixed, as it is at this time...

Question 7: What other forms of prioritisation are taking place? Do content and application providers also try to prioritise their services? If so, how – and how does this prioritisation affect other players in the value chain?

Response : prioritisation is here to hide misery... but it don't solve problems of a undersized network.

Question 8: In the case of managed services, should the same quality of service conditions and parameters be available to all content/application/online service providers which are in the same situation? May exclusive agreements between network operators and content/application/online service providers create problems for achieving that objective?

Response : Yes, I think exclusive agreements can create many problems of neutrality, and quality of service. Also, others providers can be disadvantaged... so I disagree.

Question 9: If the objective referred to in Question 8 is retained, are additional measures needed to achieve it? If so, should such measures have a voluntary nature (such as, for example, an industry code of conduct) or a regulatory one?

Response : Good idea, a code of conduct is clear and concise... If a user really abuse or misuse his connection (hacking, etc...) : we decrease his internet speed, but if he don't use 100% of the speed 24h per day, no problem.

Question 10: Are the commercial arrangements that currently govern the provision of access to the internet adequate, in order to ensure that the internet remains open and that infrastructure investment is maintained? If not, how should they change?

Response : Maybe international traffic is too expansive ?

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

Response : Maybe government, or Internet regulator (in France, it is called "A.R.C.E.P.")...

Question 12: How should quality of service requirements be determined, and how could they be monitored?

Response : If national and international traffic don't cost anything or almost, I think it is the best solution because we can provide a high speed to anyone, and QoS (quality of service) will be canceled. Just monitor wich amount of data is consumed, and adjust speed if many TeraBits are uses per day or week...

Question 13: In the case where NRAs find it necessary to intervene to impose minimum quality of service requirements, what form should they take, and to what extent should there be co-operation between NRAs to arrive at a common approach?

Response : Maybe it can impose to guarantee a minimum speed ? At least 50 or more percents of the speed proposed by the provider ?

Question 14: What should transparency for consumers consist of? Should the standards currently applied be further improved?

Response : A total transparency would be good... for example : which guarantees can we except, which rights, etc... and how can we respect the network ;)

Question 15: Besides the traffic management issues discussed above, are there any other concerns affecting freedom of expression, media pluralism and cultural diversity on the internet? If so, what further measures would be needed to safeguard those values?

Response : I think we must maintain a total anonymity to preserve our freedom of expression.
But, if a big misuse is done, we must have the capacity to identify the being in question... and act with him peacefully to adjust that.

I really hope we can create a neutral network, and that will remain so.

Best regards,
Maxime Thépault