



Broadband mapping - Croatian experience

*ITU-EC Regional Conference for Europe
on "Broadband Services and Infrastructure Mapping,"
Warsaw, Poland
11 to 12 April 2016*



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2	DATA COLLECTION AND PROCESSING
3	QUALITY OF SERVICE MAPPING
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- *Croatian broadband mapping project was launched in June 2013 as 9th measure of Implementation Program of the Strategy for Development of Broadband in the Republic of Croatia in the period from 2012 to 2015 aiming to map areas with availability of broadband infrastructure which allows broadband access with download speeds of 2-30 Mbit/s, 30-100 Mbit/s and more than 100 Mbit/s.*

- *The purpose of the project is provision of initial mapping tool as a basis for public consultations process which must be conducted in order to determine if some broadband project is eligible for the state aid*
 - *Initial map + three years investment plans (expressed during public consultations) = final mapping (mapped area is „white“, „grey“ or „black“)*

- *The result of the project is:*
 - *publicly available interactive map with polygons representing areas passed with broadband infrastructure (allowing defined speeds), interactive map presenting take up rates of defined categories of broadband access speeds in cities/municipalities*
 - *GIS application with more functionalities for internal use only.*



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DATA COLLECTION

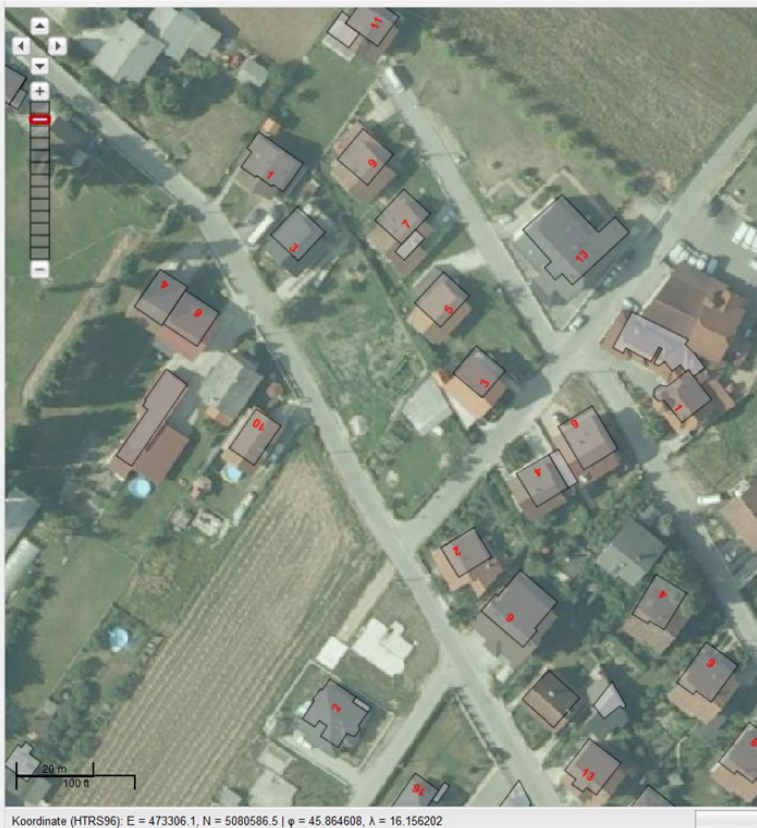
- *All electronic communications operators are obliged by HAKOM's decision to deliver data on all objects (at postal address level) which are passed by their own broadband network infrastructure and also, for each address, data on total number of households which are subscribed to their broadband access service (and corresponding speed category)*

- *The following set of data is required to be submitted in the form of .xls file:*
 - *Address of the object*
 - *X, Y coordinates (HTRS96/TM) of the object*
 - *Broadband infrastructure (home passed) with the following download speed available:*
 - *≥ 2 Mbit/s to <30 Mbit/s (YES / NO)*
 - *≥ 30 Mbit/s to <100 Mbit/s (YES / NO)*
 - *≥ 100 Mbit/s (YES / NO)*
 - *Type of infrastructure (technology)*
 - *Cable ducts in the building in the street available (YES/ NO)*
 - *Cable ducts to the object available (YES / NO)*
 - *The total number of households (for each address) subscribed to corresponding access speed range*

- *Mobile network operators are obliged to submit data on mobile networks indoor coverage*



- First, alphanumeric data supplied by operators are paired with corresponding geo-referenced addresses (obtained by State Geodetic Administration) of the objects



Županija	Grad/općina	Naselje	Ulica	kućni broj	broj korisničkih jedinica	Mogućnost pružanja širokopolasnog pristupa		Vrsta bakrene mreže / svjetlo
						30 Mbit/s - 100 Mbit/s [DA/NE]	više od 100 Mbit/s [DA/NE]	
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	Berek	Begovača	ulica1	1	1			
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	Berek	Begovača		2	2			
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	Berek	Begovača		3	1			
				4	3			
			ulica2	1	1			
				2	1			
				3	5			
			ulica3	1	1			
				2	1			
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska	Berek		ulica1	1	5			
				2	3			
				3	2			
				3A	1			
			ulica2	1	5			
				2	5			
				3	5			
				4	5			
			ulica3	1	4			
				2	4			
				3	4			
				4	4			
			ulica4	1	8			
				2	8			
				3	8			
				4	8			
				5	8			
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska		Gornja Garešnica						
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska		Kostanjevac						
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska		Krivaja						
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska		Novo Selo Garešničko						
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska		Oštri Zid						
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska		Podgarić						
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska		Potok						
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska		Ruškovac						
Bjelovarsko-bilogorska		Šimljana						



Then, points representing objects with identical data are created.



Finally, on the basis of adjacent points representing objects with identical data, polygons, representing broadband areas of corresponding available broadband speed category, are created.



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AIM AND PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

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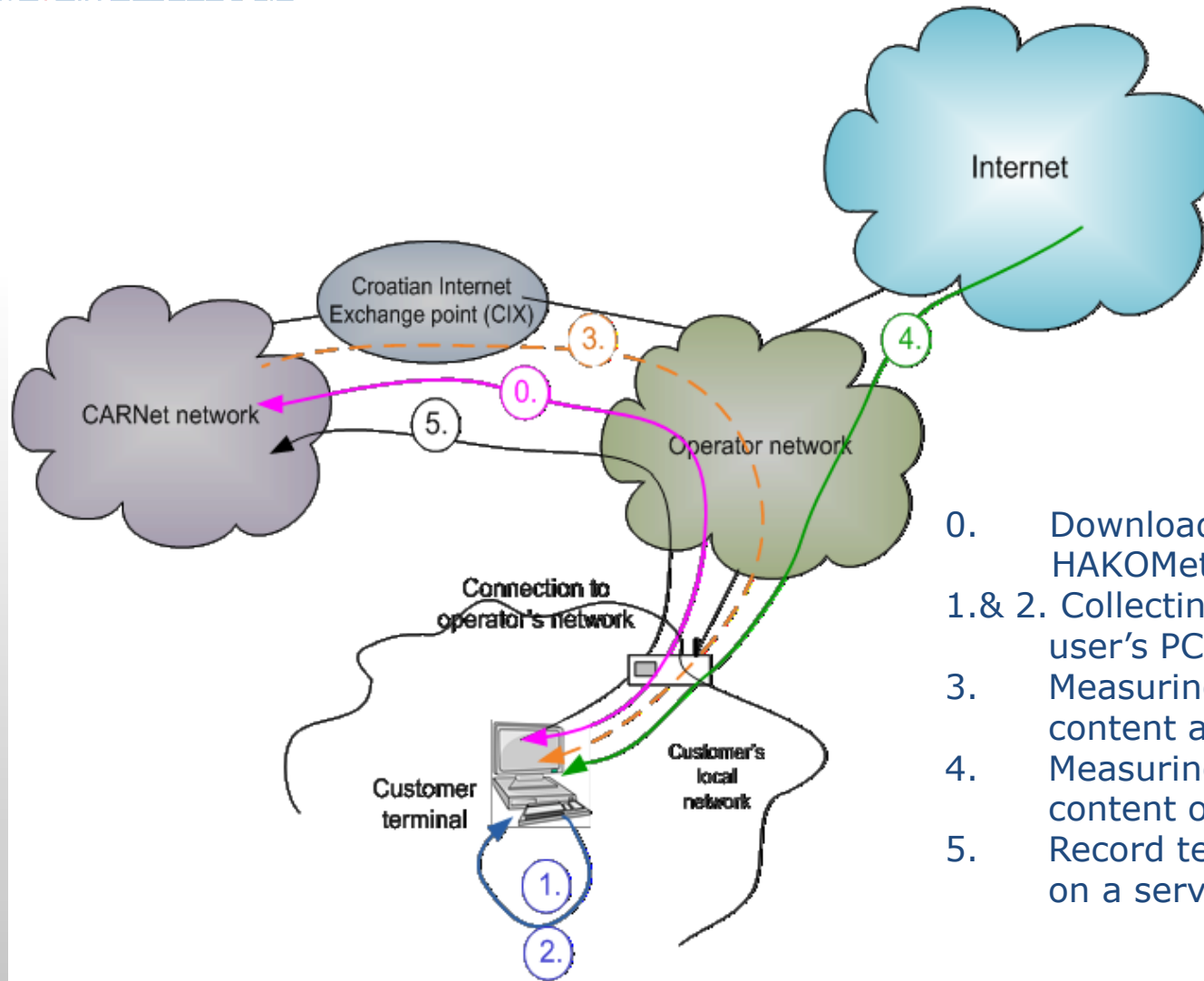
- *Collected data on availability of broadband speeds levels corresponds to advertised speed levels, but actual speed which broadband users actually can achieve is in many cases lower, resulting with rising number of customer complaints*
- *Therefore, in November 2012 HAKOM, in cooperation with CARNet (Croatian Academic and Research Network), launched certified software tool for measuring the speed of the broadband Internet access - **HAKOMetar***
- *Client application measurement:*
 - *The application is available on HAKOM's website and operators website*
 - *Multiplatform app – Java based (run on most OS's)*
 - *Detailed measurements*
 - *Two ways of running application: a) WEB start java and b) standalone application*
 - *Unique ID for each started measuring cycle*
- *Using results of measurements in the process of resolving complaints, consumers have a possibility **to downgrade to a package** that is more appropriate for the actually achievable speed or **terminating the contract free-of-charge!***



 HAKOMetar



MEASUREMENTS TOPOLOGY



0. Download and activation of HAKOMetar
- 1.& 2. Collecting data about the user, user's PC and local network
3. Measuring the availability of data content at the reference server
4. Measuring the availability of data content on the Internet
5. Record test results in the database on a server



- *Measurement data are recorded to HAKOM's server:*

- **Subscriber and local network data:**
 - *Name and surname*
 - *Address, postal code and city and Phone number (fixed)*
 - *Name of the operator with which the user/subscriber has contract*
 - *The contracted access speed*
 - *e-mail address*
 - *Computer network interface (IP and MAC address) wire interface is mandatory,*
 - *network interface load, active connection, ARP table, Routing table, CPU/Memory usage,.....*

- **Broadband Access Service QoS parameters:**
 - *Measured transmission speed (Download/Upload) - parallel HTTP and FTP test*
 - *Ping, delay, Jitter and packet, loss ratio*

Measured data could be used and incorporated to the map together with data on broadband access service availability – QoS mapping?!

Yes it could, but...



...RECORDED MEASUREMENTS



are:

- **Not representative enough** because measurements are usually performed (and often repeated) by the subscribers **having problems with Internet connection**
- **Not reliable enough**, because some data (address, contracted access speed...) are edited by the subscriber

So, it has been concluded that QoS mapping at national level, based on HAKOMetar measurements, would be impracticable and counterproductive, but HAKOMetar measurement can be used to map QoS at local broadband project level.



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DATA PUBLICATION

Interactive GIS portal

Includes views of data by topics:

- availability of broadband access
- consolidated plan of mobile communications operators
- areas of intended deployment (construction) of the optical distribution network
- data speeds used in broadband access

INTEGRATED VIEWER

View of all thematic sections, i.e. data on availability and usage of broadband access speeds, unified plan of mobile communications operators and areas with intention of deployment optical fibre distribution network. Areas of availability of broadband access are also available through WFS service. All inquiries can be submitted to the address hakom-mapiranje@hakom.hr. Instructions for using the application can be downloaded [here](#).

RUN



THEMED VIEWERS



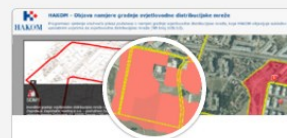
Broadband access availability

Includes display of information about broadband access speeds availability (2 Mbps and higher), primarily intended for local governments for the purpose of



The consolidated plan of mobile communications operators

Under the Regulation on standards on development of electronic communications



Publication of intent of deployment (construction) the optical distribution network

In accordance with article 8, paragraph 4 of the Ordinance on the optical fibre



View of data speeds used in broadband access

Includes the display of data on percentages of using fixed broadband access speeds (households) 2 Mbps and higher, primarily

 Data are publicly available in form of an interactive map at HAKOM's web site (<http://bbzone.hakom.hr/>)

BROADBAND ACCESS AVAILABILITY



Areas with the availability of broadband access

Interactive map is intended primarily for local governments and operators for the purpose of analysis of the availability of broadband access speeds in accordance with the "EU Guidelines for the application of State aid rules in relation to the rapid deployment of broadband networks" (EU Guidelines for the application of State aid rules in relation to the rapid deployment of broadband networks)

HAKOM

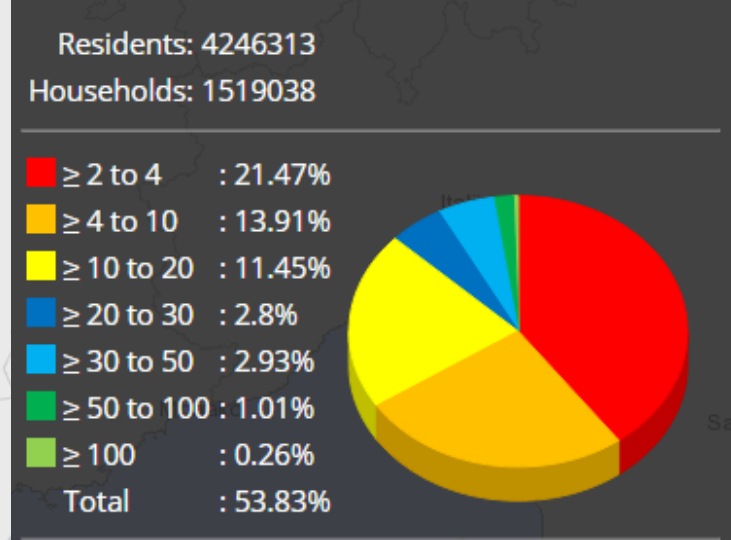
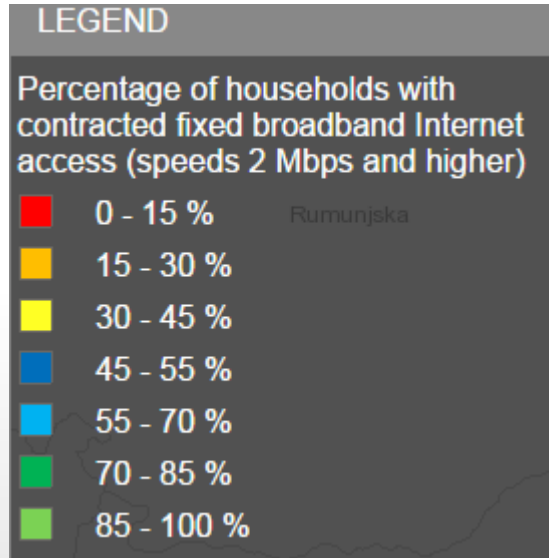
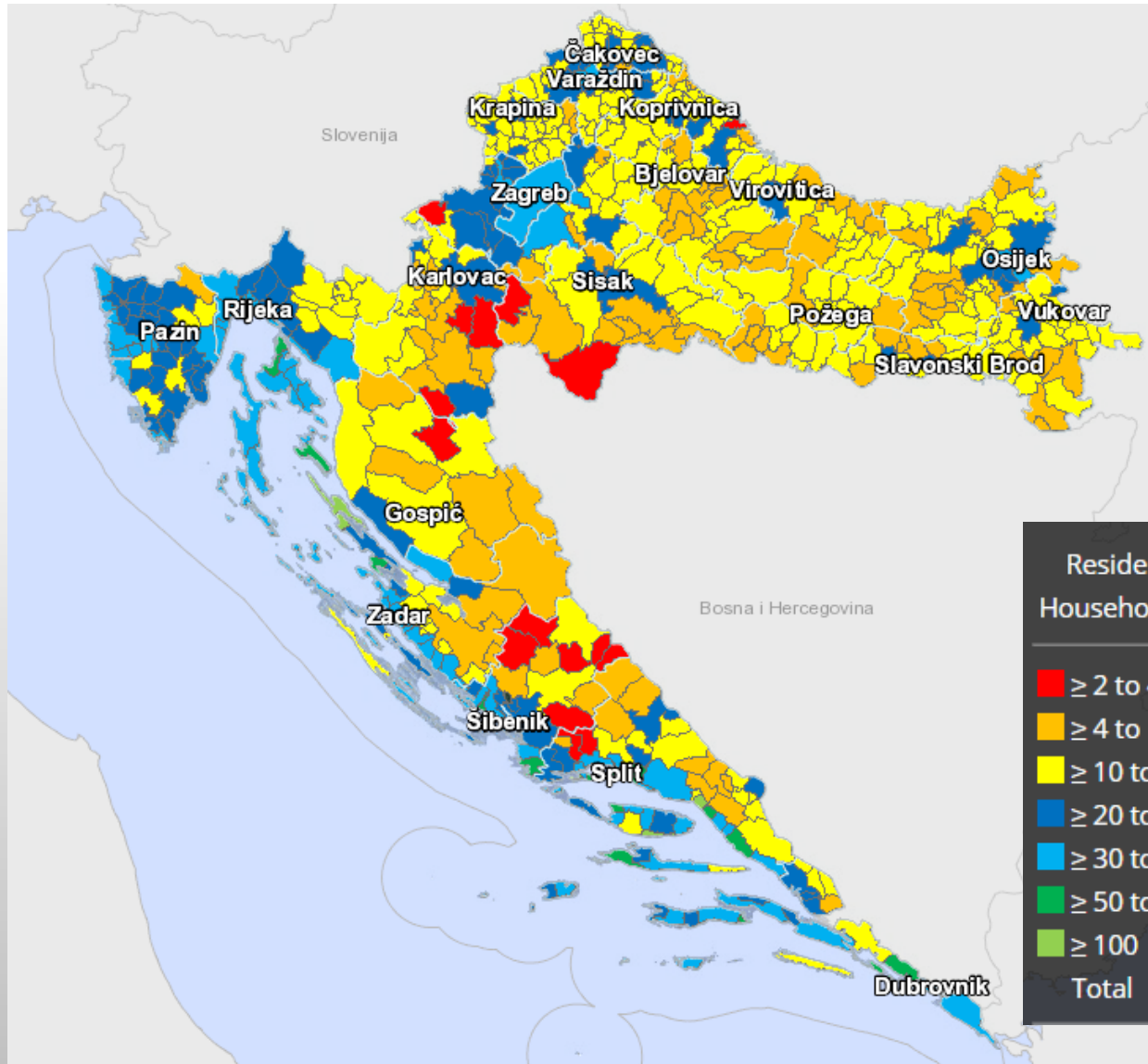
1. From 2 Mbps to 30 Mbps without mobile communications networks
2. From 2 Mbps to 30 Mbps
3. From 30 Mbps and 100 Mbps without a mobile communications networks
4. From 30 Mbps and 100 Mbps
5. 100 Mbps and higher without mobile communications networks
6. 100 Mbps and higher
7. All layers without mobile communications networks



Display includes areas represented by different colors for which operators have the ability to provide broadband internet access speeds from 2 to 30 Mbps, from 30 to 100 Mbps and more than 100 Mbps via their own infrastructure or

All layers

VIEW OF USED BROADBAND ACCESS SPEEDS



VIEW OF USED BROADBAND ACCESS SPEEDS

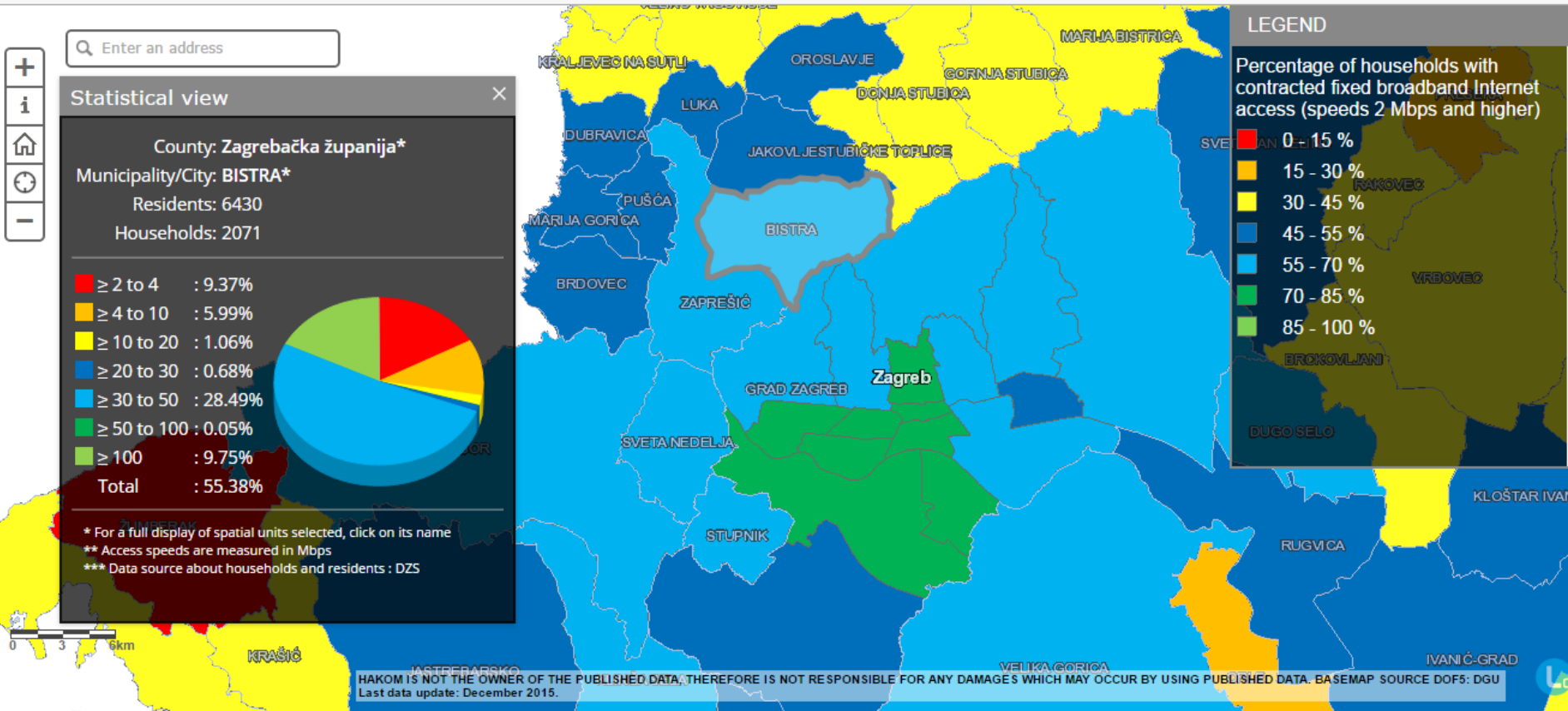


View of data speeds used in broadband access



HAKOM

Interactive map includes the display of data speeds used in a stationary broadband access (households), primarily intended for local governments in order to analyze the broadband connections per contracted speeds





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- *Although there is a room for upgrade, the Croatian broadband map can already be used for identification of "white", "grey" and "black" areas*
- *It can be upgraded (next step) with quality of service (QoS) data,*
 - *We have considered to map Quality of Service using already existing HAKOmetar measuring data, but it was concluded that these data are not representative enough*
- *Establishing national GIS database and visualized on an interactive map which would provide an insight into electronic communications infrastructure (and other utilities infrastructures) such as cable ducts routes, pipes, manholes, locations of antennae masts, will be more challenging*
- *One of the most important challenges is that data on the existing infrastructure are not available, or if available they are not reliable or they are in an unsuitable format.*

