# MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS VIET NAM TELECOMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY



### QSDG Workshop on Telecommunication Service Quality as Enabler of the Digital Economy

Singapore, 19-21 August 2019

# Telecommunication QoS's role in digital economy – A perspective from Vietnam



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Telecommunications service quality' policy and enforcement of Vietnam

The role of telecommunication service quality in the digital economy

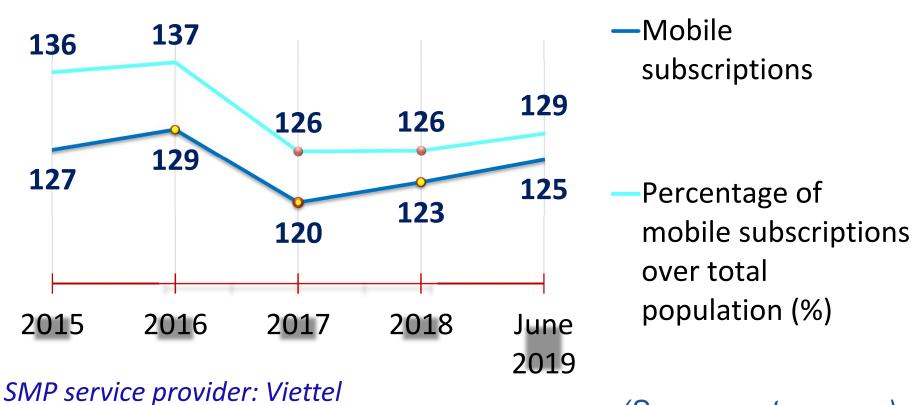
**Proposal** 



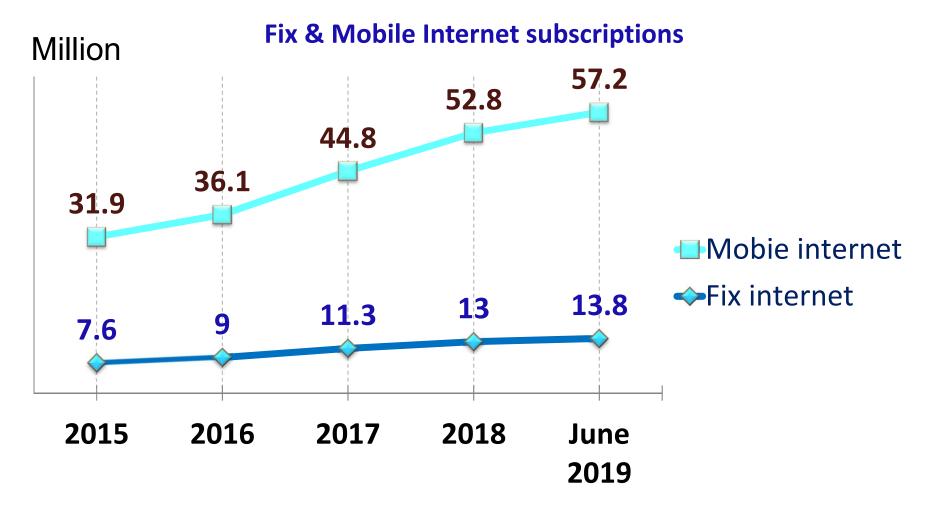




### **Mobile subscriptions**

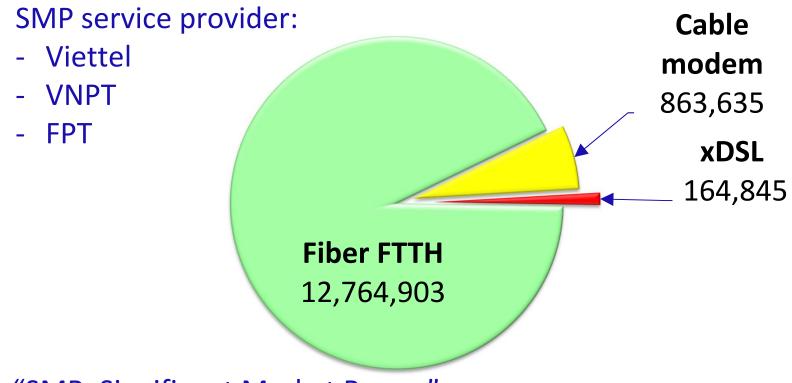








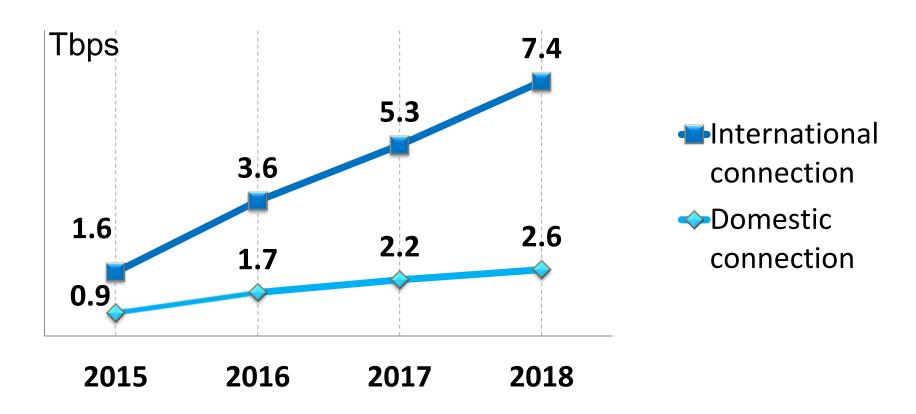
Fix broadband subscriptions (June 2019)



"SMP: Significant Market Power"

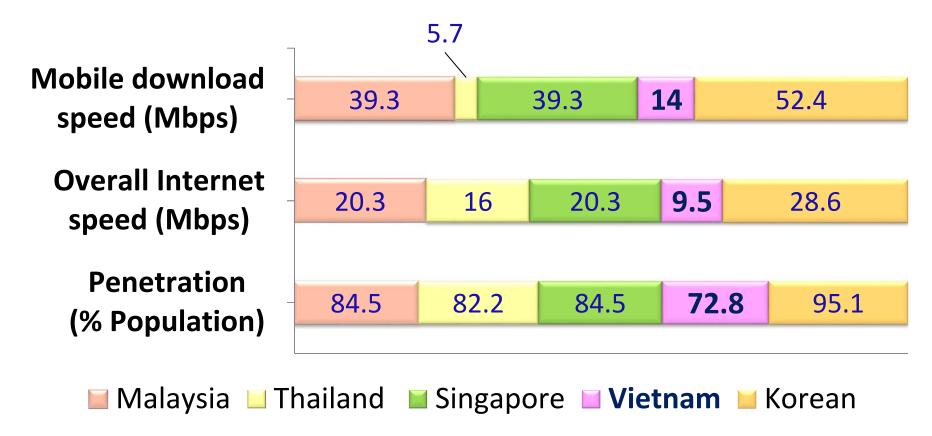


### **Domestic & International connection**





### Internet statistics in selected countries



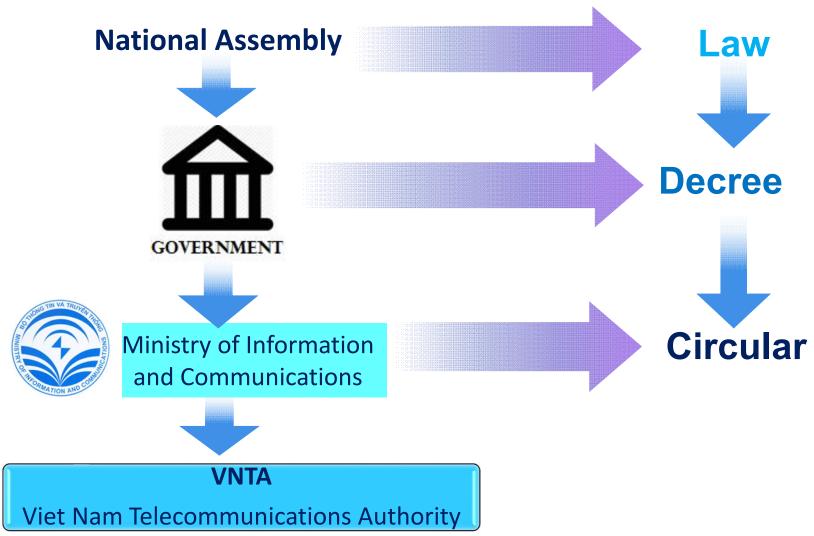
(Source: Akamai Q1-2017 report, Opensignal May 2019, Internet World Stats)



Telecommunications service quality' policy and enforcement of Vietnam



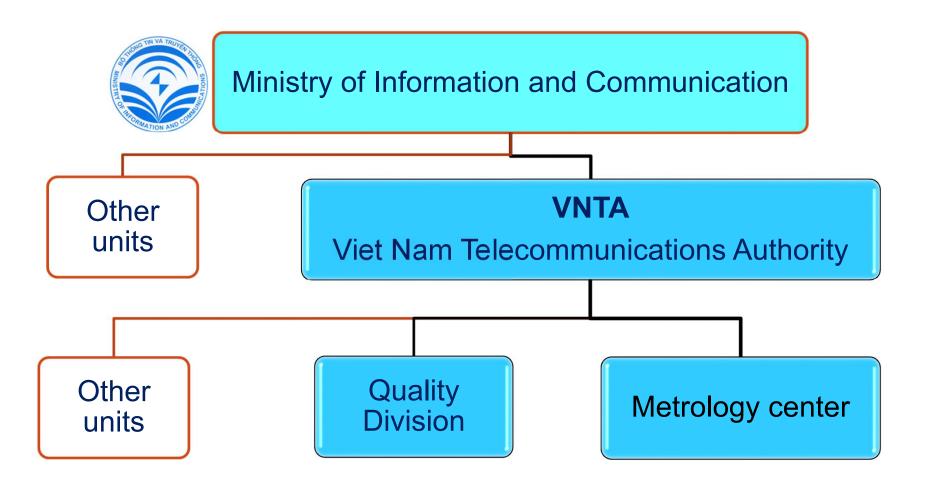
## **Legislative documents and Organizations**



**VNTA** 



## **Telecommunication regulators**





## Regulation on telecommunication service quality

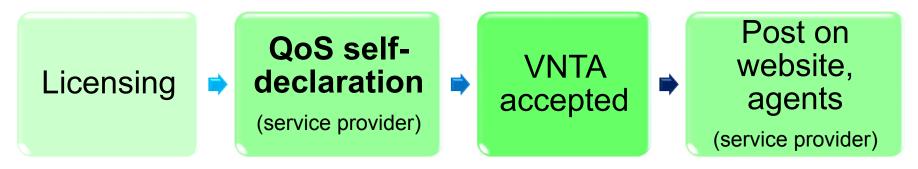
### Legal documents:

- ✓ Law on Telecommunications (2009) and Decree No.25/2011/ND-CP guiding this Law
- ✓ Circular 08/2013/TT-BTTTT on telecommunications service quality control, amended by Circular No.11/2017/TT-BTTTT
- ✓ Circular 35/2015/TT-BTTTT regulating the List of telecom services subject to quality control
- ✓ Technical regulation on quality of Internet access service on the IMT-2000 Public Land Mobile Network QCVN 81:2014/BTTTT
- ✓ Technical regulation on quality of fixed land broadband Internet Access Service QCVN 34:2014/BTTTT



## Regulators enforcement

QoS self-declaration



- Regulators' QoS inspection
- Regulators' QoS measurement





### **Broadband QoS KPI**

### **Fix broadband KPIs**

- Network available (%)
- Successful log-in ratio (%)
- Login time (s)
- Data transfer dropped (%)
- Upload/Download speed
- Customer complaint parameters

### **Mobile broadband KPIs**

- Successful log-in ratio (%)
- Upload/Download speed
- Average usage (%)
- Customer complaint parameters



The role of telecommunication service quality in the digital economy



## Impact of broadband in digital economy

## 10 percentage point increase in fixed broadband penetration

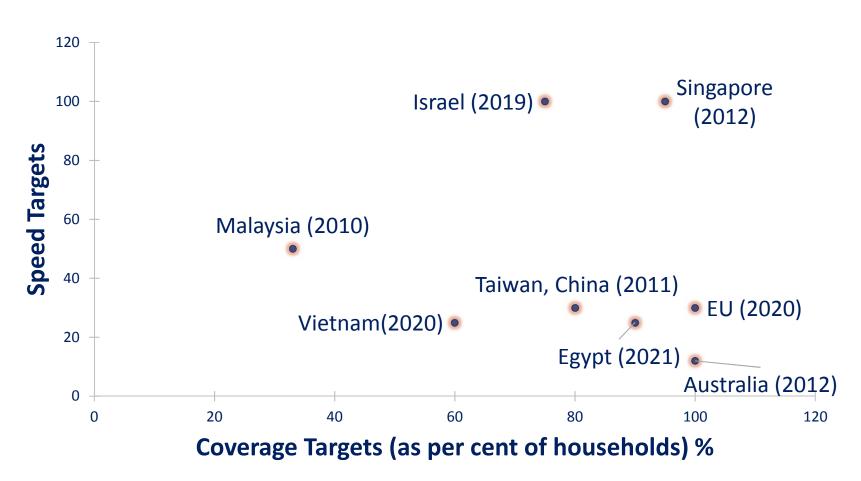
%	Source/ Authors
increase in GDP	
1.2-1.4	Qiang et al. 2009
0.9-1.5	Czernich et al. 2009
0.3-0.9	Koutroumpis 2009
3.2	Zaballos and LópezRivas 2012

## 10 percentage point increase in mobile broadband penetration

Countries	% increase in GDP	Source/ Authors
China	2.14	Feng and Ma 2013
Germany	0.255	Katz et al. 2010
Philippines	0.32	Katz and Koutroumpis 2012
United States	0.161	Crandall et al. 2007
Panama	0.45	Katz and Koutroumpis 2012

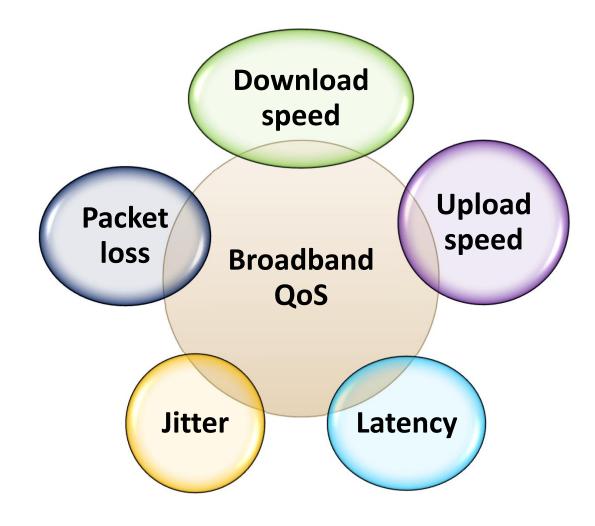


### Countries' broadband target



(Source: Worldbank, Akamai)







### QoS requirements for selected online services/applications

### **Basic**

Download: 750 kbps Upload: 250 kbps Latency: 160 ms

Single player gaming

Text communications (E-mail, instant messaging)

Stream basic video/music

Web conferencing

Web browsing

**VoIP** (Internet telephony)

### **Intermediate**

Download: 751–2 500 kbps Upload: 251–1 000 kbps Latency: 159–100 ms

**ERP/CRM** 

**HD** video streaming

**Multi-player gaming** 

**Online shopping** 

Social networking (multimedia/interactivity)

Video conferencing

#### **Advanced**

Download: >2 500 kbps Upload: >1 500 kbps Latency: <100 ms

3D video streaming

**HD** video conferencing

Stream super HD video

Connected education/ medicine

**Group video calling** 

Virtual office

(Source: Cisco, UNCTAD report)



- **Download speed (Mbps):** The time taken to transfer data packets from a server to an end-user device.
- More grow of broadband → more contents and applications →
   more demand in download speed





- **Upload speed (Mbps):** The time taken to transfer data packets from an end-user device to a server.
- Previously, user demand is mainly download → Service providers' broadband plans, broadband technologies designed so that downlinks have greater bandwidth and are faster than uplink.
- More offline storage, file sharing and back-up services → more demand in upload speed. Upload speeds and data capacity are critical elements when assessing the ability of a broadband. network.



- Latency (ms): Time taken for a packet to reach the destination server and return to end-user device.
- Less latency make a web page or document loads faster. Latency can be a key bottleneck for the adoption of cloud services.
- Many countries do not meet the latency requirement for intermediate (159-100ms) and advanced (<100ms) requirements for online service/applications [UNCTAD].

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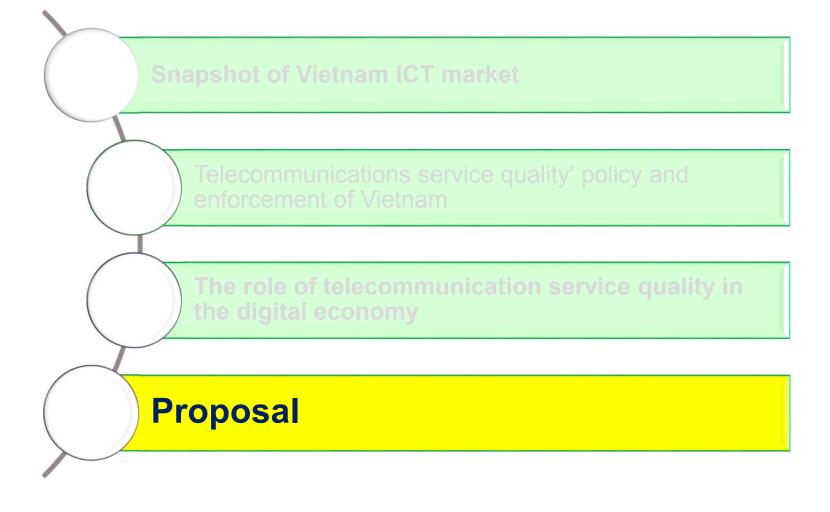
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NTA







## **Proposal**

- More offline storage , file sharing and back-up services →
  more demand in upload speed. Upload speeds and data
  capacity are critical elements when assessing the ability of
  a broadband.
- Not only download speeds are important in that context, but higher symmetry (much higher upload speeds) and lower latency may be required for innovative services and applications [European Commission 2010].
- For increase upload speed purpose, need to further promote QoS standards to the develop of symmetric access networks or faster upload speeds compared to downloads to meet the demand.



## **Proposal**

For **reduce latency** purpose, data centres should be located within countries or nearby to get optimal performance for broadband services (also reduce cost of broadband access)

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## THANK YOU

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