8th World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Meeting (WTIM-10)

Geneva, Switzerland, 24 - 26 November 2010



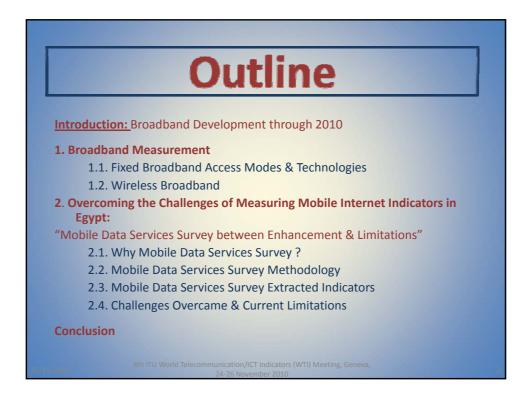
Contribution to WTIM-10 session 5

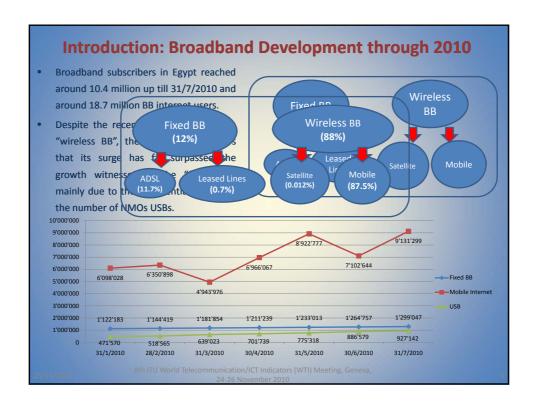
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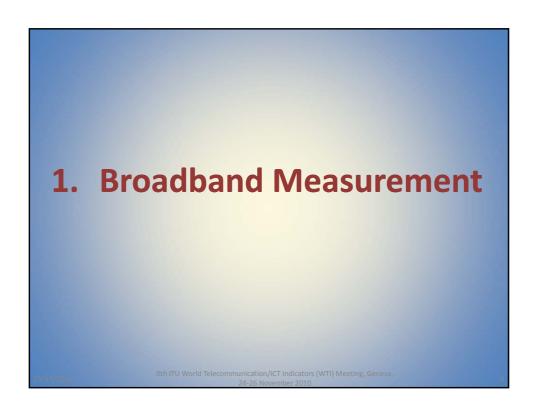
SOURCE: Ministry of Communication & Information Technlogy, Egypt

TITLE: Broadband Measurement in Egypt - Success Story & Challenges Ahead

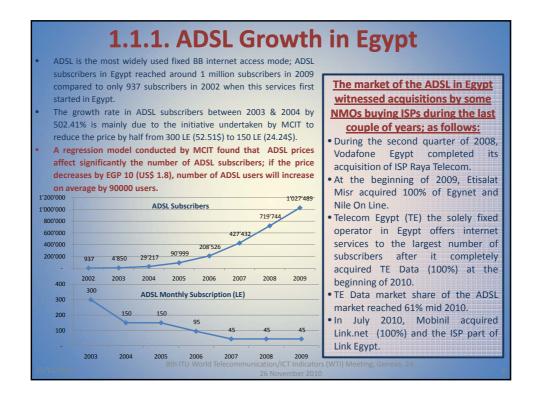


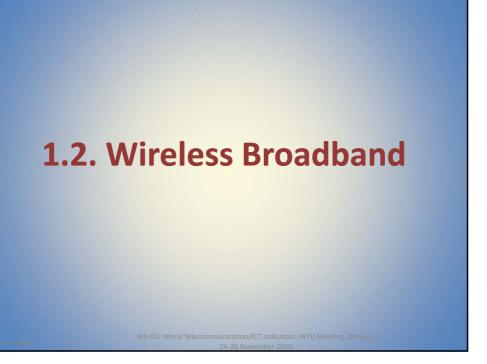






1.1. Fixed Broadband Access Modes & Technologies **Internet Access Modes of Fixed BB** • ADSL: Started to be available in 2002 & mostly used by HHs, provided DSL at speeds up to 24M. • SDSL: Started to be available in 1995 & mostly used by businesses to establish their VPN, provided at speeds up to 2M. • The deployment of fiber started a decade ago, but it is being **FTTX** concentrated in the core network for the purpose of transmission, (H (home), B (building), now there is a trend to deploy fiber in the access network but still on C (Curb)) a very small scale. • Until recently Telecom Egypt (TE) was the only operator licensed to deploy such infrastructure. In 2010, Telecom companies started to be licensed for fiber deployment within 2 closed compounds (until now only one company has been licensed). The choice of fiber deployment might be an hybrid choice of FTTX. Fixed BB Technologies Deployment In 2006 & 2007, the GoE tried to deploy such technology but it failed. It **Broadband Power Line** was intended to deliver internet services through electricity cables, but due to frequencies cross -interference, the experience failed.

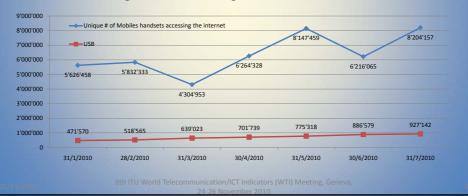




1.2.1. Satellite Broadband Technology Deployed **Number of Users** Speed **Satellite Services** 330 subscriptions (on average each sub. can be shared by 8 users) •EgyptSat • African Waves • Alkan VSAT ≥ 256 Kbit/s • MobiServe Inmarsat satellite system up to 432Kb/s 24 users VirgiTech (BGAN services) MobiServe Thurava satellite system up to 256Kb/s 9 users • Alkan Customers of satellite services in Egypt are mainly petroleum companies and businessmen. These services are also used to connect local networks of airports and banks in Egypt. The Deployment of Satellite BB in the Education System in Egypt: One of the four company (Alkan) has a contract with the Ministry of Education for connecting 1300 schools remotely by the internet. This initiative has started from more than one year ago and it is mainly targeted at fostering "Distance Learning" in Egypt. Satellite BB services at speeds up to 256 Kbit/s are also provided on airplanes traveling through the Egyptian airspace. Until now four companies are licensed to provide telecommunications services on these airplanes. Satellite Internet services are also provided via Inmarsat satellite system (fleet services) at a speed less than 256Kb/s. It provides internet services for ships in international voyage. The number of active equipments in 2009 reached around 51users.

1.2.2. Mobile Broadband

- One of the main challenges of mobile broadband measurement in Egypt is that NMOs cannot differentiate between 2G & 3G speeds when counting internet access through the mobile handsets as in other countries like Denmark.
- At the end of July 2010 mobile internet subscribers reached around 9 Million; this represents the number of cumulative USBs and the "unique mobile numbers accessing the internet during the month".



2. Overcoming the Challenges of Measuring Mobile Internet Indicators in Egypt:

"Mobile Data Services Survey between Enhancement & Limitations"

8th ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators (WTI) Meeting, Geneva,

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2.1. Why Mobile Data Services Survey?

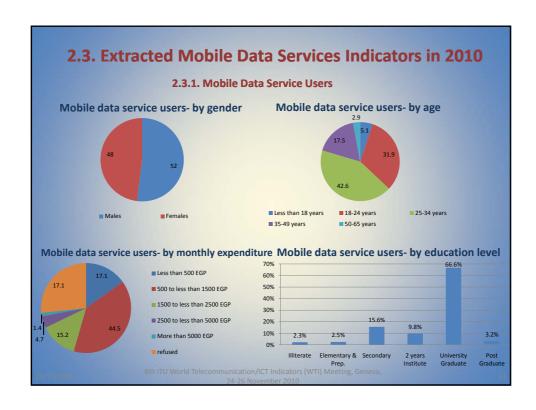
- In an attempt to measure "Mobile Internet" indicators and due to the reluctance of some NMOs operating in Egypt to disseminate data items; MCIT in cooperation Telecommunications Regulator "NTRA" conducted a survey in 2009 on "Mobile Data Services" (MDS).
- This survey comes in the framework of the initiative undertaken by the University of Southern California.
- Through this survey Egypt was able not only to avail MDS indicators but also to allow Egyptian MDS indicators comparability with other international experiences such as: Australia, Canada, China, Japan, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Korea, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Taiwan, and the USA.

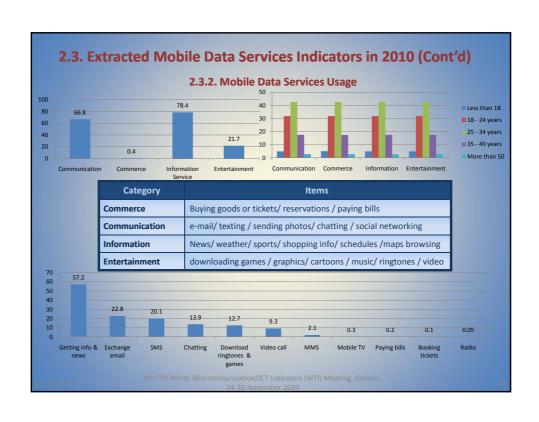
2.2. Mobile Data Services Survey Methodology

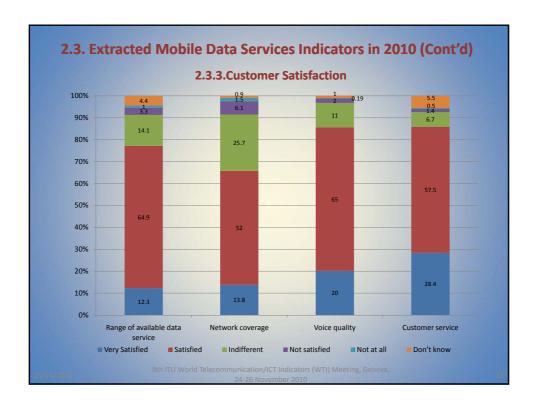
- The survey was conducted through telephone calls. The sample size accounted for 1000 subscribers in Greater Cairo and Alexandria; stratified according to operators' market shares, subscribing system (prepaid/postpaid) and gender.
- The survey tackled mainly 6 areas of "Mobile Data Services" as follows:

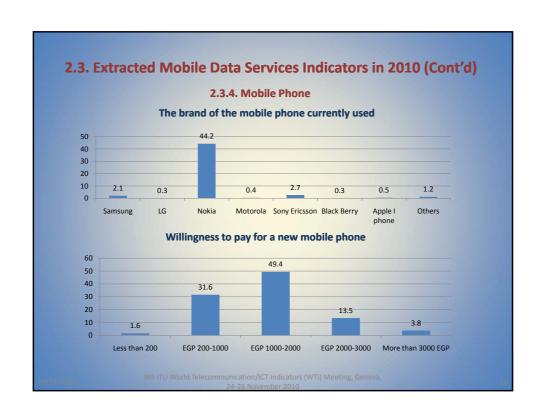
 - Mobile Data Service Users
 Location / Frequency of Usage
 - Mobile Data Service Usage
- Customer Satisfaction
- Compatibility of Life Style
- Mobile Phone Devices
- In 2010, MCIT was able to enlarge the scope of the services accessed through the mobile as follows:

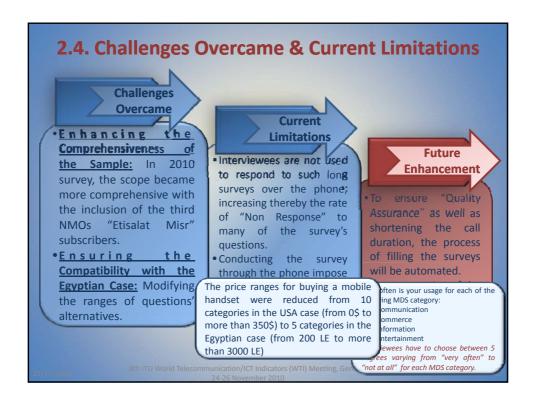
Services included in 2009 Survey	Services included in 2010 Survey
Buying goods, tickets	Buying goods, tickets, making reservations
E-mail	E-mail
Online chatting	Sending and receiving SMS & MMS
Getting information and news	Getting information and news
Downloading games and ringtones	Downloading games and ringtones
	Chatting
	Listening to radio
	Paying bills
	Video calling
	Mobile TV











Conclusion

- The main challenges facing BB indicators gathering still remain in the process of conciliation between NMOs and other Telecom sector operators and the international definitions set by the ITU or other International Organizations specialized in the Telecom sector. (e.g. differentiation between "Potential" & "Actual" mobile BB subscribers.)
- Other challenges relate to the diversity of ICT indicators gathered by International Organizations (ITU & OCED) (e.g. while the ITU reduced in 2010 the varieties of collected Telecom revenues items, we are asked by the OECD to gather items such as "mobile data services revenues", "wireless revenues"...etc)
- Despite the importance of soft indicators extracted from field surveys in mitigating the unavailability of some hard indicators; other problems arise such as inconsistent interviewees responses and the continuous need to fine-tune results every year (e.g. the automation of the MDS survey in 2011.)

