

التاريخ: 2020/6/2
الرقم: GR/UMN/20/ 69

امسية

سعادة الدكتور المهندس غازي سالم الجبور المحترم
رئيس مجلس مفوضي هيئة تنظيم قطاع الاتصالات

الموضوع: القرار التنظيمي الخاص بنقاط الربط على الانترنت

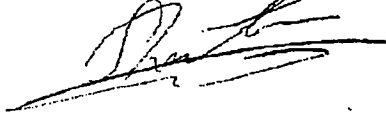
تحية طيبة وبعد،

اشارة للموضوع اعلاه، وإلى الإعلان المنشور على الموقع الالكتروني لهيئة تنظيم قطاع الاتصالات بتاريخ 2020/5/3 والمتضمن ان مجلس مفوضي الهيئة قد اصدر في جلسته المنعقدة بتاريخ 2020/4/23 القرار التنظيمي رقم (1-2020/6) الخاص بنقاط الربط على الانترنت، نرجو اعلامكم باننا قمنا بدراسة القرار المشار اليه اعلاه، ولدينا عدة اعتراضات وتحفظات مرفقة بكتابنا هذا ونلتمس من مجلسكم الموقر التكرم بإعادة النظر بهذا القرار.

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام والتقدير،

الرئيس التنفيذي

زياد شطاره



هاتف: ٢٠٠ ١٢٠٠ ٢٣٧٢، فاكس: ١٢٠٠ ١٢٠٠ (+٩٦٢)،
ص.ب: ٩٤٢٤٨١، عمان ١١١٩٤ للأردن

@umniah @umniahjo app umniah.com

Umniah appreciates the efforts the TRC has paid so far resulting in the TRC's decision on "Internet Exchange Point (IXP) in Jordan". We have carefully read the regulatory decision and the accompanying response matrix, and would like to make the following objections:

- The TRC has not informed the operators about this decision via official letters and publish the decision at TRC website without the explanatory memorandum that shall clarify TRC position for each of the notes submitted by the operators.
 - The TRC decision introduce operating mandates, technical and financial consideration that were not previously discussed or assessed by operators considering : IXP business models, governance structure and licensing. Umniah believes that the TRC role is to promote the introduction of IXP by a regulatory statement that set basic principles and minimum requirements for the structure and operation of an IXP.
 - The TRC decision is not clear about the IXP business model, which is the key success factor for an IXP. The main goal defined in the decision was to enable national traffic peering on non-for-profit model, then the decision includes cross countries, CDN based and profit models.
 - The neutrality of the IXP is not clear in the decision and it shall be clear that IXP shall not be owned by any of the Licensed operators.
 - The role of CDN in the IXP is not clear in the decision. CDN is not a member where all major service providers already hosting CDN in their network.
 - Article 4.4 "The IXP shall sign a MA with each member", the legal mandates, agreement scope, services to be covered, terms and conditions are not specified in the decision.
 - Article 4.4.1 of sharing Capex and Opex is not clear taking into consideration that every member will provide its own equipment. Operators need to
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understand the scope and the size of the IXP to estimate the cost. And how the cost of the premise, HVAC, employment, security...etc costs.

- It is not clear how the IXP costing model will be calculated and can the price be controlled over the foreseen future.
- IXP location still not defined : population density in most cases establishes the location(s) of the first IXP(s) in a country. Countries with one IXP will usually have it located in the capital city because it aggregates the highest population density of the country. When considering possible locations, the following elements need to be taken into account: space, environmental control, security, reliable and redundant power, access to terrestrial infrastructure, cabling, and support. In addition to these practical and technical considerations, the location must be perceived as neutral by all members of the IXP.
- Redundant IXP locations should be planned for with a clear timeline and commitment.
- IXP selection process is not legal, and has not been subject to public consultation.
- No legal basis for TRC approval on the Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements, which are not interconnection agreement,
- TRC right to terminate membership in the IXP, and to approve the withdrawal of a member are illegal and should be left to IXP and Members own assessment and decision. This is considered direct intervention in the dynamics of the market.
- The cost of IXP should be defined in the decision. Joining an IXP will be attractive if the cost of exchanging traffic locally is cheaper than purchasing international bandwidth (IP transit) from an upstream provider for routing traffic overseas. Otherwise, there is no incentive for network provider to connect to the IXP.
- The Cost of peering should not provide any unfair advantage to any single operator, e.g. lower transmission costs due to physical proximity or colocation.