

Response to Questions

1. NBN Co should not be wasting \$30 billion giving everyone an upgrade from "up-to-24Mbps" to "up-to-100Mbps", the vast majority of households will never notice the difference between 24Mbps and 100Mbps, whereas Fibre is good for 10,000,000Mbps on today's technology. If by the Coalition's own calculations we can roll out Fibre for \$55 billion we should be rolling Fibre out now.

The panel should be considering rollouts that have occurred in Singapore, Brunei, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Denmark and so on for their FTTP rollout models.

2. The 25Mbps and 50Mbps targets are pointless for half the population that does not require speeds that high, but too low for the 47% of the population that is demanding higher speeds than that now, as evidenced by the 47% takeup rate of 100Mbps speeds to current FTTP connected homes. Fibre is good for 10,000,000Mbps on today's technology and will only be out of date when 10,000,000Mbps is too slow for a home connection.

3. If NBN Co will not roll out Fibre to businesses and premises the rules absolutely must not prevent private industry from providing Fibre to those that need it now.

4. Private industry should be free to provide Fibre to businesses and premises without open-access requirements where they are not considered a monopoly. If a provider is considered a monopoly it should be required to abide by open-access requirements.

5. Private industry should be free to provide Fibre to businesses and premises without open-access requirements where they are not considered a monopoly. If a provider is considered a monopoly it should be required to abide by open-access requirements.

6. If a provider is not considered a monopoly it should not be forced to abide by the same regulatory requirements as NBN Co. This would promote small providers and prevent monopolies from driving out small providers.

7. NBN Co should be prevented from overbuilding an area if that provider abides by open access requirements. This should save money for NBN Co and prevent forcing out smaller providers.

8. If a provider is not considered a monopoly it should not be forced to abide by the same regulatory requirements as NBN Co. This would promote small providers and prevent monopolies from driving out small providers.

9. i) real-world speeds should be comparable with advertised speeds

ii) If a provider is not considered a monopoly it should not be forced to abide by the same regulatory requirements as NBN Co. This would promote small providers and prevent monopolies from driving out small providers.

iii) NBN Co should be provider where no other monopolies provide comparable levels of service.

iv) real-world speeds should be comparable with advertised speeds

v) prices in regional areas should remain level with metro areas

vi) speeds offered in regional areas should remain level with metro areas

vii) providers should not be required to maintain voice services or legacy services where mobile coverage exists. Fixed voice is not a requirement in this day and age.

viii) If a provider is not considered a monopoly it should not be forced to abide by the same regulatory requirements as NBN Co. This would promote small providers and prevent monopolies from driving out small providers.

10. No comment.

11. The government should subsidize these areas, the same way it subsidizes roads, electricity, water and other government services now. These areas support our farmers that provide our food.

12. New developments should continue to be rolled out by providers subject to open-access arrangements.

13. The ACCC should be given more regulatory powers for regulation of telecommunications. They have not had enough power to restrict current monopolies from dominating the market.

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