



Internet Society



High-level Regional Roundtable on Telecommunications Connectivity in Central Asia
3 June 2014, Almaty

Internet Society 

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Founded in 1992, by Internet pioneers

The Internet Society is the world's trusted independent source of leadership for Internet policy, technology standards, and future development. More than simply advancing technology, we work to ensure the Internet continues to grow and evolve as a platform for innovation, economic development, and social progress for people around the world. With offices in Washington, D.C, USA, and Geneva, Switzerland, we work to ensure that the Internet and the web that is built on it:

- Continues to develop as an open platform that empowers people to share ideas and connect in new and innovative ways
- Serves the economic, social, and educational needs of individuals throughout the world – today and in the future


We are also organizational home of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), the premier Internet standards-setting body.

The Internet Society supports the evolution of the Internet through technical expertise, capacity building and innovation.

The Internet Society at Work

To achieve our mission, the Internet Society:

Provides leadership in policy issues	Advocates open Internet Standards	Promotes Internet technologies that matter
Develops Internet infrastructure	Undertakes outreach that changes lives	Recognizes industry leaders



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The Internet Society:

- Encourages open development of standards, protocols, administration.
- Enables economic growth in developing countries through education and training
- Fosters participation and and develops new leaders in areas important to the evolution of the Internet.
- Provides reliable information about the Internet.
- Leads and facilitates discussion of issues that affect Internet evolution and developments.



- Given the complexity, cross-disciplinary, and global nature of the issues we address, the Internet Society advances its work on a cross-organizational, geographically broad basis.
- The Internet Society has presence on all 5 continents. Any country-specific activities are typically driven through our local Chapters or associations.
- Partnerships are critical: by working with a range of partners from non-profit agencies, local and global NGOs, academia, technologists, local councils, federal policy and decision makers, business and more, we want to make sure that the voice, expertise, and imagination of the different communities can continue to develop the Internet.

Creating an Enabling Environment for the Internet



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Role of Internet Exchange Points (IXPs)

Internet Exchange Points (IXPs) are now well recognised as a **vital part of the Internet ecosystem** and essential for facilitating a robust domestic ICT sector*.

A primary role of an IXP is to:

- Keep local Internet traffic within local infrastructure and to **reduce costs** associated with traffic exchange between networks.
- **Improve the quality of Internet services** and **drive demand** in by reducing delay and improving end-user experience.
- **Create a convenient hub for attracting key Internet infrastructures** within countries.
- Act as a **catalyst** for overall Internet development.

* See for example, the OECD's recent report on Internet Traffic Exchange:

http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/science-and-technology/internet-trafficexchange_5k918gpt130q-en



- What is IXP: An Internet Exchange Point (IXP) is simply a physical location where different IP networks meet to exchange traffic with each other with copper or fibre cables interconnecting their equipment, usually via one or more Ethernet switches. They keep local traffic local.

- Before addressing the concrete cases, let's put IXPs into context with the overall situation: IXPs are not a universal solution to Internet challenges in a country. They can complement and improve the functioning of other parts of the Internet ecosystem such as by providing a more competitive environment for purchasing capacity and offloading traffic from congested international links, but they cannot address problems such as lack of competitively priced international or local capacity, non-transparent regulation, or poor energy supplies.



1. So far IXPs have only emerged **in about half the countries in the world**, and these vary greatly in scale and effectiveness.
2. Ideally, IXPs are needed in every region in which different networks need to exchange local traffic. Deployment of IXPs are, however, sensitive to a **variety of local constraints**, and initiating and ensuring their efficient operation is not as simple as it would appear, especially in emerging markets (where IXPs are rare).
3. To this end, **the Internet Society is working with numerous countries and regions** to help them establish and reap the benefits of IXPs: “Barriers to the Internet” analysis for Africa, in the making for South Asia and the Caribbean; capacity building and training (both technical and business); IXP toolkit for starting up IXPs.

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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_5437

