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- Many countries still have no IXes
 - US or Europe is the IX
- Those which do have two types
 - Neutral IX
 - Commercial IX
 - Either marketing IX L3 transit ISP service
 - Or peering IX run for profit



- Countries without IXes:
 - Have regulatory barriers
 - "you will connect to the Internet through the monopoly government owned telco"
 - Have dominant monopoly telco who has vast majority of the Internet business
 - Small ISPs don't have independent international bandwidth
 - ISPs mistrust each other
 - "Connecting to IXes means they can steal my customers"



- Countries without IXes
 - ISPs simply don't know or realise the economic advantages and savings
 - Keeping local traffic local means less cost going to international circuits
 - Means more money for local Internet service provision
 - Generates local Internet economy content stays local, latency is improved, usage increases
 - ISPs believe an IX is very complicated
 - They see "Western IXes" with big switches, big routers, big expenses, big complexity
 - Not helped by equipment vendors trying to sell big switches and routers



- Countries with IXes
 - Have established non-profit or for-profit IX operations which follow "traditional" models, OR
 - Have dominant transit provider with localised IXes in one or two major cities, OR
 - IX is used purely as a marketing term by a commercial entity and is no more than a router offering BGP4 peering, with local transit and/or transit to the international Internet

Japanese IXes

NSPIXP

- Operated by WIDE non-profit IX
- NSPIXP2 in Tokyo, NSPIXP6 for IPv6
- NSPIXP3 in Osaka

JPIX

- Commercial IX from Nov 1997
- Tokyo metro locations, Nagoya and Osaka

JP-NAP

Commercial IX from Mar 2001

Korean IXes

- KIX(Korea Internet eXchange)
 - Non Profit IX, by NCA
 - www.kix.ne.kr
- KT-IX(Korea Telecom IX)
 - Commercial IX, Operated by Korea Telecom Corp.
 - www.kix.net
- DIX(Dacom IX)
 - Commercial IX, Operated by Dacom Corp.
 - www.bora.net
- KINX(Korea Internet Neutral eXchange)
 - Commercial IX, Operated by KINX Inc.
 - www.kinx.net
- NGIX(IPv6 Next Generation IX)
 - IPv6 IX, Operated by NCA
 - www.ngix.ne.kr

Asian IXes

- Hong Kong
 - HKIX Non-profit IX since 1997
- Singapore
 - SingTel IX
 - Commercial L3 ISP transit service
 - Singapore Open Exchange since 2001
 - Non-profit, hosted at National University of Singapore
- Philippines and Indonesia also have several IXes
- Other countries have a variety of commercial or marketing IXes



- Settlement:
 - Major AP telcos have lobbied US Government and ITU re cost settlement of transoceanic circuits and Internet traffic
 - ITU "supported" the cause
 - But industry has not changed position
- This has resulted in pan-Asia IX movement
 - Idea is to link all of Asia's IXes together
 - Several different bandwagons
 - ITU-Asia, ISOC-ID, ARIX, e-ASEAN,...



Pan-Asia IX movement

- Idea to link all of Asia's IXes together into one super IX
 - "This will create an Asia backbone"
 - "This will result in Asian traffic staying in Asia"
 - "This means we won't need so much transpacific capacity"
 - "This means we can get free peering with US ISPs"



- Several issues ignored so far:
 - Much Asian content is outside the region
 - Who pays for the inter IX capacity?
 - How much needed? How to control usage?
 - Who says that Tier-1 ISPs in the US will peer for free
 - Who says that any US ISP will share the transpacific circuit cost
 - Each country has little interest in the content and activities of other countries within the region



- Efforts now under way to try and coordinate and sort out the pan-Asia IX issues
 - APtel conference in May discussed IX issue
 - APIA is trying coordinate diverse efforts
 - Possibility of formation of entity similar in concept to Euro-IX
- Efforts under way to explain IX advantages in IX-free countries
 - APRICOT and other major events
 - Individual efforts