





AFRINIC IXPS UPDATE

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IXP Arab Group workshop Tunis, Tunisia 11 – 12 November 2014



- *About AFRINIC
- *AFRINIC Initiative for IXPs
- *Policies under discussion for IXPs
- ★IXPs & AFRINIC training program



& AFRINIC's Services AFRINIC Address blocks

AFRINIC's Services Whois database maintenance AFRINIC's Services

Training & Capacity
Building

AFRINIC's Services

IP Address Allocation

AFRINIC's Services

FRINIC's Services

Facilitate IP Resource Policy Development

Community development

AFRINIC's Services

Reverse DNS Zone for

AFRINIC Initiatives for IXPs 1/2

- We support IXP creation:
 - Free resources for critical infrastructure (Critical infrastructure is defined here 127-afpub-2006-gen-001 section 5 & 6)
 - a) Internet Exchange Point
 - b) Core DNS service Provider

---Over 11 000 IPv4 addresses assigned for IXPs---

AFRINIC Initiatives for IXPs 2/2

- 1 We are involve:
 - Free peering to IXPs to improve accessibility of our services

---63 peers for AFRINIC among with we have JINX---

IXPs in AFRICA

| COUNTRIES | IXPs |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| South Africa | 6 |
| Angola, Egypt, Kenya, Tunisia, Tanzania | 2 |
| Burundi, Benin, Botswana, Congo-Kinshasa, Congo- Brazzaville, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Gambia, Mauritius, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe | 1 |
| TOTAL | 34 |

IXPs in ARAB WORLD

| COUNTRIES | IXPs |
|----------------------|------|
| Lebanon | 1 |
| Bahrain | 1 |
| United Arab Emirates | 1 |
| Tunisia | 2 |
| Egypt | 2 |
| TOTAL | 7 |

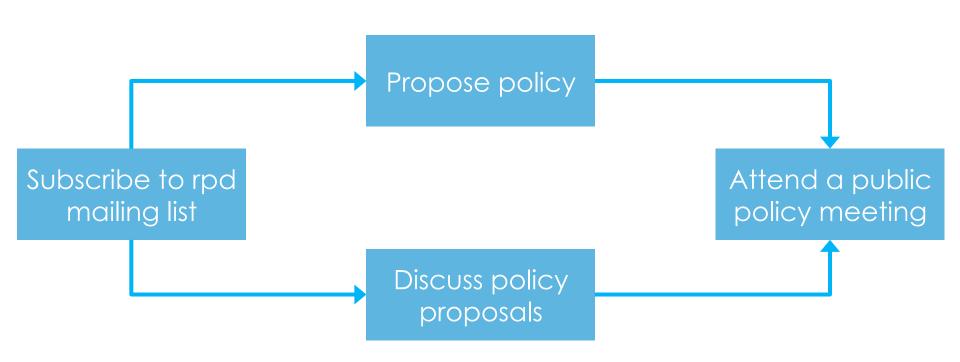
Source: https://prefix.pch.net/applications/ixpdir/summary/

IXPs Policy Under Discussion

*Resource Reservation for Internet Exchange Points: AFPUB-2014-GEN-004-DRAFT-01:

...This policy requests AFRINIC to reserve, and publish IPv4 resources, and 2-byte ASNs for use by IXPs only...

Your Opinions Count



https://lists.afrinic.net/mailman/listinfo.cgi/rpd

How IXPs benefit from AFRINIC training

Free training on Internet related technology

- Onsite Training
- 2 Webinars

Keep in touch for the AFRINIC's next training season "Call for training 2015" over our mailing lists

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IXP financial and governance models: Best Practices for sustainability

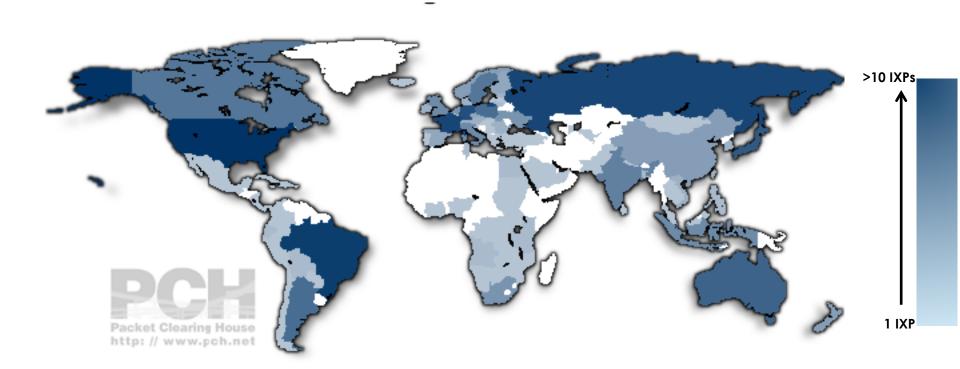
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- Current state in the world
- ★IXP(Internet Exchange Point) definitions
- *IXPs Financial and governance models
- *Pros and Cons

IXPs Map



114 countries run IXPs in the world (November 2014)

What is IXP?

According to The European Internet Exchange Association (Euro-IX):

---an IXP is as a "physical network infrastructure operated by a <u>single entity</u> with the purpose to facilitate the exchange of Internet traffic between Autonomous Systems---

Requirements for an IXP

| CASES | NEED of IXP? | Comment |
|----------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 ISP | NOT | No need *(Monopoly or not) |
| 2 ISPs | Probably NOT | They know each other and exchange traffics if need be (Private peering recommended) |
| 3 ISPs | Probably YES | The success of ISPs in this situation depends on many factors: 1. They know each other (private peering) 2. They don't trust each other but they understand the need of an IXP, third party can be called (regulator, ISPA, voluntary) EX: developing countries |
| > 3 ISPs | YES | High concurrence They don't trust each other Third party is needed (regulator, privates, ISPA, Voluntary) EX: |

IXPs Models

| NON-FOR-PROFIT | COMMERCIAL |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Run mostly by: | Run mostly by: |
| Government(regulator) | Private organisation to |
| ISP Association | make money |
| - REN | |
| Voluntary | |

Advantages of commercial IXPs

- Clear objective (how to make profits)
- *Costumers oriented
- High investment potential
- *Possibility to charge extra fees for services
- Greater accountability to their customers
- Full time &/or half time staff

Disadvantages of commercial IXPs

- *Tend to become an ISP (concurrence with costumers)
- Complicated to set up (developing countries)

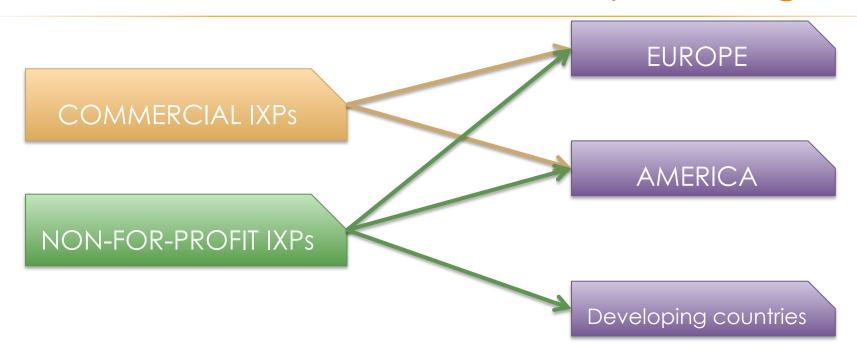
Advantages of non-for-profit IXPs

- *Receive equipment for free
- *Member oriented
- *Easy to set up (can be deployed everywhere)
- *Low cost and maintenance
- *****Easy to grow

Disadvantages of non-for-profit IXPs

- More dependent of third party
- *Low investment potential
- ★Zero full time staff
- *Lower accountability to their members

ISPs Models For Sustainability Per Region



In AFRICA >99% non-for-profit and 80% are form ISPA

Source: euro-ix.net

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The national legal framework for encouraging good establishment of IXPs

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Some Cases

- *KIXP (Kenya Internet Exchange Point)
- IXPN (Nigeria Internet Exchange Point)
- LINX (London Internet Exchange)
- *RINEX (Rwanda Internet Exchange)
- JINX (Johannesburg Internet Exchange)

KIXP case

- 1 KIXP started operations in 2000 under cover of the Telecommunication Service Providers Association of Kenya (TESPOK).
- 2 After its launch, Telkom Kenya filed a complaint with the national regulator, the Communications Commission of Kenya (CCK) that shuts down KIXP.
- 3 TESPOK finally received the approval of CCK after having a case submitted to the Communication tribunal

IXPN Case

- Started in Ibadan in 2003 with only 2 members, the Nigeria ISP association (ISPAN) shows interest to setup an IXP in Lagos in 2005
- 2 The President O. Obasanjo directs the regulator Nigerian Communications Commission (NCC), to do their best to establish this IXP.

LINX and JINX Case

1 London and Johannesburg Internet Exchange operate under the cover of ISP association of their respective countries and are created under non-profit Internet industry body.

2 with the existence of a legal framework, government don't need to facilitate the establishment of an IXP.

RINEX Case

- 1 Created in 2004 with SIDA (the Swedish International Development and cooperation Agency) and KTH (Swedish Royal Technical Institute) financial support,
- 2 Problem to continue to maintain the IXP because of the lack of ISP association
- 3 The Government's Rwanda Information Technology Authority (RITA)have been call to help until the establishment of a non for profit organisation that will take over...

Conclusion

- *Legal framework on Internet related issues must be established.
- ★ISP must understand how IXPs are important for their corporation.
- *Facilitate the ISPA creation
- *Government over the regulator should maintain the neutrality and equity in the corporation by using existing laws
- -----

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