

Internet Traffic Exchange

Market Developments and Policy Challenges

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About The OECD

In their words:

Promote policies that will improve the economic and social well-being of people around the world

Forum for dialogue and sharing of experience

Seek solutions to common problems

Develop consensus-based policy recommendations

Measure, compare, and analyse data to understand economic and social changes

About The OECD

International treaty organization

34 member countries and the private sector

Industrialized free-market democracies

Discovers, studies, and harmonizes common interests, principles, and policies

Like the Internet Protocol, it's the subset of actors who can agree with each other enough to be able to communicate usefully.

Structure

OECD Council

ICCP Committee for Information, Computer & Communications Policy

CISP Communication Infrastructure & Services Policy

IE Information Economy

ISP Information Security & Privacy

IIS Indicators for the Information Society

Who does this represent?

Internet technical community (ITAC)

Internet business community (BIAC)

Civil society (CSISAC)

Government (34 OECD member nations)

ITAC

Internet Technical Advisory Committee

3GPP 3rd Generation Partnership Project

ARIN American Registry for Internet Numbers

IEEE Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

IAB Internet Architecture Board

ICANN Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers

IETF Internet Engineering Task Force

ISOC Internet Society

NRO Number Resource Organization

TIA The Telecommunications Industry Association

W3C The World Wide Web Consortium

...and fifteen others.

Twenty five Internet governance organizations, each representing a broad constituency of stakeholders.

ITAC

Internet Technical Advisory Committee input via position papers and June 2012 joint meeting with BEREC.

“This workshop – including the participation of companies, civil society, the Internet community and senior policy-makers and regulators – considered the revision of the ITU’s International Telecommunication Regulations (ITRs). In a context of decreasing revenues for traditional telecom operators, some ***ITR proposals could potentially risk altering the infrastructure growth and competitive access and pricing for Internet users.***”

<http://www.internetac.org/?cat=3>

ITAC

Internet Technical Advisory Committee input via position papers and June 2012 joint meeting with BEREC.

“The OECD position has been strongly in favour of market based remedies, and reflects a reluctance to place the regulator into the position of being the service facilitator. In my opinion ***this is a well informed and insightful position, and one that matches the larger landscape of the Internet.***”

– Geoff Huston, summarizing the ITAC position

<http://www.potaroo.net/ispcol/2012-06/berec.html>

BIAC

Business and Industry Advisory Committee

**Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers
Deutsche Telekom
eBay
NewsCorp
Nomura Research Institute
Oracle
Skype
Task Force on Consumer Policy
Task Force on Information Security
Telecom Italia
Televisa**

**A diverse group of Internet business entities,
representing many perspectives from industry.**

CSISAC

Civil Society / Information Society Advisory Committee

APC Association for Progressive Communications

CIPPIC Canadian Internet Policy and Public Interest Clinic

CDD Center for Digital Democracy

CFA Consumer Federation of America

DiploFoundation

EFF Electronic Frontier Foundation

EPIC Electronic Privacy Information Center

Media Alliance

Privacy International

PIAC Public Internet Advocacy Center

VZBV The Federation of German Consumer Organisations

...and seventy one others.

Eighty two civil society organizations, each representing a broad swath of Internet users.

Government

In this case, primarily telecommunications regulators.

Australia

Austria

Belgium

Canada

Chile

Czech Republic

Denmark

Egypt

Estonia

Finland

France

Germany

Greece

Hungary

Iceland

India

Ireland

Israel

Italy

Japan

Korea

Latvia

Luxembourg

Mexico

Netherlands

New Zealand

Norway

Poland

Portugal

Russian Federation

Singapore

Slovak Republic

Slovenia

South Africa

Spain

Sweden

Switzerland

Turkey

United Kingdom

United States

Thirty four industrialized free-market democracies, all valuing Internet commerce and free flow of information.

About the document

Published every five years

Summarizes consensus facts and principles in the area of Internet communications regulation

Reference-point for regulatory, public, and international policy in many countries

Timeline



Internet Infrastructure Indicators
Internet Traffic Exchange: Developments and Policy

Internet Traffic Exchange: Market Developments & Measuring Growth

Peering Survey

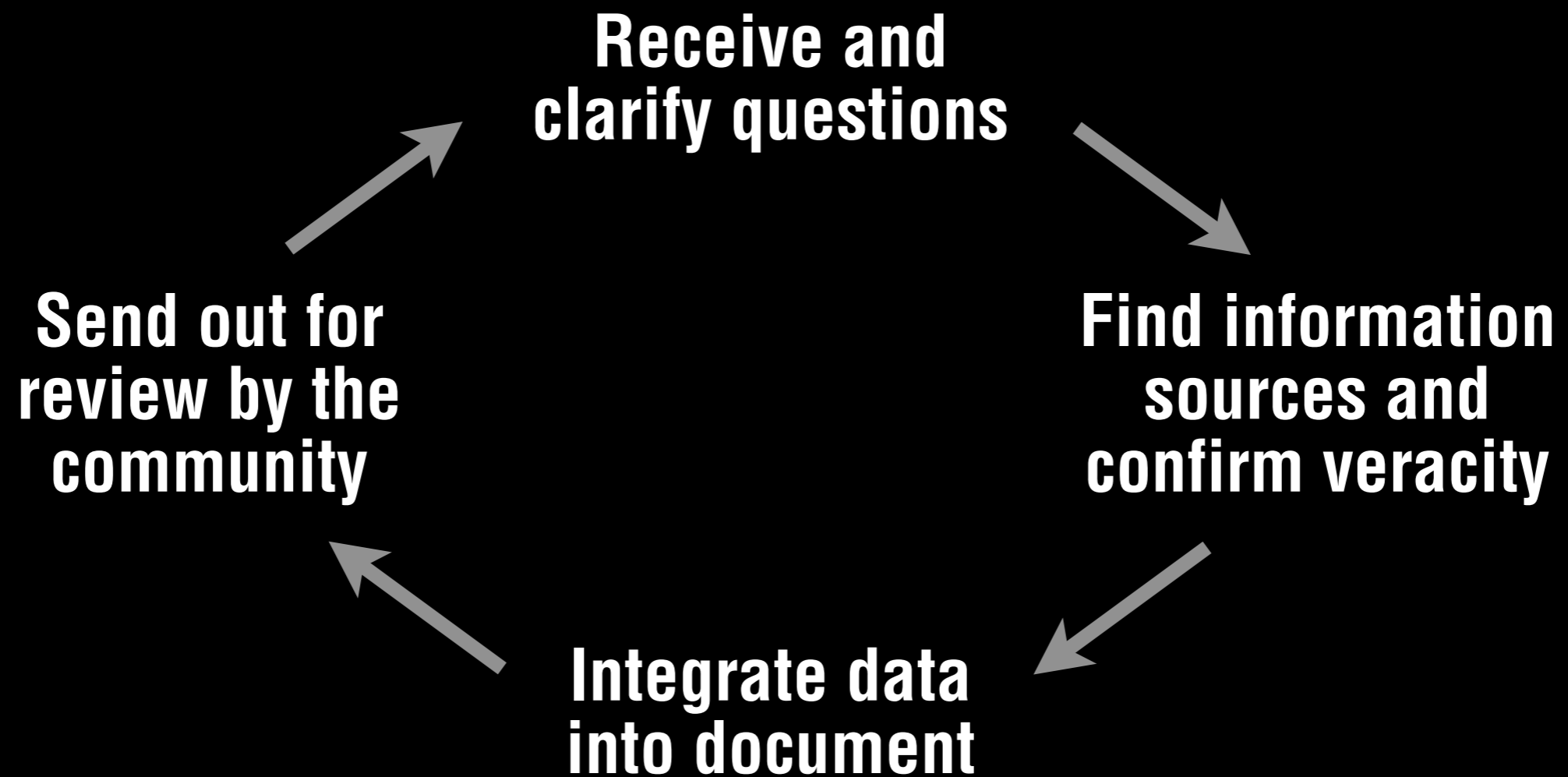
Internet Economy Outlook
Internet Traffic Exchange: Market Developments & Policy Challenges

Peering Survey

Next Internet Traffic Exchange Paper

Dennis' and my role

Project-management of the document compilation process
Check and balance on competing positions



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Internet Traffic Exchange

**MARKET DEVELOPMENTS AND POLICY
CHALLENGES**

Dennis Weller, Bill Woodcock

Main points

Internet growth is dramatic, produces global economic benefits, and is very inclusive

The Internet economic model is based upon voluntary interconnection and self-governance

The Internet is five orders of magnitude more efficient than the voice network

The degree of Internet self-regulation surpasses that possible through government regulation in both consensus and inclusivity

Main points

Internet economic benefits accrue most to economies which allow entrepreneurialism and unhampered private-sector infrastructural reinvestment

Greater public-sector investment in basic optoelectronic physics research is necessary to allow Internet growth to continue

Main points

Internet economic benefits accrue most to economies which allow entrepreneurialism and unhampered private investment and reinvestment.

Greater options allowed

Last minute edit!

One of the more controversial points made in the document is the one RAS just made: the reason Europe has such dense IXP interconnection is because they have such sparse colo crossconnection opportunities.

Structure

Foreword

Main Points

Introduction and Executive Summary

Challenges for the Future

Ongoing Development of the Market

New Models for Policy

Regional Survey

Structure

Appendix 1: National Internet Statistics

Appendix 2: IXP Regional Five-Year Statistics

Appendix 3: IXP National Five-Year Statistics

Appendix 4: Countries Still Lacking an IXP

Annex 1: Survey of Peering Agreements

Annex 2: Regional Peering

Annex 3: Cloud Computing

Annex 4: Who Pays for What?

Annex 5: IPv4 Addresses and the future of IXPs

Annex 6: Practical Implementation: Mechanisms and Practices

Annex 7: Why has the Internet Market Performed so Well?

Follow-ons

Mexico

Canada

Paraguay

Your Input Needed

This is a cyclic process.

The OECD will be beginning the next paper in a couple of years.

The industry is changing, and we need real experiential data to communicate that to regulators and policy-makers.

If there are things that you disagree with, let us know, and participate in the drafting process.

Questions?

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