Contribution from LAC-IX

- Area: SET OF INTERNET GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES
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- Organization: LAC-IX (The IXP Association for Latin America and The Caribbean)
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Abstract

The Internet Exchange Points (IXP) are considered critical infrastructure for the Internet and are a fundamental component for its Sustainability, Resilience and growth. Some IXPs in the LAC region have already developed Internet Principles which are public. Among them, there are principles affecting traffic exchange which are included in this document.

Document

Internet Exchange Points

An Internet Exchange Points (IXP) are considered critical infrastructure for the Internet and are a fundamental component for its Sustainability, Resilience and growth. IXPs are neutral network facilities that enables the interconnection of more than two independent Internet networks, for the purpose of facilitating interconnections.

An IXP does not require the Internet traffic passing between any pair of participating Autonomous Systems to pass through any third Autonomous System, nor does it alter or

otherwise interfere with such traffic. The rules and conditions for traffic exchange are agreed by its members.

The LAC-IX Association

The association of Internet Exchange Points for Latin America and Caribbean (LAC-IX) was formally constituted in 2012 to increase the collaboration between traffic exchange points in the LAC region. It's been growing and supporting the establishment of additional IXPs since then.

Contribution to Internet Principles:

Some IXPs in the LAC region have already developed Internet Principles which are public. Among them, there are principles affecting traffic exchange.

***** The interconnection between various Internet actors, with non-discriminatory conditions that enable guaranteed access to the network and it’s contents in all the national territory, must be promoted.

***** The stability of the network, it’s security and global functionality must be actively preserved by means of adopting technical measures that are compatible with international standards, and encouraging the adoption of best practices. No one should have the ability to “turn off” the Internet totally or partially, in a territory and/or a specific segment of the population, and the service providers must be able to provide their services freely.

***** The architecture of the Internet and the communications systems, must be based on open standards that enable interoperability.

***** The juridical and regulatory environments must preserve the dynamics of the Internet, as an open collaborative space for all users, and must be guaranteed to remain free of blocks, interruptions, censures, interferences and surveillance.

***** Internet governance must promote the continuous development and widespread dissemination of new technologies and models for access and use.

***** All action taken against illicit activity on the network must be aimed at those directly responsible for such activities, and not at the means of access and transport.