# Internet Economics in the Middle East "Access Prospective"

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## AGENDA

- INTRODUCTION TO ISOC
- INTERNET STATISICS
- INTERNET ECONOMICS "ACCESS"
- CARRIER NEUTRAL FACILITIES



# **INTRODUCTION TO ISOC**

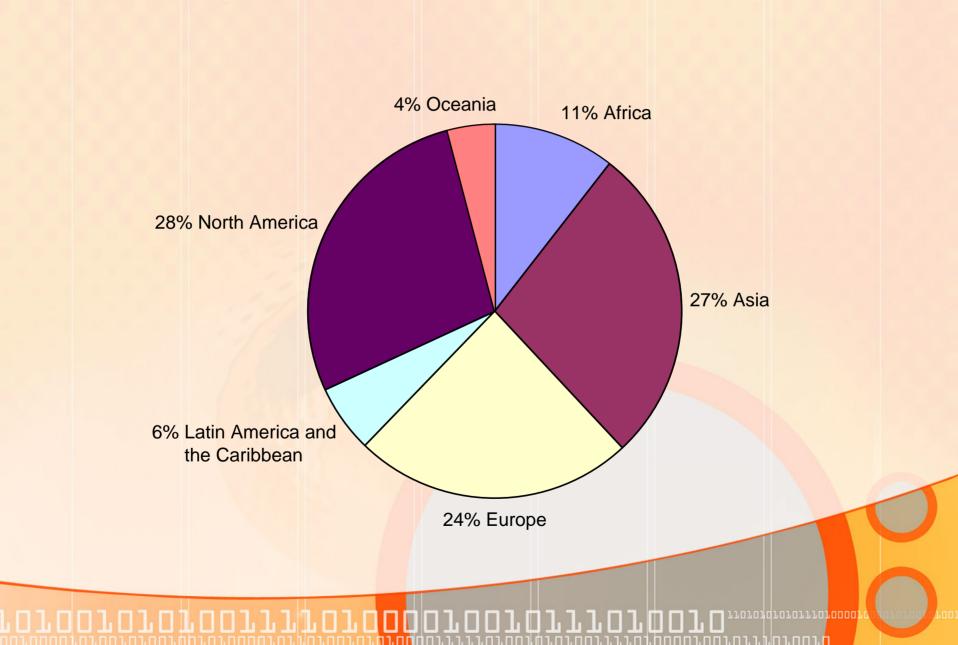
# **Internet Society**

- Founded 1992 by Internet Pioneers
- International, not-for-profit, charitable org. aid development & encourage deployment of the net
  - Approx. 100 organisation members
  - 26,000+ individual members
  - 81 chapters worldwide
- Organisation members & .ORG surpluses fund activities
  - Standards, education, policy and membership

# **ISOC's Mission**

"To assure the open development, evolution and use of the Internet for the benefit of all people throughout the world."

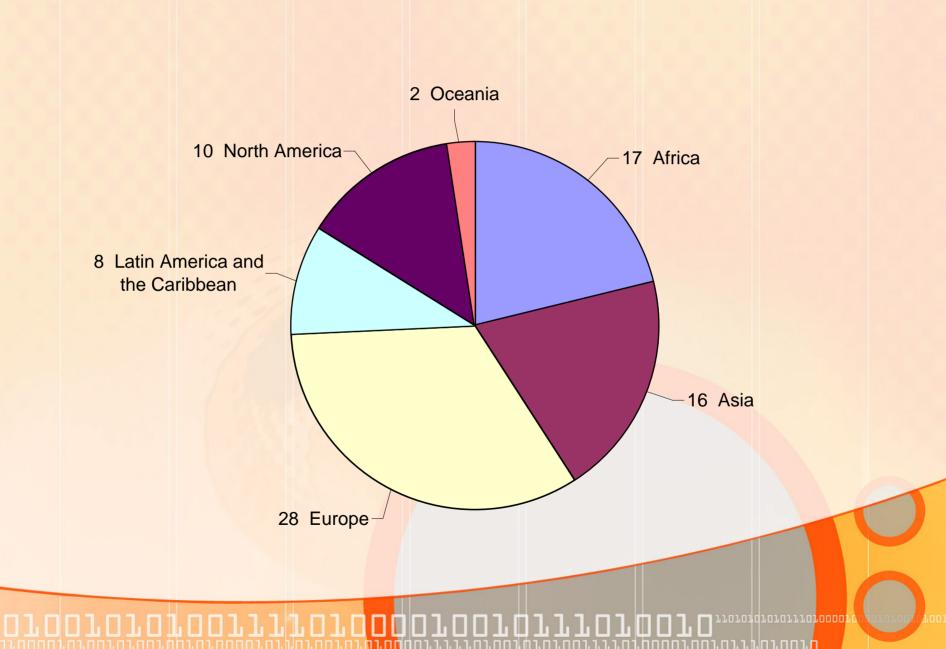
# **ISOC Membership**



## **Chapter Development**

- Chapters support ISOC's mission and goals
  - Extend reach and influence of ISOC by acting locally
- Serve interests of local community
  - Organise activities/events/education locally
  - Provide services in local language
  - Act as forum for 'networking'
- Inform ISOC policy making
  - Chapters inform ISOC of local/regional issues
  - Provide input on global issues to the ISOC Secretariat
  - Operate as not-for-profit entities
    - Mostly run by volunteers

## Where are the Chapters



## **ISOC Priorities for 2007**

- EDUCATION
- POLICY
- ORGNIZATION MEMBERSHIP

• MEMBERSHIP

# www.isoc.org

### **Bahrain Internet Society**

• It is the Bahrain ISOC Chapter.

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- Established as a Bahraini Entity Dec 1999.
- Charted as an ISOC Chapter July 2001.



# **BIS Society Mission**

To make Bahrain Internet Society (BIS) the leading non-government organization providing platform for information users from all segments of the society to have their say in the development of the global internet in general and in the region in particular

# **INTERNET STATISTICS**

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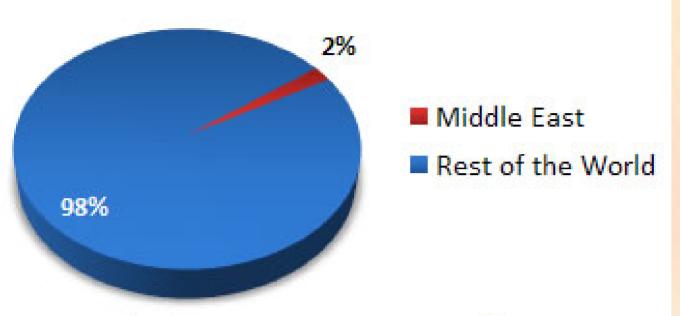
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#### INTERNET USERS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND IN THE WORLD

MIDDLE EAST REGION	<i>Population ( 2007 Est. )</i>	Pop. % of World	Internet Users, Latest Data	% Population (Penetration)	Usage % of World	Use Growth (2000-2007)
Total in Middle East	193,452,727	2.9 %	19,424,700	10.0 %	1.7 %	491.4 %
Rest of the World	6,381,213,690	97.1 %	1,094,849,726	17.2 %	98.3 %	206.1 %
WORLD TOTAL	6,574,666,417	100.0 %	1,114,274,426	16.9 %	100.0 %	208.7 %

Source: Internet World Stats March 10, 2007

#### Middle East Internet Users

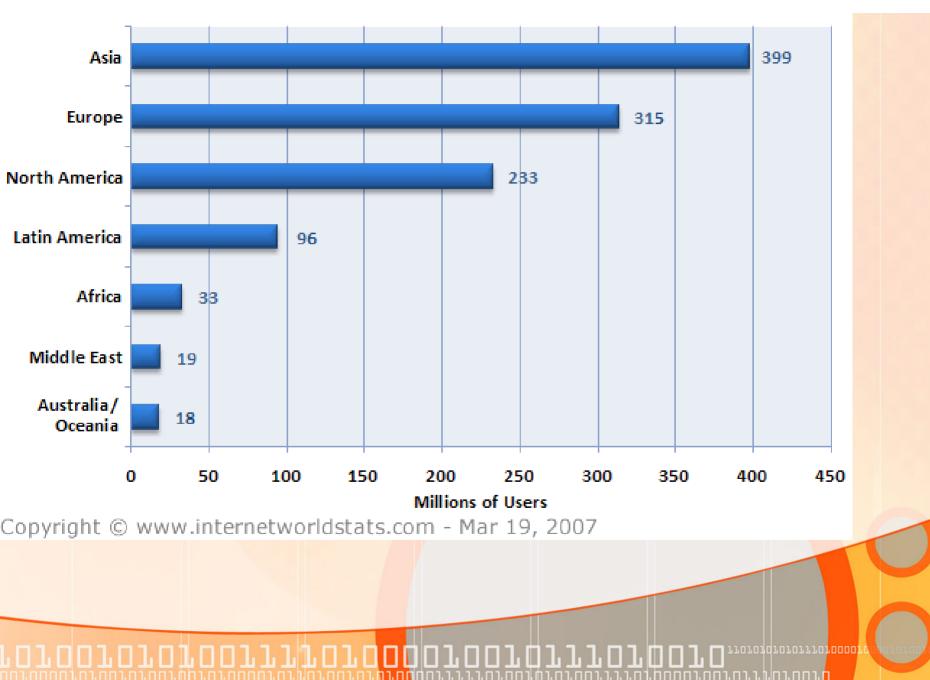


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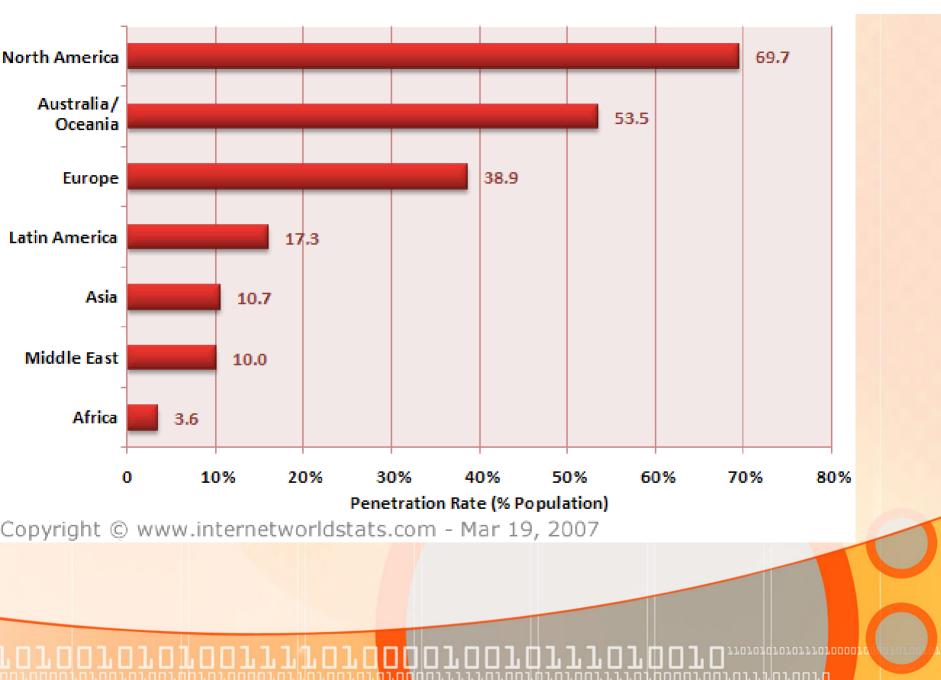
#### Middle East Internet Usage and Population Statistics

MIDDLE EAST	Population 2007 (Estimated)	Usage Dec/2000	Internet Usage, Latest Data	%Population (Penetration)	%	Use Growt h (2000- 2007)
Bahrain	738,874	40,000	155,000	% 21.0	% 0.8	% 287.5
Iran	70,431,905	250,000	7,500,000	% 10.6	% 38.6	% 2,900.0
Iraq	27,162,627	12,500	36,000	% 0.1	% 0.2	% 188.0
Israel	7,237,384	1,270,000	3,700,000	% 51.1	% 19.0	% 191.3
Jordan	5,375,307	127,300	629,500	% 11.7	% 3.2	% 394.5
Kuwait	2,730,603	150,000	700,000	% 25.6	% 3.6	% 366.7
Lebanon	4,556,561	300,000	700,000	% 15.4	% 3.6	% 133.3
Oman	2,452,234	90,000	285,000	% 11.6	% 1.5	% 216.7
Palestine (wbank)	3,070,228	35,000	243,000	% 7.9	% 1.3	% 594.3
Qatar	824,355	30,000	219,000	% 26.6	% 1.1	% 630.0
Saudi Arabia	24,069,943	200,000	2,540,000	% 10.6	% 13.1	% 1,170.0
Syria	19,514,386	30,000	1,100,000	% 5.6	% 5.7	% 3,566.7
UAE	3,981,978	735,000	1,397,200	% 35.1	% 7.2	% 90.1
Yemen	21,306,342	15,000	220,000	% 1.0	% 1.1	% 1,366.7
TOTAL	193,452,727	3,284,800	19,424,700	% 10.0	% 100.0	491.4

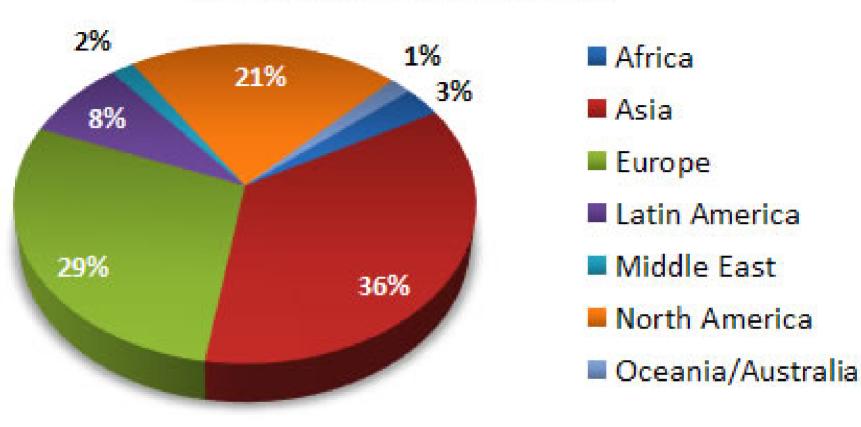
#### Internet Users by World Region



#### **Internet Penetration by World Region**



#### World Internet Users



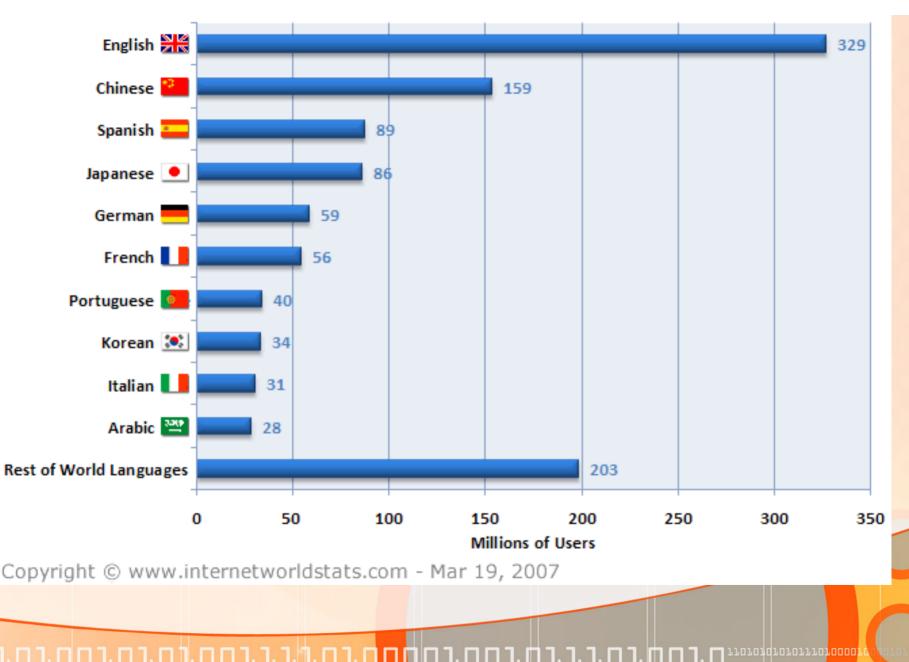
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#### Internet Top 10 Languages



# **INTERNET ECONOMICS**

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### **Internet Economics**

- Internet economics is becoming more important to all; Business, Technical, Users Communities.
- New applications such VOIP have made the Internet important to all.
- Current policies and regulations need to be up to speed to match the expanding role of the internet.

#### **Internet Economics "ACCESS"**

- Should the Governments pay partial costs of the Internet access ?
- Should access to the Internet be free ?
- Should access cost be based on a flat rate ?
- Should users access be controlled by a CAP?
- Should customers pay for Internet access when the network is congested?
- Or should the market decide ?

### **Broadband Access - Who Pays?**

- Users pay ISPs for access to the Internet.
- ISPs pay backbones for access to Internet.
- ISPs pay per month for a pipe of a certain bandwidth, according to their expected use.
- Sometimes ISPs over provide: Higher Cost.
- Sometimes ISPs under provide: Congestion

### Middle East Access Challenges

- Monopoly / Government control of access.
  - Dominate access cost & decide Quality of Service.
  - ISPs have little impact on cost and quality of Internet backbone.
- Internet US centric
  - Higher price of ISP Backbone Bandwidth
  - Low cost of hosting WebPages
  - Proximity to the Internet Community
- Low availability of Local Content.
- Lack of Infrastructure in certain locations

## **Remedies In Progress**

- Growing Infrastructure in Europe and Asia.
- Efforts toward building Local Content.
- Wider Market Deregulation.
- Local Infrastructure Buildup and improvements taking place.
- Buildup of Neutral Facilities

# **Carrier Neutral Facilities**

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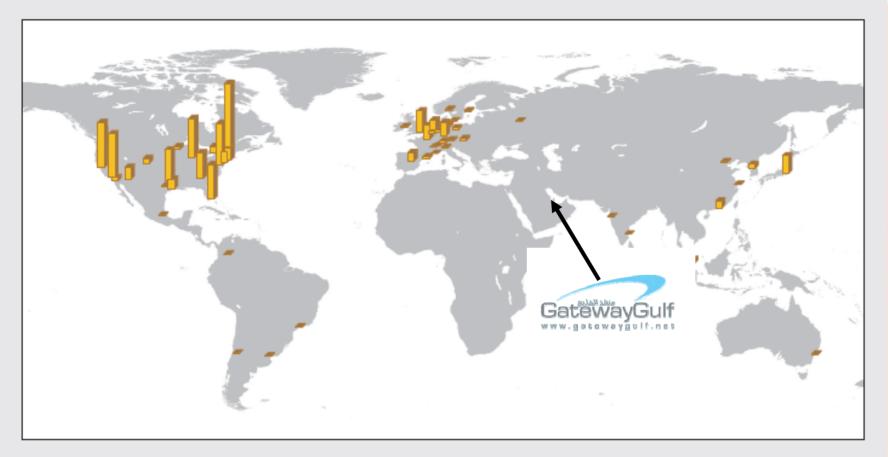
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### **Carrier Neutral Facility Features**

- High availability Facility: Power, Contingency, Cooling, Connectivity, etc...
- Regional Internet Exchange point
- International Traffic Aggregate
- Regional Meeting Place.
- Maximum number of International and regional carriers and operators under one roof.

#### Figure 1. Gross Floor Space in Major Metropolitan Markets



Source: TeleGeography research

© PriMetrica, Inc. 2005

# **Gateway Gulf Facility**



# **Carrier Neutrality**

- The Gateway Gulf datacenter is entirely carrier-neutral.
- Carrier neutrality means that the datacenter is not affiliated with any data carriers, telephone, or service providers, and does not have rules regarding who may connect to who, or at what price.
- Carrier neutrality is a critical feature of colocation facilities since it ensures a fully-competitive market for the layer-1 and layer-2 carrier services needed to move traffic to and from colocated servers.
- Carrier neutrality brings liquidity to the carrier transport and Internet transit markets.

## Conclusion

- ISOC needs to be more Active Regionally.
- Internet in the Middle East has a great growth potential.
- Better understanding of Internet Economics and its Impact on market regulation.
- Regional Carrier Neutral facilities will be critical in improving costs, quality, and reliability of Internet services in the Middle East.

## THANK YOU

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