

In addressing some of the following challenges, the State of Qatar instigated several projects being one about facilitating local routing to promote:

- *Internet Connectivity*
- *Affordability*
- *Quality*
- *Confidence*

due to inadequate amount of local online content and services in many developing countries, most of the Internet traffic generated by users is international, resulting in large capital outflows paid to foreign Internet providers. Thus, the presence of an IXP helps to encourage more local content development and creates an incentive for local hosting of services. This is both because of the lower cost and the larger pool of local users, who are able to access online services faster as the exchange point support

- the local peering of domestic traffic,
- reduce the number of network hops to exchange traffic,
- increase the number of route options available,
- optimize use of international Internet connectivity,
- improve network resilience [*and potentially quality of service*],
- reduce transmission costs and may increase Internet penetration and usage over the long-term [*cost effective*]

Government Role

IXPs are considered to be a significant element of an Internet infrastructure, and the way in which an IXP is managed can impact an entire region's ICT Industry. There is no explicit standard to establish an IXP no a recommended business model attributable to differences of market, cultural and legal conditions across regions. Accordingly, Policy Makers often adopt a 4 phased approach study [*Feasibility, Planning, Policy, Delivery*] by reviewing local international connectivity and regulatory policies, developing an applicable business model associated with a governance structure then commencing with the build-up process