

SINGAPORE INTERNET EXCHANGE (SGIX)

Membership, Acceptable Use & Technical Requirements Policies

1. Purpose of this document

This document provides potential members with the key policies when connecting to SGIX.

2. Definitions

The following definitions are used throughout this document.

“SGIX”	the Singapore Internet Exchange
“Company”	the company operating SGIX, a company limited by guarantee and incorporated in Singapore
“Board”	the board of directors of the Company
“Management”	the management and staff of SGIX, and any third party empowered by the management or staff of SGIX to act in their stead.
“MAA”	the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company
“Policies and Procedures”	the policies and procedures governing the operation of SGIX
“Member”	a member of the Company
“Peering Fabric”	the network infrastructure of SGIX

Membership Policy

It is intended that only organizations with a legitimate interest in exchanging Internet traffic be admitted to membership of the Company. The conditions set out below must be met prior to admission of new Members.

1. New applicants must have an Autonomous System Number (ASN) as assigned by a Regional Internet Registry.
2. New applicants must have the intention to, and be willing to agree to the Memorandum and Articles of Association.
3. Members must exchange traffic with at least one other Member within three months.

The conditions set out below must be maintained at all times by existing Members.

1. Members must subscribe to at least one port connection from SGIX.
2. Members must at all times adhere to the Policies and Procedures.
3. Members must exchange traffic with at least one other Member.

Acceptable Use Policy

General

1. All Members have a responsibility to ensure that Peering Fabric is available on a fair basis to all Members, meaning that all Members shall have access to their maximum contracted port bandwidth for useful traffic unhindered by any inadvertent or deliberate act.
2. Where it is in their power to do so, Members shall take all reasonable measures, including measures that SGIX may propose, to ensure the correct functioning of the exchange, including proactively managing traffic on their own networks however and by whomever that traffic is generated.

Prevention of network flooding and denial-of-service attacks

1. Members are responsible to monitor their networks appropriately on a 24/7 basis and to ensure that their usage of SGIX Services is not likely to and does not cause network flooding or denial-of-service attacks.
2. To reduce the probability of non-intentional network flooding, or deliberate denial-of-service attacks, Members shall comply with all requirements of the Technical Requirements policy which specifies which kind of traffic and packet types may be forwarded to the Peering Fabric.

Unauthorised access or malicious attempts to compromise the SGIX network

1. Members shall take reasonable measures to prevent unauthorised access or malicious attempts to compromise the SGIX network.
2. Members shall not release information to any unauthorised party, which would assist with any attempt to compromise the SGIX network. This includes privileged confidential information provided to Members, as well as general information, not already in the public domain, about SGIX that might be useful to this unauthorised party.
3. Violations of system or network security are prohibited. SGIX reserves the right to release the contact information of Members involved in violations of system security to other Members, in order to assist them in resolving security incidents. SGIX will also fully cooperate with law enforcement authorities in investigating suspected lawbreakers.
4. Examples of system or network security violations include, without limitation, the following:
 - a. Using SGIX services to compromise the security or tamper with system resources or accounts on the SGIX infrastructure or at any other site;

- b. Use or distribution of tools designed for compromising security. Examples of these tools include but are not limited to password guessing programs, cracking tools or network probing tools;
 - c. Unauthorized access to, or use of data, systems or networks. This includes any attempt to probe, scan or test the vulnerability of a system or network or to breach security;
 - d. Unauthorized monitoring of data or traffic on any network or system without express authorization of the owner of the system or network;
 - e. Forging of any TCP/IP packet or packet header or any part of the header information in an email or newsgroup posting;
5. SGIX reserves the right to disconnect all ports involved in malicious activities, and/or port scanning.

Technical Requirements Policy

General

1. Members must ensure that all traffic sent over the Peering Fabric conforms to the requirements of this policy.
1. Members shall ensure that their usage of SGIX is not detrimental to Peering Fabric at all times. The term "detrimental" refers to usage which, in the reasonable opinion of the Management:
 - a. does not conform to this technical connection policy;
 - b. causes undesirable load and/or traffic patterns;
 - c. adversely affects other Members and/or the entire exchange.

Physical interfaces

1. Ethernet interfaces attached to SGIX ports shall be explicitly configured with duplex, speed and other configuration settings and shall not be auto-sensing.

MAC layer

1. Frames forwarded to SGIX ports shall have one of the following ethertypes:
 - a. 0x0800 - IPv4;
 - b. 0x0806 – ARP;
 - c. 0x86dd - IPv6;
2. Frames forwarded to an individual SGIX port shall all have the same source MAC address.
3. Use of proxy ARP on the router's interface to the Exchange is not allowed.
4. Frames forwarded to SGIX ports shall not be addressed to a multicast or broadcast MAC destination address except as follows:
 - a. Broadcast ARP packets;
 - b. Multicast IPv6 Neighbour Discovery packets. This does not include Router Discovery packets.
5. Traffic for link-local protocols shall not be forwarded to SGIX ports except for the following:
 - a. ARP
 - b. IPv6 ND

6. Link-local protocols which shall not be forwarded to SGIX ports includes but is not limited to:
 - a. IRDP
 - b. ICMP redirects
 - c. IEEE802 Spanning Tree
 - d. Vendor proprietary discovery protocols (e.g. CDP, EDP)
 - e. VLAN trunking protocols (e.g VTP, DTP)
 - f. Interior routing protocol broadcasts (e.g. OSPF, ISIS, IGRP, EIGRP)
 - g. BOOTP/DHCP
 - h. PIM-SM
 - i. PIM-DM
 - j. DVMRP
 - k. ICMPv6 ND-RA
 - l. UDLD
 - m. L2 Keepalives

IP layer

1. Interfaces connected to SGIX ports shall only use IP addresses and net masks assigned to them by SGIX. In particular: IPv6 addresses (link & global scope) shall be explicitly configured and not auto-configured. IPv6 site-local addresses shall not be used.

Routing

1. All exchange of routes across the SGIX network shall be via BGP4+.
2. AS numbers used in BGP4+ sessions across the SGIX network may not be from ranges reserved for private use.
3. SGIX supports good engineering practice and SGIX Members are encouraged to aggregate their routes in accordance with RFC2519 "A Framework for Inter-Domain Route Aggregation".
4. IP address space assigned to SGIX peering LAN shall not be advertised to other networks without explicit permission of SGIX.
5. All routes advertised across the SGIX network shall point to the router advertising it unless an agreement has been made in advance in writing by the two Members involved, and SGIX remains informed of this by the Members involved.

6. All routes to be advertised in peering sessions across the SGIX public peering network shall be registered in the RIR Routing Information Service database or other public routing registry.

Forwarding

1. Traffic shall only be forwarded to a Member when permission has been given by the receiving Member either:
 - a. By advertising a route across the SGIX network;
 - b. or explicitly in writing.
2. Traffic shall not be routinely exchanged between two SGIX ports owned by the same Member.