"History of TEIN Programme and Cooperation between EU and Asia"

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Cooperation between EU and Asia for research networking

- A sustainable and demonstrated initiative
- Infrastructure project started in 2000:
 - Korea President was chairing ASEM
 - French President was chairing EU
 - ASEM submitted was organized in Seoul in 2000.
 - Proposal was made to link EU and ASEM countries with a dedicated link for R&D activities.

- A first meeting was organized in Seoul in March 2001 to define and plan the implementation of the EU-AP link.
- Joint public procurement was launched by RENATER (FR) and KISDI (KR).
- December 2001: 2 Mb/s link was open to service between Paris (RENATER) and Seoul (KOREN)





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- From mid 2002, there was a continuous request from users and from KISDI to increase the bandwidth
- It was agreed that the link capacity would be increased beyond 2 Mbps at no extra cost for RENATER.
- Bandwidth increased successively to reach 155 Mbps.





- From the beginning, the ATM transport allowed to have three separate VCs with native services (IPv4, IPv4 multicast and IPv6).
- Several collaboration projects benefited from IPv6 connectivity (ETRI, INRIA, INT, etc...).





- In 2004, TEIN2 was launched with the support of the European Commission.
- A first regional backbone was deployed by DANTE, on behalf of the NRENs and the EC, to interconnect (almost) all ASEM countries





- TEIN2 was successful, as it was able to bring together EU funding beneficiary countries and non beneficiary countries to share infrastructure and funding to interconnect AP region to Europe (4*622 Mbps)
- Later on, the Beijing-Kopenhagen link was upgraded to 2.5 Gbps through the Orient
 project.

Today:

- TEIN-3 is on track
- Infrastructure is available
- AP management entity (to take over Dante's role) is still to be created
- From EU-NREN view, more emphasis shouls be given for research specific services, like end-to-end connectivity, to complement plain IP, but this will come...



Today:

 Many projects are critically depending on this infrastructure (like VLBI, LCG, life sciences and health care applications, earth observation etc...)





- The beginning of TEIN was modest (in capacity) but ambitious in objectives
- It brought in the much larger funding from the European Commission, and the collective project in between all AP region countries.
- The experience has been worth and rewarding, thanks to the enthusiasm of Asian colleagues, and especially Korea!

End of presentation



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