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Member Update

Information bulletin for RIPE NCC members

The RIPE NCC Member Update is intended for LIR contacts.

If you are not the right person to receive this update, please forward it to the appropriate colleague.

RIPE NCC Awarded Special Status from United Nations

The RIPE NCC has been awarded Special Consultative Status by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

With this consultative status, the RIPE NCC can designate official representatives to help advise the United Nations on issues related to Internet number resource management and the technical coordination of the Internet.

"We are very happy to receive this special consultative status," said Axel Pawlik, Managing Director, RIPE NCC. "The RIPE NCC has been widely recognised for its contributions throughout the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and the ongoing Internet Governance Forum (IGF). This latest development is a further recognition of the RIPE NCC and highlights the importance of industry self-regulation in the management of critical Internet resources."

"The new consultative status from the United Nations strengthens the RIPE NCC's efforts to represent its members and the RIPE community," said Paul Rendek, Head of External Relations and Communications, RIPE NCC. "But it also provides key decision makers with the benefits of the RIPE NCC's experience, allowing them to make well-informed decisions that promote the continued stability of the Internet."

As a result of its positive contributions to issues arising from the WSIS, the RIPE NCC was nominated by the UK Internet Services Providers' Association (ISPA) for an Internet Hero award in 2005. The RIPE NCC continues to actively support and represent the interests of its more than 5,000 members and the RIPE community at the IGF which will hold its next meeting from 12-15 November 2007 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. •

RIPE NCC Vision and Strategy

The next five years will see a significant change in the global Internet landscape and in particular in the Internet registry system, as the remaining IPv4 address space is allocated. Against a likely backdrop of increased demand for resource trading, creating an even greater motivation for the certification of Internet resources, this new environment may have a serious impact on the operations of the RIPE NCC. The organisation will need to evolve to remain capable of performing the administrative and technical coordination of the Internet on behalf of its members and the RIPE community.

During 2008, the Executive Board of the RIPE NCC, together with its Senior Management, will continue to develop a long-term strategy for enabling this

evolution. This strategy could result in significant changes to the RIPE NCC's funding structure, membership figures, registry function and coordination activities. However, the stability and continuity of services and support will remain one of the RIPE NCC's top priorities.

The RIPE NCC will remain a membership-based organisation. The driving force behind the RIPE NCC's registry function will remain its members' need for reliable and secure Internet address space. Its primary focus will continue to be performing activities that support the operations of its members and the activities of network operators throughout its service region.

continued on page 5 →

This publication is available online at: www.ripe.net/membership/newsletter

If you have any feedback about this publication, please contact: feedback@ripe.net

Table of Contents

RIPE NCC Awarded Special Status from United Nations	1	IANA Update	6
RIPE NCC Vision and Strategy	1	RIPE Meetings	7
DNSSEC and Signing the Root	2	RIPE NCC General Meetings	7
IPv4 Depletion – The View from the Policy World	2	RIPE NCC Regional Meetings	7
AfriNIC Update	3	Conference Calendar	8
RIPE Policy Development: March-August 2007	4	RIPE NCC Training Courses	8
The Middle East Network Operators Group	5		
ARIN Board Advises Internet Community on Migration to IPv6	6		

DNSSEC and Signing the Root

At RIPE 54, the RIPE community's DNS Working Group made a statement encouraging ICANN to make urgent progress towards signing the root. This statement, endorsed by the RIPE community, is driven by the need to effectively secure the Domain Name System (DNS) through the widespread deployment of DNSSEC (DNS Security Extensions). This background document looks briefly at why "signing the root" is so important in the deployment of DNSSEC.

DNSSEC is a suite of IETF specifications that modifies DNS resource records and protocols to allow for the validation of query and response transactions between name resolvers and name servers. The specifications were first published in 1997 in RFC2065, and substantial changes were made subsequently, with revised specifications published in 2005 (RFC4033, RFC4034, RFC4035).

Though the specifications have not changed since this time, DNSSEC has not yet been widely introduced. This is in part because DNSSEC deployment will require the development and deployment of upgraded software. There is also, however, a "chicken and egg" problem. DNSSEC works on a hierarchical model of trust; a DNSSEC-enabled resolver will establish the validity of a name server response by establishing an authentication chain from a known trust anchor(s). Without a critical mass of signed zones (trust anchors), the full potential of DNSSEC will not be realised, meaning that there will be less demand for the software upgrades required.

The most efficient way to secure the DNS and allow the full deployment of DNSSEC is to "sign the root", making the root zone of the Internet the ultimate trust anchor for all DNSSEC hierarchical trust relationships. This would mean that the Root Key Operator (RKO) would be responsible for the Key Signing Key (KSK) and Zone Signing Key (ZSK) of the Internet's root zone.

The alternative to signing the root is to adopt a system based on numerous trust anchors. To some extent this is already happening, with some operators beginning to implement ad hoc, short-term solutions. However, it is a solution that is not scaleable across the entire Internet.

While implementing DNSSEC will require modifications of hardware, software and operational procedures within many of the organisations currently involved in maintaining the Root Zone File, signing the root is not seen as a technical problem. It does, however, raise several legal, policy and political issues, and the question of who should act as RKO has been the subject of much debate. "ICANN signing the root" does not mean that ICANN/IANA will necessarily become the RKO. Rather, it means that ICANN is responsible for developing the process by which the root is signed. The RKO (or RKO's) will be selected as part of this process. The RIPE community and the RIPE NCC have so far expressed no preference as to who should sign the root zone file. •

IPv4 Depletion – The View from the Policy World

At RIPE 54 (7-11 May 2007) in Tallinn, Estonia, Akinori Maemura (JPNIC) presented a policy proposal entitled "IPv4 Countdown Policy". This was just one of the three proposals from the different Regional Internet Registry (RIR) communities that addressed the issue of IPv4 depletions. With reports, such as Geoff Huston's IPv4 Report (www.potaroo.net/tools/ipv4), projecting an ever closer date for the exhaustion of the IANA unallocated IPv4 address pool, there has been increased focus on policy proposals that deal with IPv4 depletion. Each of the policy proposals surveyed in this article approaches this issue from a different angle and provides an example of how the RIR communities are using their Policy Development Processes (PDPs) to deal with the issues associated with IPv4 address depletion.

The three proposals that will be discussed are:

- IPv4 Countdown Proposal (originating from the APNIC community with authors from JPNIC)
- Global Policy for the Allocation of the Remaining IPv4 Address Space in the RIR System (originating from authors in the LACNIC and AfriNIC communities)
- IPv4 Soft Landing Proposal (as of August 2007, discussed only in the ARIN community)

IPv4 Countdown Proposal

This proposal is focused on accomplishing a smooth termination of IPv4 address allocation. It proposes some general principles designed to help coordinate the RIRs and to ensure global synchronisation with regards to how RIRs approach the exhaustion of IPv4 address space. A central point of the proposal is establishing a specific date when the allocation of IPv4 address space will be terminated, and announcing this termination date in advance. The proposal also states that current IPv4 allocation criteria, by which Local Internet Registries (LIRs) justify their need for IPv4 for address space, should remain as they are until the termination date. According to the proposal, this will ensure the steady provision of IPv4 address space. The proposal also suggests that the issue of recycling unused IPv4 address space should be discussed as a separate matter.

This proposal has been discussed in all RIR communities except AfriNIC. It has been abandoned in the ARIN community, and it did not reach consensus in the APNIC and in the LACNIC communities. It also did not receive support in the RIPE community at RIPE 54 in May 2007.

More information about this proposal is available at: www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2007-03.html

In the APNIC community, a second version of this proposal was made in August 2007 by the same group of authors. This proposal was also submitted in the ARIN community under the name "End Policy for IANA IPv4 Allocations to RIRs". This new version states that a single /8 should be distributed to each RIR at the point when the IANA free pool hits five /8s. This date is defined as the "IANA Exhaustion Date". It is also proposed that RIRs should provide an official projection on this "IANA Exhaustion Date" to their communities through their websites, at their Policy Meetings and through any other effective means.

Details of this version can be found at:
www.arin.net/policy/proposals/2007_23.html

Global Policy for the Allocation of the Remaining IPv4 Address Space in the RIR System

The purpose of this global proposal is to regulate how the IANA will divide the remaining IPv4 address pool. The proposal suggests that five /8s should be reserved for each of the RIRs. It specifies that when the IANA receives the first request for address space from an RIR that cannot be fulfilled with the remaining available address space, the following procedure should take place:

- IANA will inform the RIRs that this will be the last request for IPv4 address that IANA will evaluate
- IANA will issue the reserved /8s, allocating each RIR with five /8s
- IANA will respond to the last request with the remaining available address space

This proposal reached consensus in May 2007 in the LACNIC community. It was under discussion in the AfriNIC, APNIC, ARIN and RIPE communities as of August 2007.

More information about this proposal is available at:
www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2007-06.html

IPv4 Soft Landing Proposal

In May 2007, this proposal was informally proposed in the ARIN community by David Conrad of IANA. After this initial submission, a second formal proposal was submitted in August 2007. The proposal suggests ever stricter allocation criteria for LIRs to receive further IPv4 address space from RIRs as the number of available IPv4 /8 blocks in the IANA pool decreases. The proposal also dictates that LIRs will need to demonstrate documented plans for the availability of production IPv6 infrastructure services within a specific time period. The exact criteria are quite detailed and can be found at:

www.arin.net/policy/proposals/2007_16.html

The proposal is intended to come into effect when 40 /8s are left in the IANA unallocated pool. The proposal is designed to "soften" the end of the IPv4 allocation by combining this with IPv6 deployment. The rationale of the proposal, as stated by the proposer, is as follows:

- To prolong the availability of IPv4 addresses for requesters who can provide sufficient justification
- To encourage the deployment of IPv6 as an alternative to IPv4 by making the requirements to justify IPv4 allocations increasingly stringent over time
- To promote the more efficient use of increasingly scarce IPv4 resources

As of August 2007, this proposal had only been discussed in the ARIN community. •



AfriNIC Update

AfriNIC-6 Public Policy Meeting

AfriNIC, the Regional Internet Registry for Africa, held its 6th public policy meeting in Nigeria from 28 April-4 May 2007. This meeting, held with AfNOG, AfREN, AfTLD and INET Africa, discussed the latest updates on IPv6, Internet governance and IP number resource allocation policy in Africa. The main focus of this meeting was IPv4 address exhaustion and what can be done by the community to resolve the issues that result from this exhaustion. As an incentive for greater IPv6 take-up and usage within Africa, a new fee schedule was approved for AfriNIC IPv6 membership fees. In addition, a 50% discount on set-up and annual membership fees has been offered to universities and research networks.

AfriNIC-6 was a great opportunity for networking and for sharing best practices among the Internet stakeholders in the African region. It also gave the opportunity to see how several African countries, including Senegal and South Africa, have implemented IPv6 in their networks.

One of the many outcomes of this meeting was the setting up of Birds-of-Feather sessions on IPv4

exhaustion, anti-spam and the Policy Development Process.

A large proportion of the meeting was also dedicated to discussions on the six proposed policies. Three policies reached consensus, two were withdrawn and one did not reach consensus and the discussion will continue on the policy mailing list (rpdc@afriNIC.net).

There was also the opportunity for AfriNIC during that day to give an update on its activities as well as its plan for the remainder of 2007. This open, bottom-up process is central to the administration and management of the Internet.

The meeting also included two days of hands-on IPv6 training which was attended by 50 delegates. The training, which was provided by Cisco Systems and Consulintel, covered all aspects of IPv6 deployment and was also used to train African trainers to whom AfriNIC will have recourse to use for future training.

The meeting was attended by nearly 200 delegates from over 40 different countries.

continued on page 5 →

RIPE Policy Development: March-August 2007

Submitted Proposals

From March-August 2007, six new policy proposals were submitted.

1. Direct Internet Resource Assignments to End Users from the RIPE NCC, 2007-01
Proposed by Nick Hilliard.

This proposal states that a contractual relationship between an End User and the RIPE NCC must be established before the End User receives Internet number resources – Autonomous System (AS) Number, Provider Independent (PI) IPv4 and IPv6 Internet Exchange Point (IXP) and anycasting assignments – directly from the RIPE NCC. It also states that the text in the policy should mention more explicitly that PI assignments cannot be sub-assigned. During RIPE 54, the RIPE community asked the RIPE NCC to prepare a draft contract between End Users and the RIPE NCC to facilitate the discussions about the proposal. The RIPE NCC Executive Board met at the beginning of September 2007 to discuss this draft End User contract. Until this draft End User contract is published, the proposer, Nick Hilliard, and the Address Policy Working Group Chairs have decided to keep the current status of the proposal as “Discussion Phase – Awaiting Documentation.”

The details of the proposal can be found at:
www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2007-01.html

2. Change in IP Assignments for Anycasting DNS Policy, 2007-02
Proposed by Tobias Cremer.

This proposal suggested new requirements that a requesting organisation must fulfil to receive IPv4 and IPv6 assignments for anycasting DNS. It was proposed in April 2007 and then withdrawn by the proposer in August 2007 due to insufficient support. The details of the proposal are archived and can be found at:

www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2007-02.html

3. IPv4 Countdown Proposal, 2007-03
Proposed by Akinori Maemura and co-authors.

Information about this proposal is available on page 2 of this RIPE NCC Member Update. More details of the proposal can be found at:
www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2007-03.html

4. IANA Policy for Allocation of ASN Blocks to RIRs, 2007-04
Proposed by the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs).

This proposal suggests a global policy for the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) to receive blocks of Autonomous System Numbers (ASNs) from the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA). The details of the proposal can be found at:
www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2007-04.html

5. IPv6 ULA-Central, 2007-05
Proposed by Jordi Palet Martinez.

This policy is intended to allow the assignment of IPv6 blocks within the so-called “Centrally Assigned Unique Local IPv6 Unicast Addresses” to organisations or individuals requiring it. The proposal’s Discussion Phase has been extended twice to allow related IETF discussions on it to be concluded.

The details of the proposal can be found at:
www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2007-05.html

6. Global Policy for the Allocation of the Remaining IPv4 Address Space, 2007-06

Information about this proposal is available on page 3 of this RIPE NCC Member Update.

More details can be found at:
www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2007-06.html

Concluded Proposals

Three proposals submitted in 2006 were concluded in the period March-August 2007.

1. IPv4 Maximum Allocation Period, 2006-06
Proposed by Axel Pawlik.

This proposal specifies that the RIPE NCC allocate address space to Local Internet Registries (LIRs) based on their one-year needs. In other words, it suggests setting a maximum allocation period of 12 months. The proposal was concluded with consensus in March 2007. It is documented in “IPv4 Address Allocation and Assignment Policies for the RIPE NCC Service Region”, which can be found at:

www.ripe.net/ripe/docs/ipv4-policies.html

The archived proposal can be found at:
www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2006-06.html

2. First Raise in IPv4 Assignment Window Size, 2006-07
Proposed by Leo Vegoda.

This proposal suggests the Assignment Window (AW) available to new LIRs should automatically be raised from zero (0) to /21 (2,048 IPv4 addresses) six months after they receive their first allocation. Because the sub-allocation policy references the AW policy, the sub-allocation policy also needs to be updated. It also suggests that the maximum sub-allocation should be kept at /20 (4,096 IPv4 addresses). This proposal was concluded in April 2007 and is also documented at:

www.ripe.net/ripe/docs/ipv4-policies.html

The archived proposal can be found at:
www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2006-07.html

3. IPv6 Address Allocation and Assignment Policy, 2006-02
Proposed by Jordi Palet Martinez.

This proposal is to change the IPv6 Initial Allocation criteria and the End Site definition in the “IPv6 Address Allocation and Assignment Policy”.

It was concluded with consensus in July 2007. Accordingly, an organisation must satisfy the following new criteria to receive an IPv6 initial allocation:

1. The organisation must be an LIR
2. The organisation must advertise the allocation that they will receive as a single prefix if the prefix is to be used on the Internet
3. The organisation must have a plan for making sub-allocations to other organisations and/or End Site assignments within two years

The following policy document has been updated accordingly:
www.ripe.net/ripe/docs/ipv6policy.html

Full details of the proposal are archived and can be found at:
www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2006-02.html

Archived proposals (either withdrawn or concluded) are stored at:
www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/archive

Further Information

You can find the full list of current proposals at:
www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals

More details about the RIPE Policy Development Process (PDP) are available at:
www.ripe.net/ripe/docs/pdp.html •

AfriNIC Update (continued)

→ [continued from page 3](#)

The largest proportion of attendees were from telecom operators (including ISPs) followed by education networks and governments, giving an indication of the importance that all stakeholders are now giving to the role of AfriNIC and Internet number resources.

Next Meeting – AfriNIC-7

The next AfriNIC meeting, AfriNIC-7, is planned for 24-28 September 2007 in Durban, South Africa. More details can be found at:
www.afrinic.net/meeting/afrinic-7 •

RIPE NCC Vision and Strategy (continued)

→ [continued from page 1](#)

As part of its evolution, the RIPE NCC will ensure that it is prepared to perform any enhanced or new coordination activities as requested by its members or the RIPE community.

The RIPE community is already considering many of the issues connected to this changing Internet landscape. The RIPE Policy Development Process (PDP) will produce a range of policies focused on these issues and will function to guide the developments. Global policies, developed by consensus throughout all the Regional Internet Registry (RIR) communities, will help ensure the stability of the Internet. The RIPE NCC will continue to offer its full support to the RIPE PDP and, wherever

necessary, will coordinate with the other RIRs.

It is important that RIPE NCC members and the RIPE community participate actively in discussions on the RIPE Working Group mailing lists and at RIPE Meetings. RIPE NCC members are encouraged to attend RIPE NCC General Meetings and to take an active part in the discussions about the future development of the RIPE NCC. The next RIPE NCC General Meeting will be held on Wednesday, 24 October 2007, adjacent to the RIPE 55 Meeting at the Krasnapolsky Hotel in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

More information about the RIPE NCC General Meeting is available at:
www.ripe.net/membership/gm •



The Middle East Network Operators Group

The RIPE NCC provided administrative and logistic support to MENOG 1, the first Middle East Network Operators Group meeting, which was held in Bahrain from 3-5 April 2007. Attracting around 80 attendees from more than 15 countries within the region, MENOG 1 was a successful event bringing together regional network operators, vendors, ISPs and technical groups.

The purpose of MENOG is to establish a forum for dialogue on specific issues affecting the Internet industry in the Middle East.

MENOG 1 was a three-day event that included presentations, tutorials and workshops.

Details of the meeting, including the meeting agenda, are available from:
www.menog.net/meetings/menog1

MENOG 2 is due to be held from 19-21 November 2007 in Doha, Qatar, adjacent to the RIPE NCC Regional Meeting, Qatar, 2007.

More details on these events are available at:
www.menog.net/meetings/menog2
www.ripe.net/meetings/regional/doha-2007 •

ARIN Board Advises Internet Community on Migration to IPv6

On 7 May 2007, the ARIN Board of Trustees passed a resolution on Internet number resource availability.

ARIN and the other RIRs have distributed IPv6 alongside IPv4 since 1999. To date, ARIN has issued both versions in tandem and has not advocated one over the other. ARIN has closely monitored trends in demand and distribution for both versions with the understanding that the IPv4 available resource pool would continue to diminish.

The available IPv4 resource pool has now been reduced to the point that ARIN is compelled to advise the Internet community that migration to IPv6 is necessary for any applications that require ongoing availability from ARIN of contiguous IP number resources.

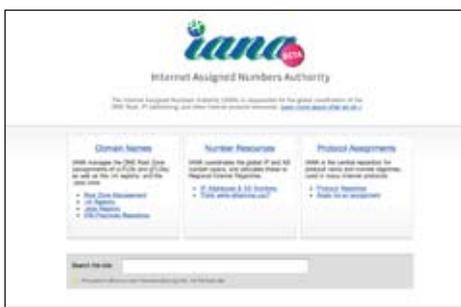
The Board resolution called for several action items. These include directing ARIN staff to assure the veracity of applications for IPv4 number resources, requesting the Advisory Council to consider policy changes to encourage migration to IPv6 where possible, and asking ARIN staff to produce new IPv6 educational documentation and increase outreach focusing on IPv6.

ARIN has posted an IPv6 Information Center at: www.arin.net/v6/v6-info.html

ARIN is also hosting an IPv6 wiki at: www.getipv6.info/index.php

This is a forum for the community to share IPv6 information such as best practices and implementation experience. •

IANA Update



The first half of 2007 has been very busy for the IANA in general and the IPv4 registry in particular. Some of the updates to the IPv4 registry have been the result of legacy assignments being returned, while others have been new allocations to RIRs. APNIC received five /8s in January and the RIPE NCC was allocated two /8s in March and two /8s in July. In May, AfriNIC was listed as being responsible for 196.0.0.0/8. All five RIRs have old assignments registered in this /8, but only AfriNIC will be making assignments and allocations in it from now on.

IPv4 registry. It will soon be updated to include information about which RIR's whois server to consult for all of the "Various Registries" /8s. The new format will also make it easier to distinguish special IPv4 reservations, such as private address space, multicast and the Class E space, from unicast space that has not yet been allocated.

This is only part of a larger set of improvements to all the IANA registries. The IANA is working on converting them to an XML format that will allow the IANA to present them differently to different audiences. For instance, computers find it easier to parse a well-defined XML file, while people find it easier to read a web page. These formats will sit alongside the traditional plain text registries on our new website:

<http://www.iana.org>



The IANA has also been busy working on updating the registry for the Public Data Network Numbers Registry. This is the registry for 14.0.0.0/8, which was assigned to provide IPv4 addresses that could be mapped to the X.121 addresses used in X.25 networks. At the end of July all but one of these addresses had been returned to the IANA by the registrants, allowing us to prepare an update to RFC 3330 to make this /8 available for allocation to an RIR – possibly minus the first /24 – once the status of that last address is determined.

Other news in brief:

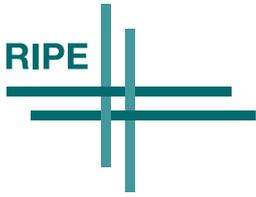
- IANA has started testing with TLD operators on a new workflow system for managing the root zone, which should improve performance
- Systems have been developed to support DNSSEC internally. The first zone to be placed in production is expected to be .ARPA, which will happen shortly. Current status is available on the IANA website: <https://ns.iana.org/dnssec/status.html> •



The IANA has also been working with all five RIRs to improve the usefulness of the

During Q2 of 2007 the IANA processed over 1,900 IETF-related requests, including:

- About 1,500 registry updates and other requests
- Reviews of 240 I-Ds
- Completed Actions for 84 documents becoming RFCs



RIPE Meetings

RIPE 54

The RIPE 54 Meeting took place at the Sokos Viru Hotel in Tallinn, Estonia from 7-11 May 2007.

The RIPE 54 Meeting Report, including a summary of the action points and highlights from all working group sessions, is available at:

www.ripe.net/ripe/meetings/ripe-54/report.html

Minutes and presentations from the RIPE 54 plenary and working group sessions are available from:

www.ripe.net/ripe/meetings/ripe-54/presentations

RIPE 55

RIPE 55 will be held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands from 22-26 October 2007.

More information is available at:

www.ripe.net/ripe/meetings/ripe-55

RIPE 56

RIPE 56 will be held in Cologne, Germany from 5-9 May 2008.

RIPE 57

RIPE 57 will be held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates from 26-30 October 2008. •

RIPE NCC General Meetings

RIPE NCC General Meeting May 2007

The RIPE NCC General Meeting (GM) May 2007 was held on Wednesday, 9 May 2007, adjacent to the RIPE 54 Meeting at the Sokos Viru Hotel in Tallinn, Estonia. Nigel Titley and János Zsakó were re-elected to the RIPE NCC Executive Board. The RIPE NCC members at the GM unanimously approved the 2006 Financial Report of the RIPE NCC.

The RIPE NCC members at the GM also approved the changes to the RIPE NCC Articles of Association. A detailed explanation of the changes to the Articles of Association is available at:

www.ripe.net/ripe/draft-documents/gm-may2007/background.pdf

Upcoming RIPE NCC General Meeting: October 2007

The next RIPE NCC GM will be held on Wednesday, 24 October 2007, adjacent to the RIPE 55 Meeting at the Krasnapolsky Hotel in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. All members of the RIPE NCC are encouraged to attend. You must register prior to the meeting.

More information about the RIPE NCC GM is available at:

www.ripe.net/membership/gm

Members can discuss membership issues prior to the GM by using the RIPE NCC Membership Discussion List. RIPE NCC members with an LIR Portal account can subscribe to this list through the RIPE NCC LIR Portal at:

<https://lirportal.ripe.net>

Archived messages from this list are publicly available at:

www.ripe.net/maillists/ncc-archives/members-discuss •



RIPE NCC Executive Board

From left: Jim Reid, Nigel Titley, Kees Neggens, János Zsakó and Dmitry Burkov



RIPE NCC Regional Meetings

The RIPE NCC will hold two Regional Meetings in 2007. The first will be held in Moscow at the Marriott Grand Hotel from 2-3 October 2007. The second will be held at the Sheraton Doha Resort and Convention Hotel, Qatar, on 19 November 2007.

These meetings help the RIPE NCC to gather valuable feedback from members in specific parts of our service region. Presenters target their presentations to topics that are of particular relevance to the region. At the Regional Meeting

in Moscow, the RIPE NCC will provide translation services between Russian and English.

More details about RIPE NCC Regional Meetings are available at:

www.ripe.net/meetings/regional

If your organisation would like to provide hosting or sponsorship for a future RIPE NCC Regional Meeting, please send an e-mail to:

contact@ripe.net •

Conference Calendar

Conferences and meetings that may be of interest to RIPE NCC members

24-28 September 2007

AfriNIC 7

Durban, South Africa

www.afrinic.net/meeting/afrinic-7

2-3 October 2007

RIPE NCC Regional Meeting

Moscow, Russia

www.ripe.net/meetings/regional/moscow-2007

14-16 October 2007

NANOG 41

Albuquerque, United States

www.nanog.org

17-19 October 2007

ARIN XX

Albuquerque, United States

www.arin.net/meetings

22-26 October 2007

RIPE 55

Amsterdam, the Netherlands

www.ripe.net/ripe/meetings/ripe-55

29 October-2 November 2007

ICANN Meeting

Los Angeles, United States

www.icann.org/meetings

12-13 November 2007

11th Euro-IX Forum

Vienna, Austria

www.euro-ix.net/member/m/event/show/38

12-15 November 2007

Internet Governance Forum 2007

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

www.intgovforum.org

19 November 2007

RIPE NCC Regional Meeting

Doha, Qatar

www.ripe.net/meetings/regional/doha-2007

19-21 November 2007

MENOG 2

Doha, Qatar

www.menog.net

2-7 December 2007

IETF 70

Vancouver, Canada

www.ietf.org/meetings/meetings.html

10-18 January 2008

SANOG 11

Dhaka, Bangladesh

www.sanog.org

20-29 February 2008

APRICOT 2008

Taipei, Taiwan

www.apricot.net

25-29 February 2008

APNIC 25

Taipei, Taiwan

www.apnic.net/meetings/upcoming

RIPE NCC Training Courses

LIR Training Courses

Zagreb, Croatia
Friday, 5 October 2007

Nuremberg, Germany
Friday, 12 October 2007

Amsterdam, the Netherlands
Friday, 19 October 2007

Warsaw, Poland
Friday, 2 November 2007

Southampton, United Kingdom
Wednesday, 7 November 2007

Lyon, France
Friday, 9 November 2007

Damascus, Syria
Monday, 12 November 2007

Sofia, Bulgaria
Friday, 16 November 2007

Almaty, Kazakhstan
Friday, 23 November 2007

Barcelona, Spain
Friday, 30 November 2007

Athens, Greece
Thursday, 13 December 2007

DNS for LIRs Training Courses

Southampton, United Kingdom
Friday, 9 November 2007

Routing Registry Training Courses

Southampton, United Kingdom
Thursday, 8 November 2007

Damascus, Syria
Tuesday, 13 November 2007

Amsterdam, the Netherlands
Friday, 16 November 2007

Barcelona, Spain
Monday, 3 December 2007

Athens, Greece
Friday, 14 December 2007

RIPE NCC Speakers

To request a RIPE NCC speaker for your event, please contact: speaker@ripe.net

A list of topics that the RIPE NCC can provide speakers for is available at:
www.ripe.net/meetings/ncc-speakers.html

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