RIPE NCC Launches RIPE Labs 2.0

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Mirjam Kühne, RIPE Labs Community Builder at the RIPE NCC, commented: "Community participation is vital for the continued success of RIPE Labs. If you are developing a tool that might be of interest to the community or if you would like to share your thoughts on Internet technology advancements, we encourage you to participate in RIPE Labs."

To see the latest tools, research and ideas already submitted by others, please visit: http://labs.ripe.net

RIPE Data Repository – A 100 TB Portal of Easy-to-Access Datasets

The RIPE NCC has launched the RIPE Data Repository, a 'portal' that hosts a collection of datasets useful for scientific and operational Internet research. The repository can hold up to 100 TB of diverse sets of data, some going back as far as 1993.

The RIPE Data Repository makes it easy for researchers and operators to share data more efficiently, acting as a catalyst for useful research.

The project took root after Tony McGregor, a scientist from the University of Waikato in New Zealand, approached the RIPE NCC Science Group with the idea.

"Many interesting Internet-related datasets are lost to the Internet community when research grants expire and researchers can no longer afford to host them," explains Daniel Karrenberg, Chief Scientist at the RIPE NCC, "The RIPE Data Repository is a natural home for such orphaned datasets. Our community is interested in data sets with IP addresses or ASNs in them and primarily those consistently taken over longer time periods."

Tony McGregor describes the benefits: "The datasets in our WITS (Waikato Internet Traffic Storage) repository have received a lot of attention over the years but housing them in the antipodes has created some access limits. For example, our data servers are only available via IPv6. RIPE NCC's efforts to store this data in a second location will improve accessibility to the data for the RIPE region and provide much appreciated redundancy."

Easy to Access Data Sets

Before the RIPE Data Repository, each dataset had its own mechanisms and requirements for access. Now, the only requirement to access all the data sets is to have a RIPE Labs account and agree to the RIPE Data Depository Terms and Conditions. If you don't have a RIPE Labs account, you can register for one, for free at: https://labs.ripe.net/join_form

Current Data Sets

The RIPE Data Repository currently has five datasets, with more coming soon:

- The Waikato Internet Traffic Storage (WITS) passive datasets
- The National Laboratory for Applied Network Research Passive Measurements and Analysis data
- Routing Information Service (RIS) raw dataset
- Reverse DNS delegations
- IPv6 web stats

More information is available at: https://labs.ripe.net/ ¶

Update on Independent Internet Number Resources in the RIPE NCC Service Region

The changes in dealing with independent Internet number resources comes from policy proposal 2007-01, "Direct Internet Resource Assignments to End Users from the RIPE NCC", which was accepted by the RIPE community in October 2008. This policy states that a contractual relationship between an End User and a Sponsoring LIR or the RIPE NCC must be established before the End User can receive independent Internet number resources directly from the RIPE NCC. It also states that such a contractual relationship must be retrospectively put in place for End Users of independent Internet number resources that were previously assigned.

Independent Internet number resources are defined as PI (IPv4/IPv6) assignments, AS Numbers, IPv6 Internet Exchange Point (IXP) assignments and IPv4/IPv6 Anycasting assignments.

Due to the scale of this policy's impact, the RIPE NCC is implementing it in three phases.

Phase 1 (implemented March 2009)

This phase focused on new independent Internet number resource assignments only. The aim of this phase was to ensure that there are contracts in place between the End User of independent Internet number resources and the requesting (Sponsoring) LIR. This phase also made it possible for End Users to sign a contract directly with the RIPE NCC, becoming what is called a Direct Assignment User.

Phase 2 (May 2009–November 2010)

This phase has focused on existing independent Internet number resource assignments, which number approximately 27,000. In this phase, the RIPE NCC has approached LIRs regarding the assignments requested by, and registered with, their LIR. All LIRs received an email from the RIPE NCC with more detailed information. They were given access to a web interface on the LIR Portal in which all the independent resources requested by their LIR were listed.

LIRs were asked to inform the RIPE NCC about each of these independent Internet number resources by specifying whether they were used in their own network infrastructure, in the networks of one of their customers or if the End User was no longer their customer.

If the resources were being used by an LIR's existing End User, the LIR was required to upload a set of documentation to prove this.

This phase was originally scheduled to end in March 2010, but has been extended to November 2010. There has been very good participation of LIRs in this phase with around 4,450 of the 4,900 LIRs with existing independent Internet number resource assignments providing the RIPE NCC with the details required.

Phase 3 (December 2010 onwards)

The results of Phase 2 will be used for the third and last phase of implementation which is scheduled to start in December 2010. This phase will involve contacting the End Users from whom the RIPE NCC has not received an End User Assignment Agreement.

The RIPE NCC will continue to present updates on these activities via the RIPE NCC Services Working Group mailing list and at RIPE Meetings. ¶

Rob Blokzijl Receives Royal Recognition for his Work as an Internet Pioneer

Dr. Rob Blokzijl, founding member and Chair of RIPE (Réseaux IP Européens), was made an Officer in the Order of Orange Nassau (Orde van Oranje Nassau) in an official ceremony conducted by the acting Mayor of Amsterdam, Lodewijk Asscher, on 12 May 2010.

In the official ceremony, Dr. Blokzijl was recognised for his outstanding leadership and contribution over the last 20 years to the development of the Internet, his international reputation as an Internet pioneer and as one of the key figures in the European Internet.

Over the past two decades, Dr. Blokzijl has established a global reputation as a leader and a pioneer, respected for his work with many organisations including RIPE, the RIPE NCC, AMS-IX, ICANN, Nominet, the National Institute for Subatomic Physics (NIKHEF) and NATO. Through his technical expertise, leadership and global influence, Dr. Blokzijl's tireless work has had a profound impact on the development of the Internet.

The RIPE NCC is delighted that Dr. Blokzijl's leadership, vision and continued hard work has been recognised and rewarded with one of the highest honours that can be bestowed in the Netherlands. ¶

RIPE NCC and IPv6

The adoption of IPv6 has in recent years become one of the major issues in which the Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) are involved. RIPE NCC staff are engaging with a wide range of issues relating to IPv6, from the implementation of IPv6 allocation and assignment policies, to network measurement and analysis and community training and outreach.

At the beginning of 2009, the IPv6 Focus Group was convened within the RIPE NCC to monitor and discuss IPv6 issues that affect the RIPE NCC and RIPE community. The purpose of this group was to bring together the perspectives of all departments within the RIPE NCC and improve coordination of RIPE NCC IPv6 activities and projects.

The IPv6 Focus Group has helped coordinate a number of major projects and activities relating to IPv6 within the RIPE NCC. These include:

- IPv6 Act Now (www.ipv6actnow.org), an informational website maintained by the RIPE NCC since June 2009. The site features case studies, video interviews and statistics, as well as a How To Act Now section detailing how different sectors can adopt or promote IPv6.
- The IPv6 Deployment Monitoring Survey conducted by TNO and GNKS Consult, with advice from the RIPE community and the RIPE NCC. This has now been conducted for two consecutive years.
- IPv6 training and outreach activities, including the RIPE NCC IPv6 training course for LIRs and the IPv6 Middle East Roadshow.
- Expanding the range of statistics and analyses produced by the RIPE NCC, including measurements of IPv6 RIPEness amongst LIRs, IPv6 tunneling, spam over IPv6, and IPv6 at web clients and caching resolvers. These can be found on the RIPE Labs site (http://labs.ripe.net).

IPv6 RIPEness

One of the most significant IPv6 projects of 2010 for the RIPE NCC has been IPv6 RIPEness. Using combined allocation, registration and routing data, IPv6 RIPEness is a measurement of how fully a Local Internet Registry (LIR) has implemented IPv6 in their networks. The result is measured in “stars”. In order to earn the first star, an LIR must have received an IPv6 allocation, or a PI assignment. Additional stars can be earned if:

- The IPv6 prefix is visible in the RIPE NCC Routing Information System (generally meaning that the prefix is announced to the Internet)
- A route6 object for the IPv6 prefix is registered in the RIPE Database
- Reverse DNS is set up for the IPv6 prefix

There may be valid technical reasons why a single LIR that has deployed IPv6 will not meet all four of these requirements, however the study provides a useful overview of the IPv6 RIPEness of specific countries or industry sectors.

The methodology and results from the IPv6 RIPEness studies are detailed on RIPE Labs:
http://labs.ripe.net/Members/becha/content-ipv6-ripeness
http://labs.ripe.net/Members/emileaben/content-ipv6-ripeness-sequel

We are currently looking for feedback on the RIPE Labs website for ways to expand the criteria with a fifth star. If you believe that your LIR already qualifies for all four stars, you can send an email to ipv6actnow@ripe.net to receive your IPv6 Act Now t-shirt. ¶

RIPE NCC Cooperation with the OECD

The RIPE NCC has been involved in the work of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) since 2007. In 2009, the working relationship was formalised with the creation of the Internet Technical Advisory Committee (ITAC).

Over the last year, the RIPE NCC, alongside the other RIRs and industry partners, has contributed to the work of the OECD’s Committee for Information, Computer and Communication Policy (ICCP) and the Working Party on Communication and Infrastructures and Services Policy (WPCISP) by commenting on policy framework documents, providing relevant statistics and background information, attending meetings and taking part in workshops.

The RIPE NCC will continue to represent the membership’s interests and promote the RIR system at these events in the future. More information about the RIPE NCC’s work with ITAC and the OECD can be found at:
www.ripe.net/news/itac.html ¶

Signing of the Root Zone Represents Milestone in DNS Security

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RIPE NCC led the DNSSEC project in Europe, driving the protocol development forward from the early 1990s amongst the global Internet community and supporting the development of standards for DNSSEC technology. It has also offered technical and policy advice to the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) as well as ARIN and APNIC, the Regional Internet Registries for North America and the Asia Pacific region, to ensure that DNSSEC can be deployed as efficiently as possible and without disruption to Internet users. Additionally, the RIPE NCC has raised awareness of DNSSEC among Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and offered training and support for early adopters of the technology.

The world's 13 root name servers, including the K-root server operated by the RIPE NCC, gradually switched to a signed root during the first half of 2010 in preparation for the global roll-out in July.

Daniel Karrenberg, Chief Scientist at the RIPE NCC, commented: "Trust and identity are key areas in need of improvement for the Internet to sustain its impressive rate of innovation and growth of the last 20 years. DNSSEC helps ensure that users can trust that they are indeed communicating with whom they intend to – that the website they are entering their banking transactions on is operated by their bank, and that their email reaches the intended recipient and no one else.

"It is crucial that institutions forming part of the Internet community, such as the RIPE NCC, collaborate globally in the long term to protect the sustainable growth of the Internet."

Some top-level domains (TLDs) already use DNSSEC and many more TLDs are currently working on signing their zone. As more domains are secured, the Internet becomes more reliable and stable.

DNSSEC Practicalities

For Internet users to benefit from DNSSEC, a router upgrade may be necessary. Some routers may not be able to handle the larger packet sizes generated by DNSSEC because legacy networking equipment does not accept DNS responses that are over 512 bytes in size or split into several packets.

Many of the world's largest TLDs and root name servers use Name Server Daemon (NSD), a high performance DNS name server implementation designed by NLnet Labs, an Internet technology research and development group, and supported by the RIPE NCC. NSD improves the performance of the DNS and helps make it more resilient to failures. ¶

The Middle East Network Operators Group

The Middle East Network Operators Group (MENOG) is a regional forum offering network engineers and other technical staff the opportunity to share knowledge and experiences and identify areas for regional cooperation.

MENOG 6: April 2010

MENOG 6 took place alongside the RIPE NCC Regional Meeting in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia from 10-14 April 2010. The meeting featured a number of workshops and tutorials including workshops on IPv4/IPv6 routing and DNS infrastructure.

There were approximately 140 attendees from around 20 different countries. More information, including links to the presentations from the meeting, is available from the MENOG website at: www.menog.net/meetings/menog6

MENOG 7: October 2010

MENOG 7 will take place alongside the RIPE NCC Regional Meeting in Istanbul, Turkey from 21-29 October 2010. As with previous MENOG meetings, the event will bring together regional network operators, vendors, ISPs and technical experts. The event will feature a range of tutorials, conference sessions and hands-on workshops.

For more information and to register, visit the MENOG website at: www.menog.net/meetings/menog7 ¶

Social Media at the RIPE NCC

If you're a Twitterer, why not follow one of our streams?

- www.twitter.com/ripe_ncc: We'll update you on RIPE NCC announcements, RIPE community news and the latest developments in the Internet industry
- www.twitter.com/mir_ripe_labs: Mirjam Kühne, RIPE Labs Community Builder, updates you on the newest tools and news on RIPE Labs
- www.twitter.com/ripemeeting: Only active during the RIPE Meetings, this stream is for RIPE Meeting participants, remote participants and anyone else who is interested in a minute-by-minute account of what's going on

We also have a Facebook RIPE NCC Fan Page and Facebook RIPE Meeting Group:

- RIPE NCC Fan Page: www.facebook.com/ripencc?ref=ts
- RIPE Meetings Group: www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=57953022149&ref=ts
- Join the RIPE Community Group on LinkedIn: www.linkedin.com/groups?mostPopular=&gid=39159
- You can also watch training and informational videos on the RIPE NCC's YouTube Channel: www.youtube.com/user/RIPENCC
- Missed a presentation by RIPE NCC staff? You can find presentations given by staff on SlideShare: www.slideshare.net/ripencc

An overview of all the RIPE NCC social media accounts can be found online at: www.ripe.net/social ¶

RIPE NCC Roundtables

The most recent RIPE NCC Roundtable Meeting for Government and Regulators took place on 22 February 2010 at the Sheraton Amsterdam Airport Hotel. There were 38 attendees from 12 different countries.

These meetings keep governments and regulators informed on current issues surrounding the governance and operation of the Internet, including:

- The technical community as a trusted source of information for Inter-governmental Organisations.
- Internet Governance Forum (IGF) Renewal and IGF 2010 – looking forward to Vilnius
- Internet Governance leading up to ITU Plenipot 2010

Roundtable Meetings also provide guidance on how to participate in the development of policies around these issues. Attendance at this meeting is limited to representatives of government and regulators in the RIPE NCC service region.

More information, including the meeting agenda and presentations, is available at: www.ripe.net/meetings/roundtable/feb2010 ¶

RIPE Meetings

RIPE 60

The RIPE 60 Meeting took place at the Prague Marriott Hotel, Prague, Czech Republic from 3-7 May 2010. The attendee count of 427 means that this was the biggest RIPE Meeting ever. For a quarter of attendees, this was their first RIPE Meeting. Overall, attendees came from 44 different countries.

The RIPE 60 report, featuring a summary of the plenary and working group sessions, is available at: www.ripe.net/ripe/meetings/ripe-60

RIPE 61

RIPE 61 will take place at the Westin Excelsior Hotel in Rome, Italy, from 15-19 November 2010. For more details, and to register, please see: www.ripe.net/ripe/meetings/ripe-61 ¶


RIPE 60 Meeting, Prague, Czech Republic

RIPE NCC General Meetings

The RIPE NCC General Meeting May 2010

The RIPE NCC General Meeting (GM) May 2010 took place on Wednesday, 5 May 2010, adjacent to the RIPE 60 Meeting at the Marriott Hotel in Prague, Czech Republic.

There were 84 attendees, excluding RIPE NCC staff and observers from the other Regional Internet Registries.

For the first time, electronic voting was used at the GM for the RIPE NCC Executive Board elections. Members could participate in the GM remotely for the first time through webcast and Jabber facilities. The voting process was also simplified with the introduction of instant run-off voting. Nigel Titley and Remco van Mook were elected by the membership to take the two available seats on the Executive Board.

Two resolutions were approved by the membership at the GM. The RIPE NCC Financial Report 2009 was approved, and the Executive Board was discharged with regard to its action as set out in the 2009 Annual Report.

Further information on the May 2010 GM, including the meeting minutes, is available at: www.ripe.net/membership/gm/gm-may2010

The RIPE NCC General Meeting November 2010

The RIPE NCC GM November 2010 will take place on Wednesday, 17 November 2010, adjacent to the RIPE 61 Meeting at the Westin Excelsior Hotel in Rome, Italy.

All members of the RIPE NCC are encouraged to attend. To do so, you must register prior to the meeting. Information on RIPE NCC General Meetings is available at: www.ripe.net/membership/gm

Members can discuss relevant issues prior to the GM by using the RIPE NCC Membership Discussion list. Archived messages from this list are available at: www.ripe.net/maillists/ncc-archives/members-discuss

RIPE NCC members can subscribe to the list through the LIR Portal at: https://lirportal.ripe.net ¶

Internet Assigned Numbers Authority

IANA Update

Leo Vegoda, IANA

A new whois server at whois.iana.org

ICANN replaced the whois server at whois.iana.org in July 2010. This was done to add support for new services, like Internationalized Domain Names (IDNs) and DNSSEC as well as Internet Number Resources, which it previously did not know about.

The new server displays answers in a new format, which is similar to the RPSL format used in the RIPE Whois Database. As well as having a new display format it also supports several new types of queries and displays data to support the introduction of IDNs and the DS records for domains that have signed their domains with DNSSEC.

IP address support

The new server also supports queries for IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. The server automatically translates 6to4 and Teredo addresses into their IPv4 equivalents and answers with the information about the relevant IPv4 prefix. It also provides answer for multicast address registrations using the information from the relevant IANA registry, including the references to the relevant RFCs.

AS Numbers

The AS Numbers registries are also served via the new whois service, allowing a quick method of finding out which RIR's whois database to query for each AS Number.

New! Shiny!

But what might be more exciting is the support for non-ASCII character sets in queries for IDN domains. Queries can be provided either in the actual script used by the IDN TLD or in the xn-- format used for the ACE label. As long as the machine sending the query can display the relevant scripts, answers will include the correct representation of the TLD.

Similarly, when a TLD has been DNSSEC signed and has registered DS records in the root DNS zone via IANA, the DS data will be displayed along with the NS records for the domain. ¶

AfriNIC Update

Adiel A. Akplogan, CEO, AfriNIC

In June 2010, AfriNIC completed its 12th public policy meeting in Kigali, Rwanda, with more than 160 participants from 35 different countries. During the meeting, three policy proposals were discussed:

- AFPUB-2010-GEN-002 to add a mandatory IRT objects to Resource registration objects
- AFPUB-2010-GEN-005 to review current Policy Development Process (PDP) in the AfriNIC region
- AFPUB-2010-v4-002 to define a process for the smooth exhaustion of the AfriNIC IPv4 pool.

The meeting was held back to back with other regional events including an AfNOG (African Network Operators) workshop, the Africa-Asia Internet Forum, an AfREN (Africa Research and Education Network) event, an AfCERT (Africa Computer Emergency Response Team) initiative and ISOC's INET Africa meeting. On 4 June, AfriNIC also held its second Government Working Group meeting where representatives from governments and regulators present in Kigali met with the AfriNIC team to discuss the challenges and issues they are facing related to critical Internet resource management.

This year marks AfriNIC's fifth year of operation and we used the opportunity of our meeting in Kigali to celebrate this important milestone. The journey to this point has been very exiting, full of achievements but also challenges. In five years we have quadrupled the number of members in the region and have more than doubled the number of IPv4 addresses allocated in the region compared to the two decades preceding AfriNIC's establishment. We have conducted 45 training sessions in 35 different countries, with more than 60% of these sessions focused on IPv6 fundamentals for Network Operators. One major activity that has involved the community is our resource management policy development where 28 policies have been proposed in the region from which 16 were adopted, three withdrawn, two rejected and three continue to be discussed. All of these achievements would not have been possible without the work of the AfriNIC staff, which has grown from four in 2005, when we started, to 18 today. During the dinner celebration at AfriNIC-12, AfriNIC awarded trophies to organisations and individuals who have continuously supported its activities in the region.

To provide a better working environment for its staff and cater for future growth, AfriNIC has now relocated its office to a new building, still in Cybercity, with new facilities and better access. The relocation took place in the last weekend of June 2010 with no impact on our service to the community. Everything is now ready for the exciting challenges that AfriNIC faces and the continued success we strive to achieve.

Our main strategic targets for the coming months include: IPv6 adoption, capacity building for policy makers, involvement of the younger generation in our process and Human Resource capacity reinforcement.

The next AfriNIC meeting will take place in Johannesburg from 20-26 November 2010. We look forward to welcoming you to Johannesburg. ¶

Certification of Internet Number Resources

Over the last couple of months, the RIPE NCC has been hard at work getting the Resource Certification system ready for the production launch on 1 January 2011. The certification system has been updated to a new version of the code, which resolves a number of performance-related issues and several changes were implemented to make the system easier to set up and use.

Upon initial release, the certification system will be offered in a hosted format only. In order to make it as user friendly as possible, the RIPE NCC has now fully automated the certificate renewal for member Certificate Authorities. This means users will never have to worry about certificate renewal and key management. Please note that the RIPE NCC plans to offer a non-hosted set-up in the future. This will allow members that want more control over low-level operations to run their own system.

The second major change is that the Trust Anchor support now works according to the latest draft published by the Secure Inter-Domain Routing Working Group (http://tools.ietf.org/wg/sidr/draft-ietf-sidr-ta). This means that both the server side code, as well as the Validator software have been changed. Because of the changes in the Trust Anchor setup, the RIPE NCC had to wipe the existing Certificate Authorities (CAs) in the system, so you will need to log into the LIR Portal and re-activate it if you had it set up.

The RIPE NCC would like to thank everybody who participated in the Resource Certification Survey we conducted. We received a lot of valuable feedback which helped to create the best possible certification system for RIPE NCC members. ¶

ARIN Deploys Improved Whois Service

ARIN is pleased to share recent changes in ARIN's directory service with the RIPE NCC community, as we are aware that people and organizations throughout the world use the ARIN's (and other RIRs') directory services. In July, ARIN deployed Whois-RWS (RESTful Web Service), an improved Whois directory service. ARIN's Whois-RWS is used to access information contained within ARIN's registration database. Whois-RWS was created as an alternative to the ARIN Whois and will provide much richer functionality and capability to the community. This deployment included services that provide the general public with access to ARIN's registration data, including a NICNAME/WHOIS port 43 service and a user-friendly website at: http://whois.arin.net.

ARIN's Directory Service for registration data has used the NICNAME/WHOIS protocol since its inception. However, the NICNAME/WHOIS protocol lacks features of more modern protocols. In essence, access to data from the directory service cannot be controlled, and the data and format of data varies substantially between service providers with no standard means of defining what one should expect from a NICNAME/WHOIS server. In order to lay the foundation for more secured and standardized directory services, the Whois-RWS service was rolled out.

Although the Whois-RWS service offers many benefits and new features, it does behave differently for certain queries and corresponding result sets on the NICNAME/WHOIS TCP port 43 services. In an effort to mitigate potential issues, ARIN hosted both a demonstration version of the Whois-RWS service beginning in October of 2009, and a mailing list for community input while the service was being developed. Even so, ARIN realizes that there will be an adoption period as the community acclimates to the differences, so we have published detailed documentation to help users adjust to the new service at: www.arin.net/resources/whoisrws/whois_diff.html

For users who rely on existing scripts and clients, ARIN will continue to maintain services for the NICNAME/WHOIS protocol on TCP/43 using a proxy service, which translates traditional ARIN Whois queries into Whois-RWS queries. However, those who choose to use the Whois-RWS Proxy will find it has many features unavailable over the existing Whois service, including support for new query types such as CIDR queries, better ambiguous query feedback and RESTful URL references.

ARIN's new Whois-RWS provides new functionality that makes querying Whois simpler and more helpful. ARIN continues to seek new ways to improve its services to meet and exceed the needs of its community. Additionally, ARIN continues to welcome community participation on the Whois-RWS mailing list, located at http://lists.arin.net/mailman/listinfo/arin-whoisrws. ¶

RIPE Policy Development: March 2010–August 2010

Submitted Proposals

Four proposals were submitted in the period March 2010 to August 2010.

1. Temporary Internet Number Assignment Policies, 2010-01
Proposed by Nick Hilliard

This proposal expands the RIPE NCC's abilty to assign number resource for temporary purposes and allows the RIPE NCC to reserve pools of IP addresses and Autonomous System (AS) Numbers, which can be used by the RIPE NCC to make temporary assignments to End Users.

Key to this proposal is that all temporary resources assigned under this policy proposal are assigned on a strictly temporary basis, ensuring that they can be quickly re-assigned to other End Users after the assignment period expires.

The External Impact Analysis was published at the beginning of the Review Phase. At the end of this phase, it was decided that not enough feedback was received to declare consensus. As of August 2010, the proposal was ending the extended second phase for review.

The details of the proposal can be found at: www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2010-01.html

2. Allocations from the last/8, 2010-02
Proposed by Alain Bidron and Philip Smith

This proposal describes how the RIPE NCC should distribute address space from its last /8 worth of IPv4 address space.

The policy proposal is the merger of the two previous proposals 2008-06 "Use of Final /8" and 2009-04 "IPv4 Allocation and Assignments to Facilitate IPv6 Deployment". The discussion during RIPE 60 led to another version of the policy to better define the implementation expected from the RIPE NCC.

Further comments after the publishing of the External Impact Analysis during the Review Phase showed the need of another editing on some details: the single and fixed allocation size of /22, the usage of the last contiguous /8 block allocated by IANA, the limit of scope of the policy on PA space and not Provider Independent. As of August 2010, the new version and a new Impact Analysis for the proposal were in the pipeline.

The details of the proposal can be found at:
www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2010-02.html

3. 80% Rule Ambiguity Cleanup, 2010-04
Proposed by Gert Doering

This proposal aims to solve the ambiguity in the current wording of the IPv4 Allocation Policy (ripe-491) regarding the "80% utilisation rule".

In order to receive additional allocations, an LIR has to prove that 80% of addresses currently allocated to them is in use. In the past, there has been the chance to interpret this in different ways when an LIR with multiple existing allocations requests a new allocation from the RIPE NCC. This issue was brought up at RIPE 59. After further discussion at RIPE 60, it was agreed to start a policy proposal to correct this ambiguity by removing one single reference to the "80% rule" in the sub-allocation section of the IPv4 Address Allocation policy.

The feedback from the community in the mailing list was positive. As of August 2010, the proposal was about to end the Review Phase without correction. The Last Call Phase was due to start in September.

The details of the proposal can be found at:
www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2010-04.html

4. Global Policy for IPv4 Allocation by the IANA post exhaustion, 2010-05
Proposed by Martin Hannigan

This is a proposal for a global policy that will allow for allocation of IPv4 address space after the depletion of the IANA IPv4 address pool.

Some of the intents of the proposal are to establish a Reclamation Pool to be utilised by RIRs to request and to return IPv4 address space post-"Exhaustion Phase", to define the "need" as the basis for future IPv4 allocations by the IANA, to disallow transfers of address sourced from the Reclamation Pool in absence of an IPv4 Global Transfer Policy and to encourage the return of IPv4 address space.

The authors of the proposal see the necessity for such a policy in order for the IANA to be able to transparently continue to allocate IPv4 address beyond exhaustion. The same policy proposal was introduced in other RIR fora and discussed in RIR meetings.

As per August 2010, discussion of this proposal on the mailing list had begun.

The details of the proposal can be found at:
www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2010-05.html

Concluded Proposals

Five proposals were concluded in the period March 2010 to August 2010.

1. Global Policy State in RIPE PDP, 2010-03
Proposed by Dave Wilson

This proposal aimed to modify the RIPE Policy Development Process to create a new state that is specific to global policies. This new state would allow a policy to be further discussed in the event that modifications are made in other RIR communities after it was already accepted in RIPE.

The proposal was discussed at RIPE 60 and, based on the feedback received, the proposer decided to withdraw it.

The details of the proposal can be found at:
www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2010-03.html

2. Global Policy for the Allocation of IPv4 blocks to Regional Internet Registries, 2009-01
Proposed by a team consisting of representatives from each of the five RIRs

With the depletion of the IANA free pool of IPv4 address space, the RIRs may, according to their individual policies and procedures, recover IPv4 address space. This policy proposal provides a mechanism for the RIRs to retro-allocate the recovered IPv4 address space to the IANA and provides the IANA the policy by which it can allocate it back to the RIRs on a needs basis. This policy creates a new global pool of IPv4 address space that can be allocated where it is needed on a global basis without a transfer of address space between the RIRs.

The RIPE community accepted this proposal in August 2010. The proposal is in review by NRO EC/ASO AC now and will need to be ratified by the ICANN Board, following the global policy process, before it can be implemented by IANA.

The details of the proposal can be found at:
www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2009-01.html

3. Using the Resource Public Key Infrastructure to Construct Validated IRR Data, 2008-04
Proposed by Randy Bush and Kurt Erik Lindqvist

This proposal introduces a new registry that augments IRR data with the formally verifiable trust model of the Resource Public Key Infrastructure (RPKI) and provide ISPs with the tools to generate an overlay to the IRR that is much more strongly trustable.

After the RIPE 60 meeting the proposers decided to withdraw the proposal.

The details of the proposal can be found at: www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2009-06.html

4. Use of Final /8, 2008-06
Proposed by Philip Smith

This proposal describes how the RIPE NCC should make allocations from its last /8 of address space at the time of total depletion of the IANA free pool.

This proposal was discussed together with RIPE Policy Proposal 2009-04, "IPv4 Allocation and Assignments to facilitate IPv6 Deployment" (see below). During RIPE 59, a new proposal that incorporates elements of both 2008-06 and 2009-04 was discussed and during RIPE 60 this new proposal (2010-02, see "Submitted Proposals" above) was presented and discussed.

The 2008-06 proposal was hence withdrawn by the proposer.

The details of the proposal can be found at: www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2008-06.html

5. IPv4 Allocation and Assignments to Facilitate IPv6 Deployment, 2009-04
Proposed by Alain Bidron

In this proposal the last IPv4 /8 that the RIPE NCC will hold has to be dedicated to facilitate deployment of IPv6. Allocations and assignments from this block will be made based on demonstrated need, but the size will be downscaled taking into account existing transition technologies. The proposed minimum allocation size is to be a /27 for such allocations and assignments.

This proposal was discussed together with the aforementioned RIPE Policy Proposal 2008-06 "Use of Final /8" and, as explained above, a new proposal (2010-02, see "Submitted Proposals" above) was presented at RIPE 60.

The 2009-04 proposal was hence withdrawn by the proposer.

The details of the proposal can be found at: www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2009-04.html

Ongoing Proposals

As of August 2010, there were seven proposals open in the RIPE Policy Development Process:

1. Ensuring efficient use of historical IPv4 resources, 2008-07
Proposed by Philip Smith

This is a proposal to require documentation of all address resources held when assessing a RIPE NCC member's eligibility for further IPv4 address space.

The current version extends the proposal to new members requesting an initial allocation who are asked for documentation for all address resources they hold. During RIPE 59, it was discussed to come up with yet another version to address the comments made on the mailing list.

As of August 2010, a new proposer took over the proposal and the Working Group Chairs are working with him to decide the next step.

The details of this proposal can be found at: www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2008-07.html

2. PI Assignment Size, 2006-05
Proposed by Philip Chr. Laustsen Langelund

This proposal suggests the minimum assignment size for PI assignments should be a /24 when routing is a major issue for a multihoming End User.

After RIPE 60, a new proposer took over the proposal and a new version of the text was drafted and will be reviewed and published.

The details of this proposal can be found at: www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2006-05.html

3. Initial Certification Policy for Provider Aggregatable Address Space Holders, 2008-08
Proposed by Nigel Titley, On behalf of the RIPE Certification Task Force

The RIPE NCC plans to deploy a certification service that can be used to secure uniqueness of resources. This proposal lays out guidelines for how LIRs can receive certificates over their Provider Aggregatable (PA) address space holdings and how these certificates should be maintained.

The proposal was discussed at RIPE 60 and many arguments were suggested moving to the mailing list. The proposal text is being reviewed by the proposer.

The details of this proposal can be found at www.ripe.net/ripe/policies/proposals/2008-08.html

The following four proposals, described in more detail above, were still ongoing as of August 2010:

4. Temporary Internet Number Assignment Policies, 2010-01

5. Allocations from the last/8, 2010-02

6. 80% Rule Ambiguity Cleanup, 2010-04

7. Global Policy for IPv4 Allocation by the IANA post exhaustion, 2010-05

Further Information

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