

RIPE NCC update

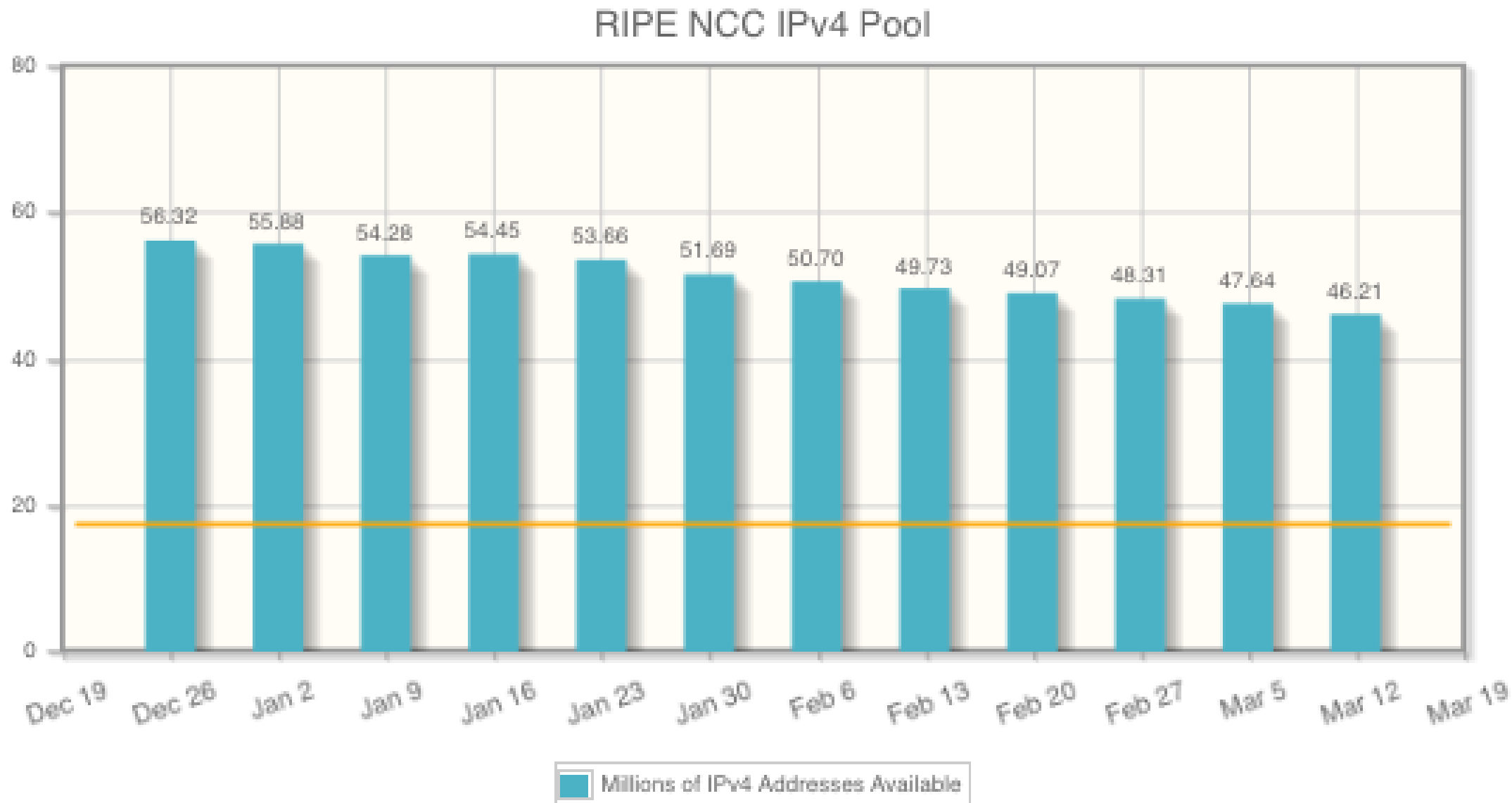
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IPv4 depletion

RIPE NCC IPv4 Available Pool - Graph

12 Mar 2012



<http://www.ripe.net/internet-coordination/ipv4-exhaustion/ipv4-available-pool-graph>

IPv4 depletion

- Run out fairly policy
- Final /8 (16 million IPs) policy
- IPv6 trainings & roadshows
- Keeping track of the transition technological developments

Improving the registry and data accuracy

- Establishing contractual relationship with
 - End sites (policy 2007-01 phase 3)
 - Legacy resource holders (before 1992)
- Increased number of audits on members
- Contacting Legacy resource holders
- Resource Certification (RPKI)

Governance documents - update

- New Standard Service Agreement (SSA)
- Update Closure and deregistration procedure
 - Immediate closure when falsified data or no cooperation
- Transfers and name changes – First half 2012
- Due diligence – First half 2012
- Abuse and Complaints handling – First half 2012
- Audit – new procedure shortly
- Privacy statement – update due to new law

Abuse & Complaints – what can be reported

- Internet Number Resource Registrations
 - Violation of RIPE policies and RIPE NCC procedures
 - Provision of untruthful information to the RIPE NCC
 - Bankruptcy, liquidation or insolvency
 - Incorrect contact information in the RIPE Database
- Damage to the name, trademarks or intellectual property of the RIPE NCC

Information tools and developments

- RIPE Stat: <https://stat.ripe.net/>
“one-stop shop for all information on resources”
- RIPE Database: <https://db.ripe.net>
- RIPE Labs: <https://labs.ripe.net>
- RIPE Atlas: <https://atlas.ripe.net>

Questions?



The order

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Before the order – investigation by FBI

- The FBI was investigating a DNSChanger case
- Their suspects had resources registered with ARIN and RIPE NCC
- FBI wanted to prevent the transfer of these resources
- FBI requested the Dutch police through the MLAT process to order the RIPE NCC to freeze the registration for 4 blocks of IPv4

The order – execution of the order

- The RIPE NCC received the Police order and based upon Article 2 of the Police Act
- RIPE NCC executed the order as requested and informed the members involved about it
- After the execution the RIPE NCC investigated the legality and the obligatory nature of the order

After the execution – legal analysis

- Order based on Article 2 of the Police Act 1993 (general legal basis for the police to act and give orders)
- This article can order people to tolerate a situation - not to actively do something
- This article alone is not sufficient for the police to issue orders - needs additional legal basis for the order
- Disobeying orders based on this article does not create remedies

Communication with the prosecutor

- The RIPE NCC
 - Requested further legal basis about the order
 - Would not voluntarily obey to non obligatory orders
- The prosecutor
 - Did not provide any further legal basis
 - Notified that:
 - if the order is reversed, RIPE NCC will be liable for any consequence
 - seizure of the “RIPE NCC administration” would also be an appropriate measure

Where are we now?

- The prosecutor confirmed he would not proceed with seizure at this point in time
- RIPE NCC “defrozen” the IP address blocks
 - Informed the relevant members about the “defreeze”
- RIPE NCC is pursuing legal action to get clarity on the situation

Questions?

