



IPv6 Address Management

The Internet Registry System

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Overview

- **Regional Internet Registries**
- **Policy Development**
- **IPv4 Policies**
- **IPv6 Policies (old and new)**



RIR Structure

- **Bottom up industry self-regulatory structure**
 - Open and transparent
 - Neutral and impartial

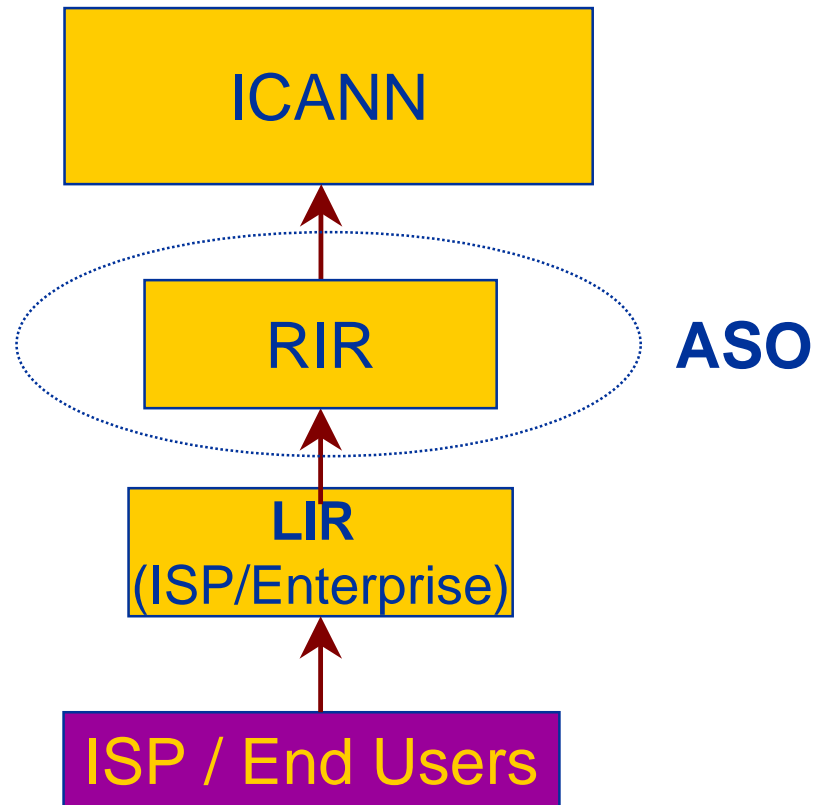
- **Not for profit membership organisation**
 - Membership open to all interested parties
 - Membership elects Executive Board
 - Membership approves activities & budget



Global Policy Development

- **Developed in open policy forums**
 - within industry self-regulatory framework
 - with final approval by community
- **Implemented by RIRs**
- **Responsive policy development**
 - fair to all
 - changing requirements of industry
 - new technology (eg. GPRS, cable)
 - evolution of process

Policy Development





Policy Changes

- **Minimum Allocation: /19 → /20**
- **IPv6 policy development**
- **Policy Comparison Document**

- **Ongoing discussion**
 - criteria for initial allocation
 - wireless services - GPRS/UMTS
 - broadband access - ADSL/cable

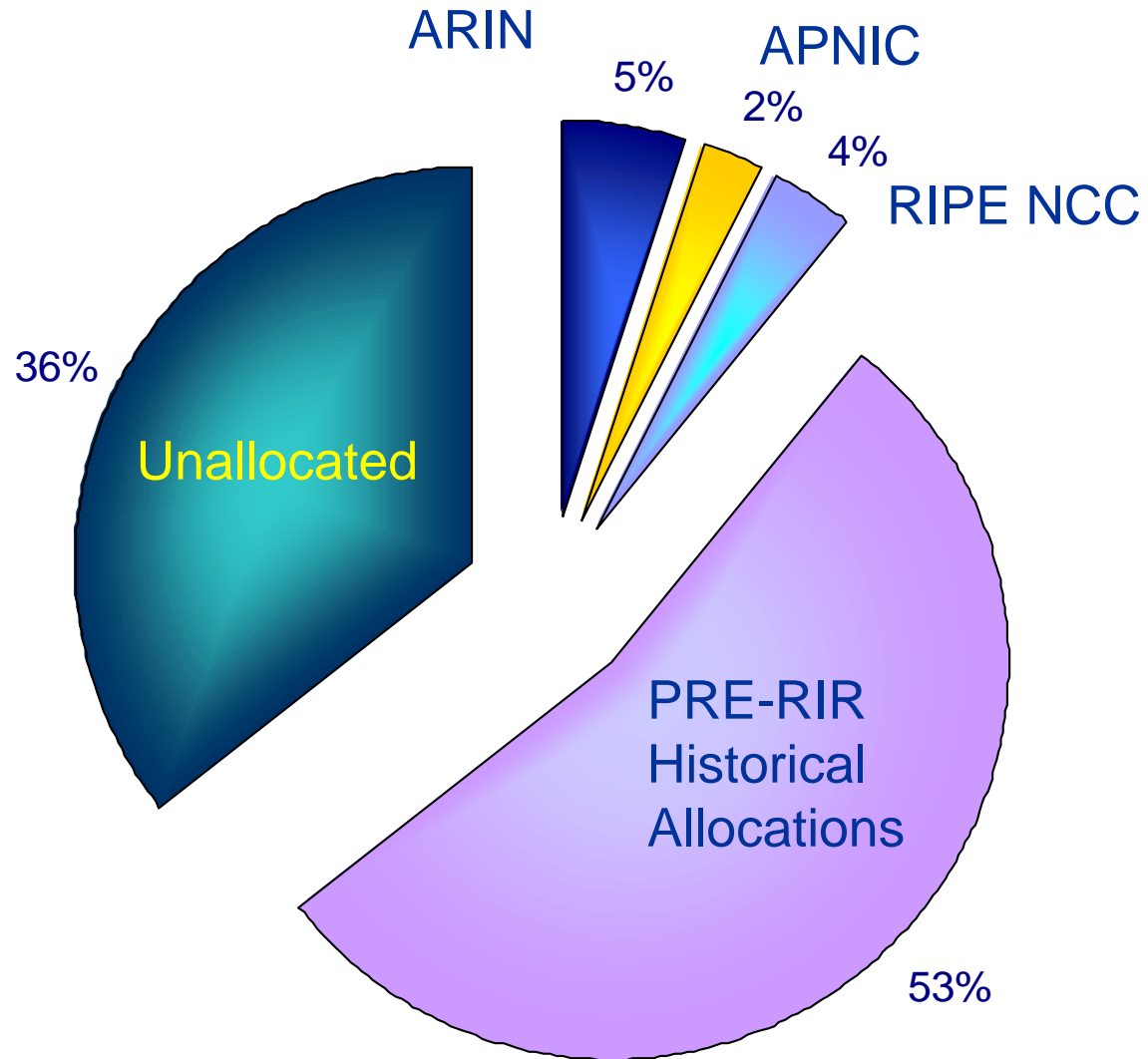


IPv4 Allocation Policies

- **RIPE NCC Member (Local IR)**
- **Slow Start:**
 - initial allocation: /20
 - subsequent allocation based on usage rate
- **Support and training to ensure fair distribution**
 - Assignment Window
 - LIR Training Courses



Global Address Allocation





IPv6 Allocation Policies

Peering with $3 \geq$ subTLAs

AND either

Plan to provide IPv6 services within 12 months

OR

≥ 40 SLA customers

Note: this is under discussion and will change!



IPv6 Allocation Policies (Bootstrap Phase)

Peering with $3 \geq$ ASes

AND

Plan to provide IPv6 services within 12
months

AND either

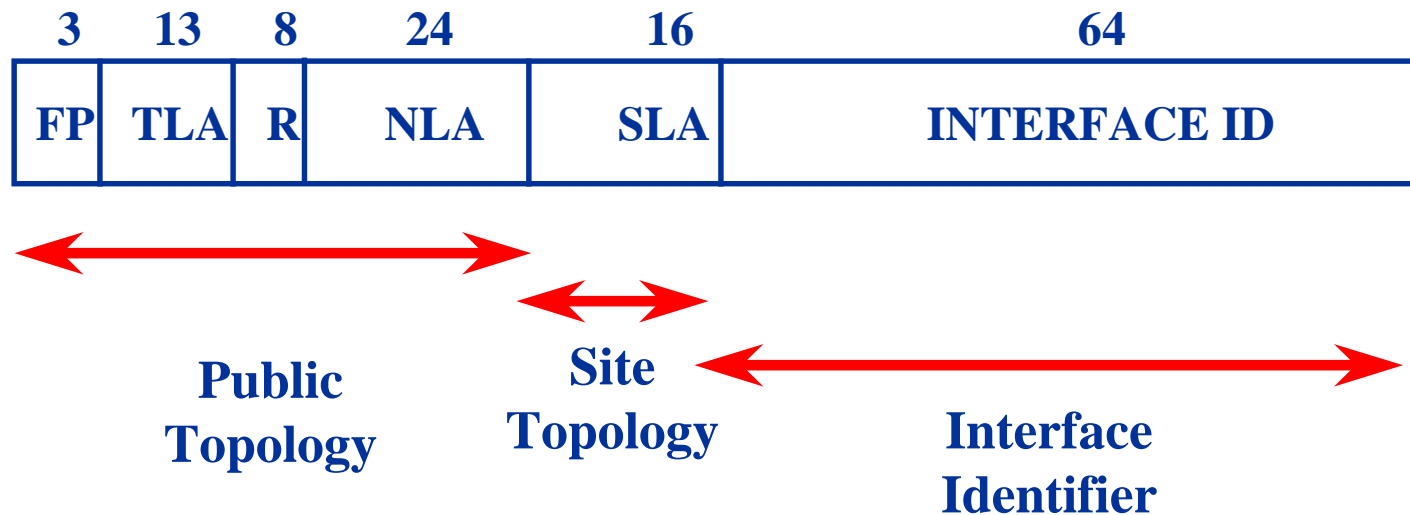
≥ 40 IPv4 customers

OR

6bone experience



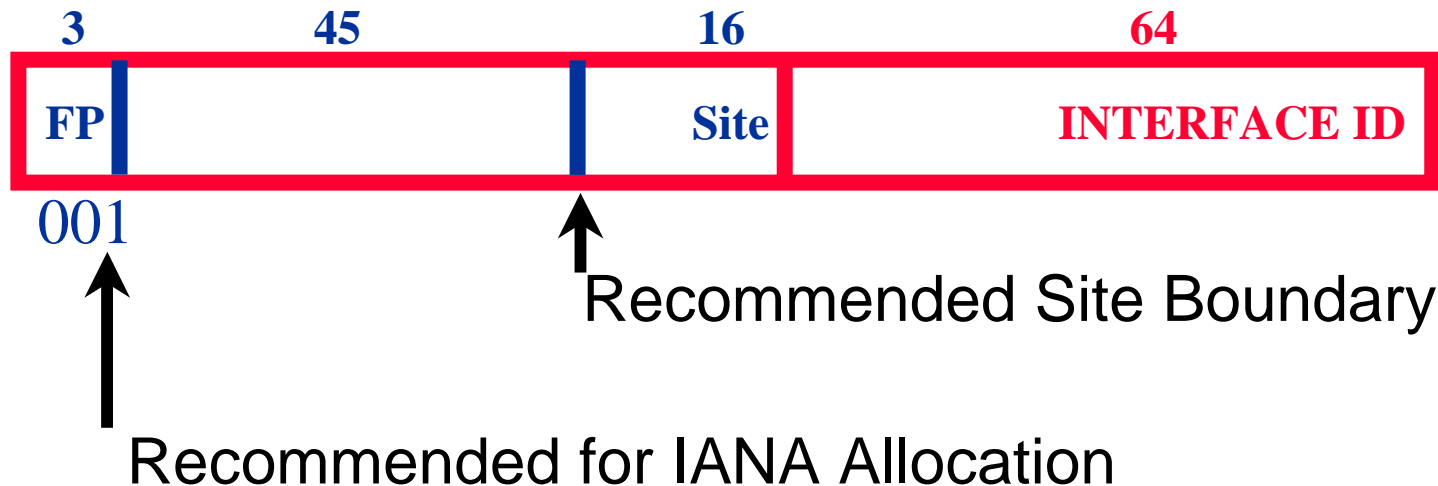
IPv6 Unicast Address



Mixes Technology and Policy



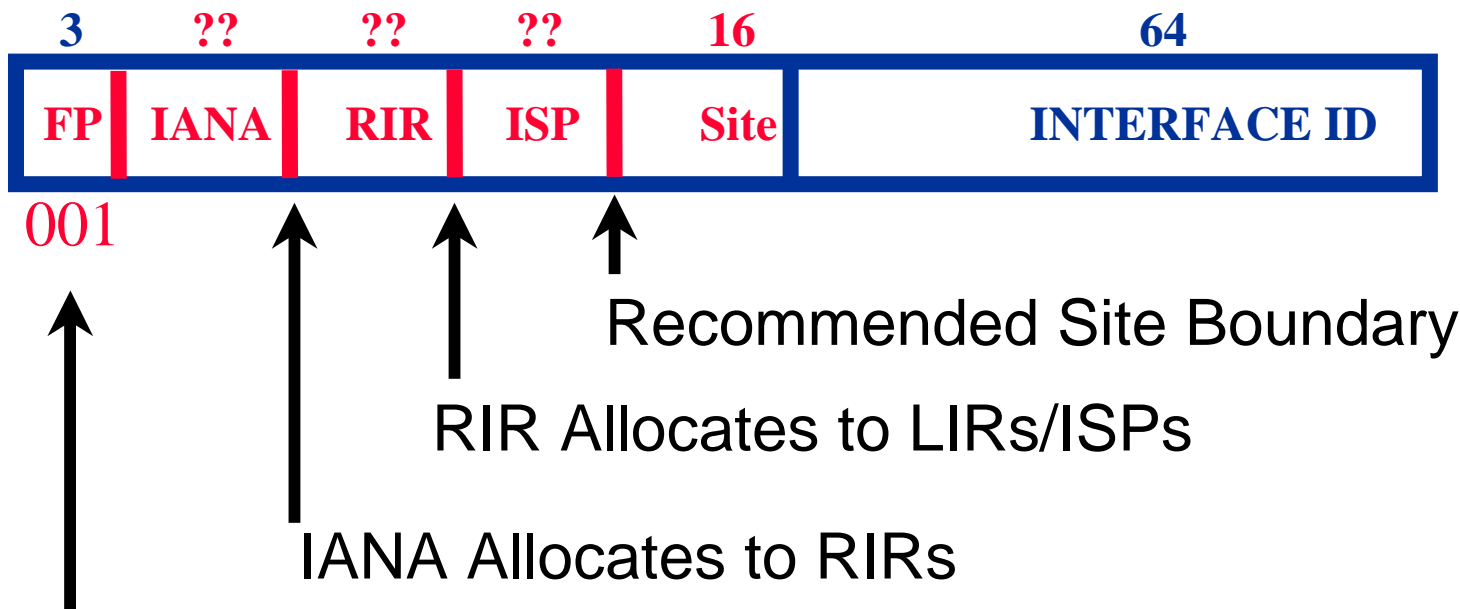
IPv6 Unicast Address: the **Technology** and Recommendations



Technology is what can be Hard-Coded in Routers



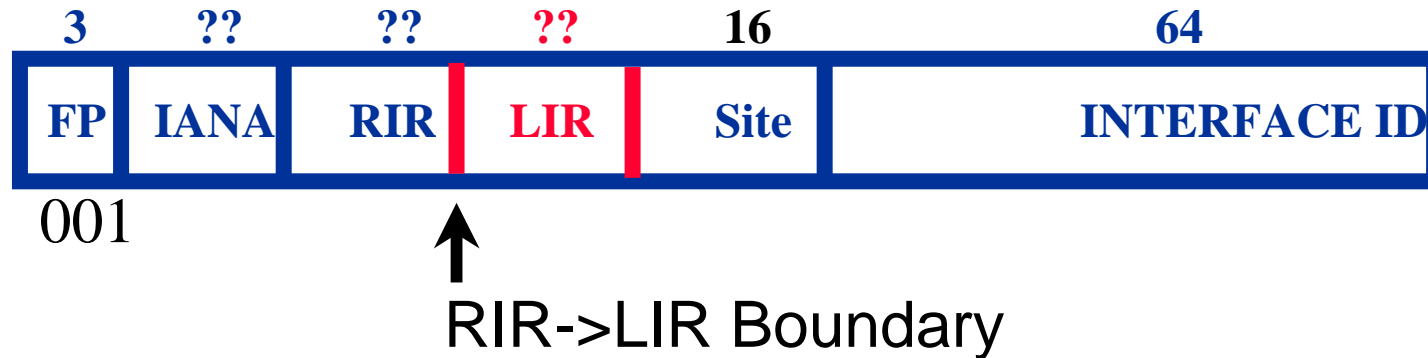
IPv6 Unicast Address: the **Policy** Space



IETF asks IANA to only allocate from FP=001 for now



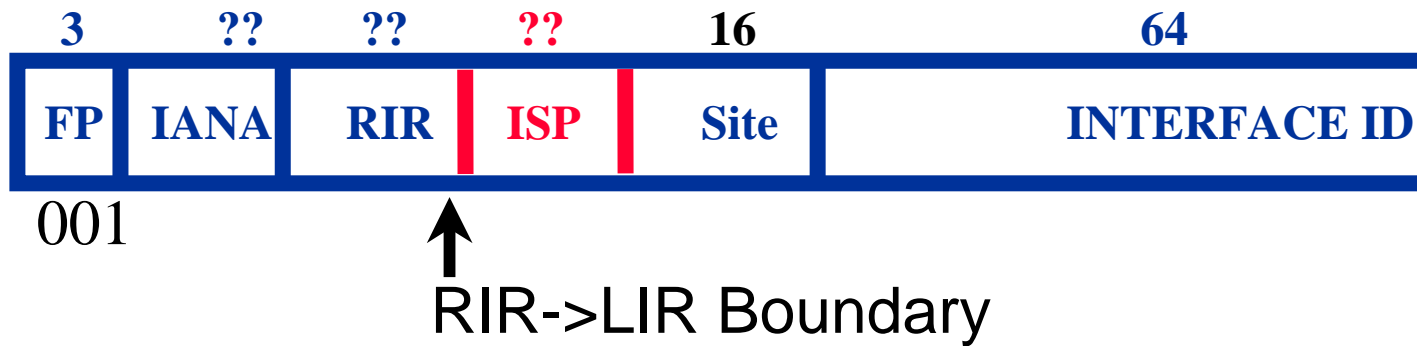
RIR to LIR



- **Slow Start**
 - minimum initial allocation (size TBD)
 - subsequent allocation based on usage rate
- **Based on current practice**
 - works well
 - LIRs & RIRs familiar with process
 - never been able to develop a clear definition of *ISP*



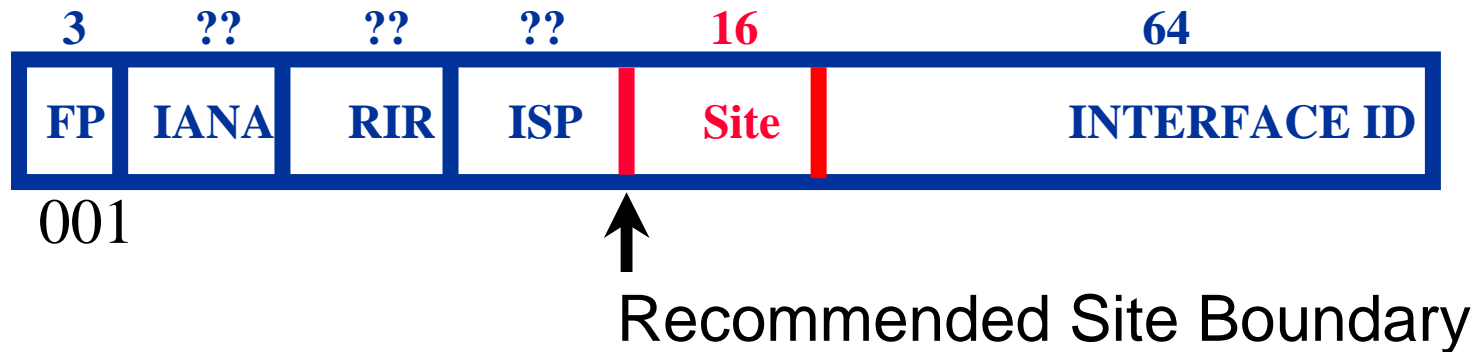
ISP to ISP



- **Based on need**
- **LIRs need enough space for**
 - internal POPs and smaller ISPs
- **Need for sub-allocations from the ISP's allocation**
 - larger than assignment to a site



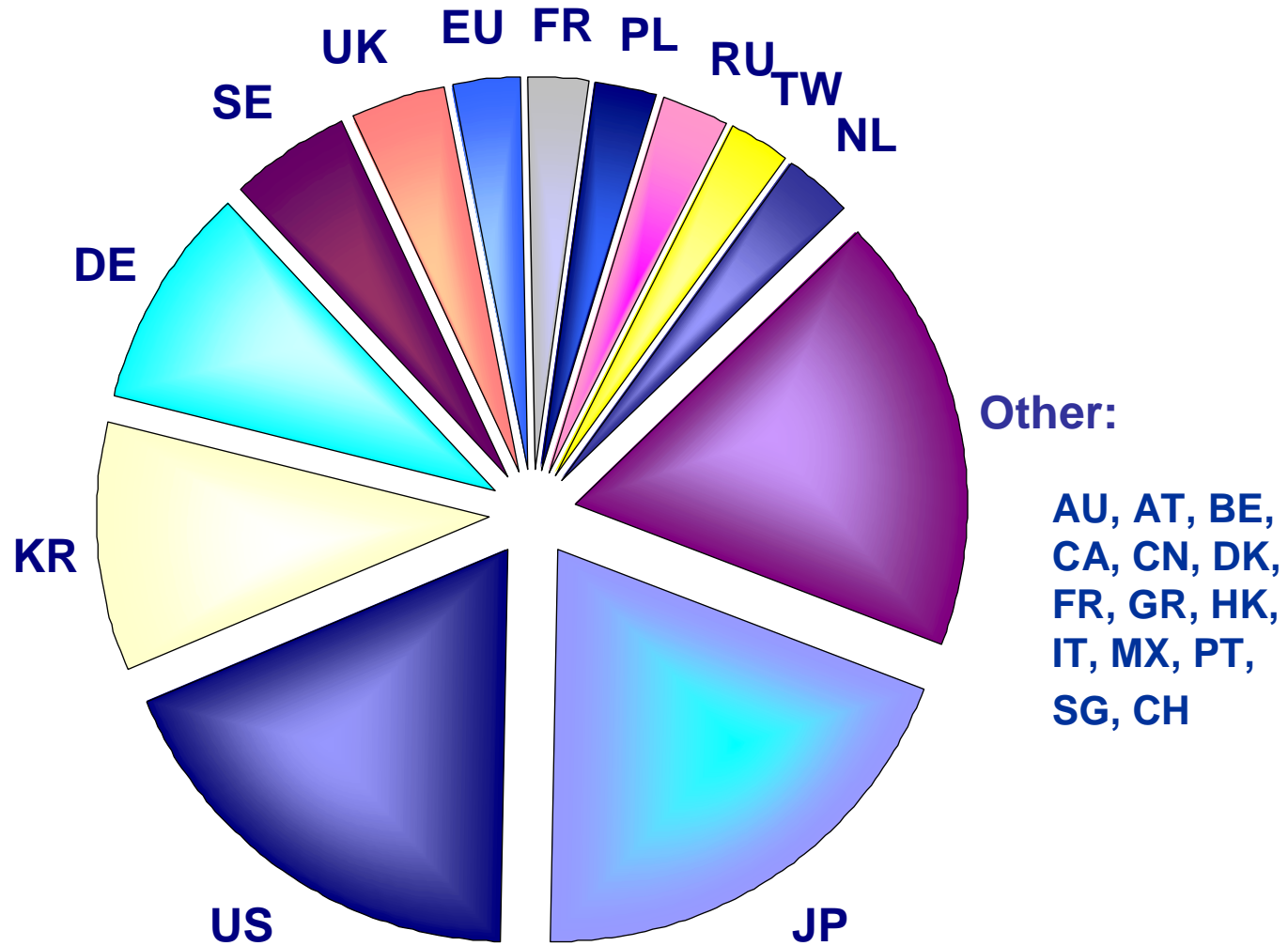
ISP to Customer



- **IAB/IESG recommends /48**
- **Use a /128 where known that only one device is required**
 - e.g dial-up
- **Use a /64 when network will not be subnetted**
 - e.g. a mobile phone given 802.11, bluetooth, etc.



Global IPv6 Distribution





Questions

