Draft Proposal 2010-10 Global Policy for IPv4 Allocations by the IANA Post Exhaustion

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Housekeeping

Definitions

- ICANN (IANA)
- Legacy address space
- RFC 2050
- Needs basis
- ASO AC/NRO NC

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Problem Statement

- V4 Addresses could be stranded at the IANA post depletion
- Current allocation process ends at N=5
- Stranding may prevent the return of space to IANA

Global Policy Proposal

- Provides for the IANA to allocate v4 addresses post depletion
- Defined eligibility criteria
- Published distribution method
- Public reporting
- Maintain the values of RFC 2050

Why not just adopt 2009-06?

- Transferring addresses without need is a roadblock to global consensus
- Mandatory return is a roadblock to global consensus

Regional Feedback

RIR	2009-06	2010-10	ACTION
AFRINIC	•Consensus	•Support	None required
APNIC	•Consensus	 •Needed •Not Needed •Distribution Broke •CIDR language •Transfer restriction = meddling in local policy 	 Updated distribution mechanism to insure fairness Updated CIDR language Transfer language maintained, level setting
ARIN	 Non needs based transfer at an RIR unacceptable Consensus without mandatory return Prevents global consensus 	•Needed •Not Needed •APNIC feedback repeated	•Updated proposal submitted with respect to APNIC and RIPE feedback
LACNIC	•Consensus	•No feedback	TBD
RIPE	•Consensus	•Needs to be discussed•Not Needed•Distribution broken•CIDR language	•Updated distribution mechanism to insure fairness

2010-10 How does it work?

- If v4 addresses are returned to the IANA
 - Placed in a pool for redistribution
 - Allocated to eligible RIR's
 - Equal sized allocations to eligible RIR's
 - Non-Transferable
 - Open
 - Transparent

Comparing like-proposals

2009-06

- Allow IANA to re-allocate returned addresses
- Available addresses evenly split between RIR's
- Allows for new RIR's to obtain v4 addresses
- Mandatory returns

2010-10

- Allow IANA to re-allocate returned addresses
- Available addresses evenly split between RIR's with need
- Inter and Intra RIR transfer policy hook
- Provides total /10 reservation exception
- No mandatory returns

Why Mandatory Return Fails

- Threat conditions are rapidly evolving
- An RIR could abandon needs based allocations at any time without a codified agreement
- Unforeseen circumstances could evolve in any region and global policy is too slow to react and leaving to chance is a large risk
- A redistribution of address space should not result in less stewardship; roadblock

Removing Roadblocks

- RIR's have returned address space previously
- No reason to believe that it won't happen again if roadblocks are removed
- Lack of a policy may prevent further returns

Why Transfer of Space Fails

- Needs basis system is fair until broken
- Sending space to any RIR that has significant dis-similar standards is inequitable
- Any RIR could abandon needs based allocations at any time without a codified agreement
- Can not reach consensus in all RIR regions

Why a Transfer Hook?

- Transfer hooked into proposal
 - Allows RIR communities to develop better transfer requirements
 - Thought it separated the proposal from the politics
 - Will reach global consensus with transfer-ability
- How does it work?
 - RIR communities come up with a proposal
 - Global or Globally Coordinated
 - Two sentences or two hundred
 - RIR communities retain the power to decide

Summary

- Conceptually the same as 2009-6
- Removes the transfer and mandatory return issues that are unable to reach consensus globally
- Allows two control mechanisms for RIR communities to address allocation size and transfer
- Insures that if there is need and there are v4 addresses at the IANA that they will be distributed
- Removes roadblocks with respect to the return of addresses to the IANA