

MEMBER UPDATE

November | 2015

30



RIPE NCC

RIPE NETWORK COORDINATION CENTRE

The RIPE NCC General Meeting November 2015
RIPE NCC Member Lunches
Improving the RIPE Database Interface
K-Root Expansion
Policy Implementation at the RIPE NCC
IANA Stewardship and Accountability Update
The NRO NC Election
A RIPE 71 Guide for Members
Much more...

MEMBER UPDATE

UPDATE FROM THE RIPE NCC MANAGING DIRECTOR

As we prepare for RIPE 71 in Bucharest, I'm happy to be able to introduce a Member Update that should give you a good insight into what we are doing both externally and behind the scenes at the RIPE NCC. We are making big efforts to meet with our members, represent them on the global stage and improve our services for them, so we want to let you know all about those efforts.

Of immediate interest to members should be the RIPE NCC General Meeting (GM), which takes place in Bucharest from 18-20 November. I will be presenting our Draft Activity Plan and Budget for 2016 at the GM, and I hope to receive plenty of feedback from members so we can ensure that what we are planning to do is what the membership wants us to do. A new element in this GM will be the resolution that members will vote on concerning the RIPE NCC's 2015 budget surplus. This new annual resolution will allow members to choose whether the surplus or deficit should be added to the reserves or returned to the members as a rebate. I ask members to register their votes and let us know how we should proceed with our surplus.

Recently, I had the pleasure of attending a RIPE NCC Member Lunch in Lisbon and meeting with some of you there. These member lunches have proven to be very useful in helping us to engage with and hear feedback from the membership. This is an initiative we plan to continue and we explain more about what's involved with the member lunches in the pages ahead.

As always, the Member Update contains information about what's going on in the Policy Development Process (PDP). This time, we also have an article on what is involved for the RIPE NCC once a policy reaches consensus in the RIPE community and the implementation process begins at the RIPE NCC. We take the example of the recent inter-RIR transfer policy and look at what happens in Amsterdam to make the wishes of the community a reality.

We are also constantly striving to improve our services to allow you all to go about your work. We are making strides in the area of improving our user interfaces for members, particularly in relation to the RIPE Database. We are also expanding the K-root service and we are seeing some interesting results in that area. So I'm happy we can bring news of these developments, and our efforts in the IPv6 arena, with this update.

Our work in the external relations arena is another item that deserves your attention. I recently attended the ICANN 54 Meeting in Dublin on behalf of the RIPE NCC and as the current Chair of the NRO. The IANA stewardship transition and ICANN accountability continue to be of importance to us all. We want the outcomes in the Internet governance world to take into account the wishes of the technical community, which is why I want to stress the importance of our members keeping up with those developments and contributing to the surrounding discussions wherever possible.

Finally, I want to encourage you to join in next week's RIPE Meeting and General Meeting whether you are able to attend or not. We have webcasts and chat facilities for everyone, and electronic voting options just for our members, so please take advantage of those. And for those who will be in Bucharest, I look forward to seeing you there.



Axel Pawlik
RIPE NCC Managing Director



Contents

- 3 - The RIPE NCC General Meeting November 2015
- 5 - Improving the RIPE Database Web Interface
- 7 - News from the IPv6 Program manager
- 8 - K-root Expansion
- 9 - IANA Stewardship and ICANN Accountability Update
- 10 - Policy Implementation at the RIPE NCC
- 11 - Update from the Policy Development Office
- 12 - RIPE Policy Development Update
- 13 - NRO NC Election at RIPE 71
- 14 - RIPE NCC Member Lunches
- 15 - The RIPE 71 Meeting: A Guide for Members

Feedback

If you have feedback about the contents of this Member Update or suggestions for future issues, please email the Membership Communications Officer at fergalc@ripe.net.

The RIPE NCC General Meeting November 2015

The [RIPE NCC General Meeting \(GM\)](#) takes place at 18:00 UTC+2 on Wednesday, 18 November in Bucharest. We strongly urge all members to attend – remote participation options are available for voting and for joining the discussions so all members are able to take part in this very important meeting for the membership.

Taking Part at the GM

All members who attend the RIPE 71 Meeting in Bucharest are encouraged to attend the meeting at 18:00 local time at the meeting venue. Registration for those attending in person and those attending remotely is done in the same way. Just access the GM preferences page in the LIR Portal and select your options. Registration is simple and takes a few seconds to complete:

<https://www.ripe.net/s/gm-registration-nov-2015>

Attendance and Voting: GM Nov 2015

All information, including supporting documentation and information about how to participate, is available on the [General Meeting webpages](#).

If you have any questions about the General Meeting, please email: agm@ripe.net

Attendance Options

Organisation (shown on attendee list):

- Attend the General Meeting in person
 - The GM materials are available online. Select this checkbox to receive a printed meeting pack on the day of the GM.
- Participate remotely via webcast and chat

Voting Options

I want to vote on behalf of the following RIPE NCC members:

[all members](#)

Any person who is a representative of a RIPE NCC member is allowed to attend the General Meeting. Only one person is allowed to vote on behalf of each member.

Note: If you wish to assign your vote to a proxy voter, you need to follow the proxy voting process outlined on [the GM webpages](#).

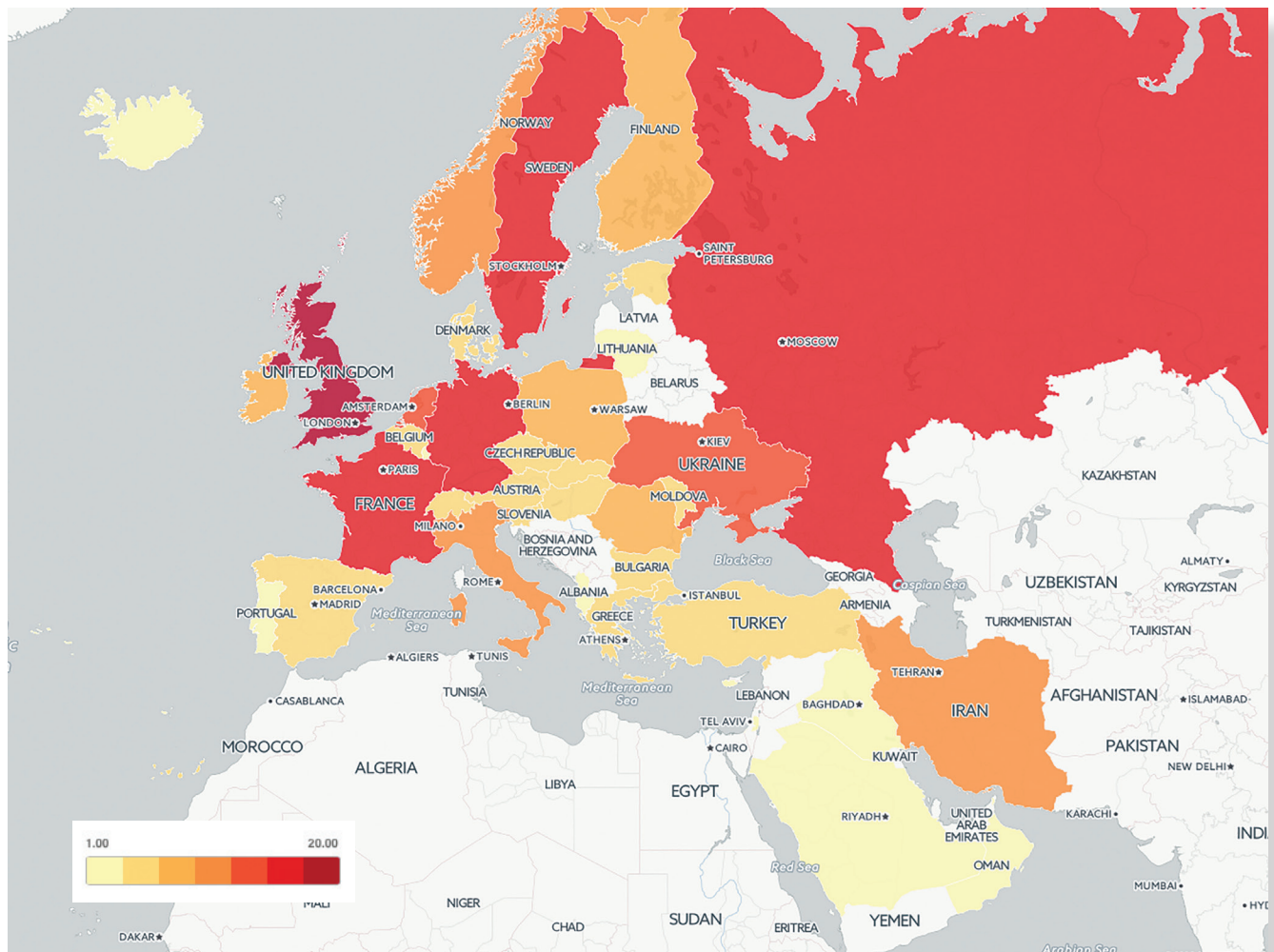
- I want to vote electronically
- I want to vote by paper ballot

The GM Registration Interface

The GM Registration Desk will be open all day Wednesday for those who want to attend in person. Once you register online to attend, you just need to come to the registration desk to pick up the GM badge you need to gain entry and your meeting materials.

Remote participants can register their electronic votes through the link above. There will be a live webcast and chat facility provided during the GM so you can follow proceedings, join the discussions and cast your vote on the resolutions. The live webcast and chat facility will be available from:

<https://www.ripe.net/participate/meetings/gm/meetings/november-2015/webstream>



General Meeting Vote Registrations Per Country 13 November 2015 ([map © CartoDB](#))

Draft Activity Plan and Budget 2016

One of the most important operational documents that the RIPE NCC publishes for its members is the Draft Activity Plan and Budget 2016. This document is the clearest way that RIPE NCC members can learn about, comment on and ultimately shape the direction that the RIPE NCC will take in the coming year.

The RIPE NCC membership is asked to read the document and give its feedback to the RIPE NCC Executive Board at the GM. The Executive Board will take note of all feedback and discussions before publishing a final version in December 2015.

<https://www.ripe.net/participate/meetings/gm/meetings/november-2015/supporting-documents>

Resolutions to Be Voted On

Resolution 1. "The General Meeting approves the redistribution of the excess contribution paid in 2015 by redistributing the RIPE NCC 2015 surplus to the membership in 2016."

At the upcoming GM, the RIPE NCC membership will vote on whether or not to redistribute the expected financial

surplus for 2015 via a rebate to members. This follows the membership's approval of an updated Standard Service Agreement (SSA) in November 2014 that allows members to decide annually on the allocation of the RIPE NCC surplus or deficit.

If the General Meeting rejects the resolution to redistribute the surplus to members, approximately EUR 1 million (assuming a EUR 4.2 million surplus) would be paid in corporate income tax and the rest of the surplus would be added to the RIPE NCC Clearing House (reserves).

If the General Meeting approves the resolution to redistribute the surplus, a rebate would be paid to all those who are members of the RIPE NCC on 31 December 2015. The rebate would then be included in the members' 2016 invoices. In a case where the surplus is EUR 4.2 million, a member who has paid the full annual fee would receive approximately EUR 327.80 as a rebate on their 2016 invoice.

Axel Pawlik provided a full description of how the process would work on the ncc-announce mailing list in October:

<https://www.ripe.net/ripe/mail/archives/ncc-announce/2015-October/000988.html>

Resolution 2: “The General Meeting approves the RIPE NCC Conflict Arbitration Procedure.”

The RIPE NCC Conflict Arbitration Procedure is available for the settlement of disputes and for the evaluation of requests for Internet number resources by the RIPE NCC. The document is being updated to allow for cases that might be complicated and need more time to properly assess. Updates are also being made to align the document with other RIPE NCC procedural documents. All proposed changes are outlined in the GM Supporting Documents for the meeting.

<https://www.ripe.net/participate/meetings/gm/meetings/november-2015/supporting-documents>

The RIPE NCC and its Executive Board would like to see as many members as possible cast their votes on these resolutions as possible. The voting results should reflect as widely as possible the wishes of the membership.

The GM will also feature updates from the RIPE NCC Senior Management and the Executive Board. If you have any questions about the GM or the issues to be discussed and voted on, please contact us at agm@ripe.net.



Alex Band
Product Manager
RIPE NCC

Improving the RIPE Database Web Interface

There is an extensive project underway to make our services easier to use and work together seamlessly so that they provide the most value to you. Over the last couple of months, we made some fundamental changes to the web interface, which I am happy to discuss here.

Upon accessing the RIPE Database, you will immediately notice that we made RIPE NCC Access, our single sign-on (SSO) system, the focal point of the new design. The goal is that once you are logged in with your SSO account, you can seamlessly use all of our services, from requesting resources to checking RIPE Atlas measurements to making changes in the RIPE Database.

The RIPE Database has supported SSO for several years already, but now we will actively help you migrate from your existing MD5 password. The way this works is that you are now required to log in with your RIPE NCC Access account to make any change in the RIPE Database using the web interface. If you don't have an account yet, you can create one in just a couple of steps, which will immediately give you the ability to use features like automated password recovery and two-step verification.

Once you are logged in and you edit one of your existing objects, you will be asked to provide your current MD5 password. After your changes have been processed successfully, you will then be asked if you want to associate your RIPE NCC Access account with the maintainer. It's as simple as ticking a box. If you agree, you will never have to use your MD5 password again: any future edits will be

authorised using the SSO account on your maintainer.

If this is a shared maintainer that is used by your colleagues in the IT department or network operations centre, then they can go through the same steps. Enter the MD5 password once, associate the SSO account, and that's it! Alternatively, an authorised person can also add the SSO accounts of their colleagues by adding the attributes in this format:

- auth: SSO <your-ss0-email@example.org>

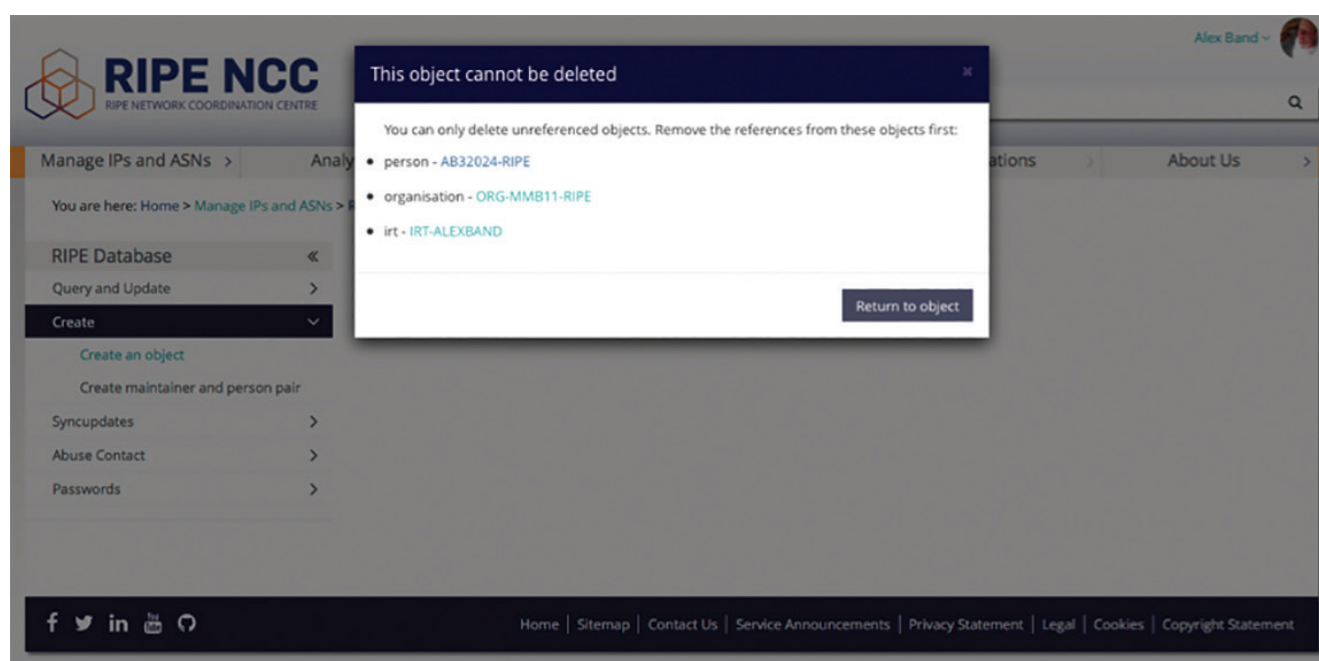
You can add as many SSO accounts to a maintainer as you like, giving you personalised, granular control. Please note that the email addresses of the SSO accounts will not be publicly visible in the RIPE Database. Only authorised users can see them.

We made a clearer separation between personal maintainers that should be used for your own objects, such as your person object, and shared maintainers that you and your colleagues use to manage your resource objects. When you start working at an organisation that manages objects in the RIPE Database, you will first need to create a person object for yourself. This person object should be protected by a maintainer that only you know the credentials for. We created a brand new, simple form for this that replaces the (awkwardly named) New Organisation Startup form. It is now, more accurately, called “Create person and maintainer pair”. Once you have completed this form, there is a clear explanation of how to use this maintainer and how it differs from the shared maintainer your organisation in most cases already has.

Another very prominent change is the focus on the maintainer when creating or editing objects. Previously, "mnt-by:" was buried amongst the rest of the attributes, but now we lifted it out and made it the first thing you have to choose. A new auto-complete function makes it much easier for you to add additional maintainers to an object, and a colour-coded display of available authorisation methods greatly improves the clarity of this function.

In fact, auto-complete is now deployed throughout the interface, allowing you to easily choose an administrative or technical contact or an organisation name. The same functionality is used to check if a chosen value that needs to be unique (a primary key) is already in use. Lastly, the syntax checking is now much more intuitive, warning you of errors or invalid characters before you submit your object, which makes the process much more efficient.

We have also made several improvements to the process of deleting objects from the RIPE Database. For example, if you try to delete an object but you are blocked because it is still referenced by other objects, we now tell you exactly which ones are blocking.



In addition, if you delete a person or maintainer that only references the other, the RIPE Database will suggest you delete the other object as well, cleaning the RIPE Database from unnecessary clutter.

The last feature I'd like to mention is the improved route object creation. For many years it was already possible to submit a route object that did not have all of the authorisations, for example when authorising someone else's ASN that you do not have the credentials for. The RIPE Database will now tell you exactly which authorisation is missing, which maintainer should be used and what the format of the object should be. It will also send a notification email to the party who should supply the additional authorisation that their action is required.

Even though this may seem like a lot of changes, this is only the beginning of the improvements we have planned for the RIPE Database and resource management in general. Over the coming months we will begin to phase out the LIR Portal Object Editors, further simplify route object creation, especially for out-of-region resources, and start the implementation of personalised authorisation.

I'll keep you up to date as we move along. And, as always, we appreciate hearing your feedback.

If you have feedback for Alex, you can contact him on alex@ripe.net. He's also an avid twitterer and posts about product development. Follow [@alexander_band](https://twitter.com/alexander_band) for updates.



Nathalie Künneke-Trenaman
IPv6 Program Manager
RIPE NCC

News from the IPv6 Program Manager

It is already clear that 2015 was a good year for IPv6. Many providers, websites and enterprises have been working hard on their IPv6 deployments and we are now seeing their packets flowing over IPv6. Also, Apple made a big statement this summer: In the beginning of 2016, all the new applications submitted to the App store must support IPv6. We expect this will further increase the traffic over IPv6.

Here at the RIPE NCC, we have been busy with IPv6 as well. In the past, we awarded our members who reached four stars in IPv6 RIPEness – a measurement we use to check if a member has an IPv6 allocation, announces that allocation in the global routing table and set up reverse DNS and a route6 object in the RIPE Database.

For 2016, we will take that one step further and award only members that have reached five-star IPv6 RIPEness. The additional star can be received by providing your website or

customers with IPv6 access. Only those members will receive a brand new T-shirt, especially designed for five-star IPv6 RIPEness. This way, we want to reward our members who go the extra mile in their IPv6 deployment.

Another project we have been working on is contacting over 400 members who stopped announcing IPv6 in the global routing table. I was curious to know why that happened and if the RIPE NCC could help them in any way.

So far, we have received over 70 responses and we are analysing the results. At the RIPE Meeting in Bucharest, we will present the results of this survey.

If you have anything to share about your IPv6 deployment, or have suggestions on how the RIPE NCC can help you, I would be happy to hear from you.



Romeo Zwart
Manager Global Information Infrastructure
RIPE NCC

K-root Expansion

At RIPE 70, we announced the coverage expansion of the K-root service. While updating the hardware we rely on to run K-root, we also aimed to increase coverage in those areas where a K-root node might contribute to the resiliency of the DNS. Our motivation for the expansion is to improve the global coverage and overall robustness of K-root.

It has now been six months since our announcement at RIPE 70, which is a good milestone at which to take a retrospective look at our data to see if we can spot any noticeable changes to K-root DNS performance in certain geographical areas.

In October 2014, we published some K-root IPv4 regional measurement results on RIPE Labs:

https://labs.ripe.net/Members/suzanne_taylor_muzzin/k-root-ipv4-regional-measurement-results

A year later, we can compare that historical data with current data collected from the same probes we used in the previous set of measurements.

We used the statistical data to produce a series of histograms that show the differences between the two periods. These visualisations are hosted at:

<http://sg-pub.ripe.net/rene/k-root/medians.html>

Taking results of the median ping round trip times (RTTs), we can see the difference on IPv4 and IPv6 networks in a variety of geographical areas.

The Middle East, Russia and CIS countries all display significantly lower RTTs on IPv4 and IPv6 this year - Figure 1 gives an example of this shift in the Russia and CIS region - while Eastern Europe's IPv4 networks show substantially lower RTTs this year. The increased presence of K-root nodes in these areas is likely to play a role in lowering RTTs in these regions, although of course it requires more detailed analysis to know that with certainty.

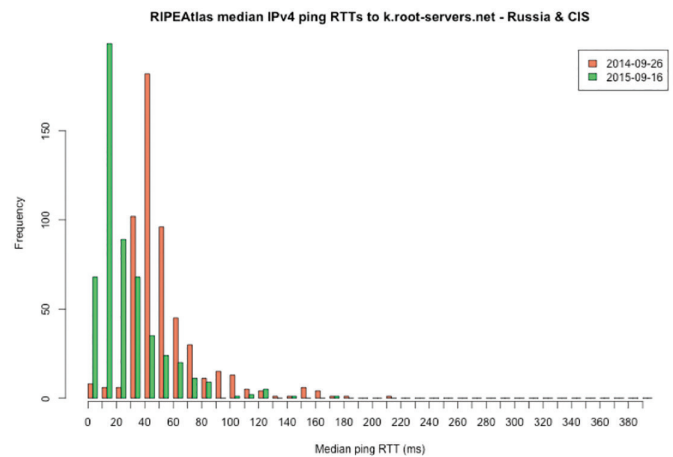


Figure 1: Median IPv4 ping RTTs in Russia and CIS

We can find a more concrete indication of the K-root enhancements by identifying which K-root node a probe is “talking” to in its measurements. These statistics will be investigated as the basis of a RIPE Labs article in the near future.

As we continue with the expansion of K-root, we will monitor related network performance to view the effect of additional nodes across different geographical and topological regions.

We will also continue to perform outreach in specific countries where the presence of a K-root node would be most likely to improve reachability in that region. Besides being a retrospective on the performance of K-root over the past year, this article is also an invitation. Any organisations in the Middle East, Turkey, Eastern Europe, Scandinavia or Iberia that are interested in hosting a K-root node are welcome to get in touch with the RIPE NCC to discuss the requirements and process. More information can be found at:

<http://k.root-servers.org/hosting.html>

As we perform this function for the good of the Internet, our main interest is the secure and consistently high performance of K-root as part of the global DNS.



Chris Buckridge
External Relations Manager
RIPE NCC

IANA Stewardship and ICANN Accountability Update



Paul Rendek, RIPE NCC Director of External Relations, and Axel Pawlik, NRO Chairman and RIPE NCC Managing Director, at the ICANN 54 Meeting in Dublin

With the deadline to send a signed and sealed IANA Stewardship Transition Proposal fast approaching, we thought it would be good to provide a recap on its current status.

On 29 October 2015, the IANA Stewardship Coordination Group (ICG) announced that it had completed its work on the transition proposal itself, and it was now awaiting completion of one outstanding element – the work being done by the Cross Community Working Group (CCWG) to improve ICANN accountability. This is a prerequisite for the names component of the ICG's proposal, and it is split into two streams – the first contains work that must be completed before the transition takes place; the second covers work that can wait until after the transition has gone ahead.

Accountability at ICANN 54

It's no surprise then that accountability was a key topic in October at the ICANN 54 meeting in Dublin. There, attendees debated the governance model that would best ensure ICANN remained accountable to the community after US oversight was removed. By the end of the meeting there was agreement that a "single designator model" gave the community sufficient powers to enforce accountability. Under this model, Supporting Organizations (SOs) and Address Councils (ACs) have the ability to recall their individually-appointed ICANN Board members, or they can coordinate to exercise new community powers such as a recall of the entire ICANN Board. You can see a table

with an overview of the different models that were being discussed here:

<https://www.nro.net/wp-content/uploads/ARIN-Comparison-Table-of-Proposed-ICANN-Governance-Models.pdf>

The CCWG plans to publish a new draft in November, for a 35-day public comment period, in order to deliver the final proposal to the ICANN Board on 22 January 2016.

Service Level Agreement (SLA) for the IANA Numbering Services

One of the key elements of the Number Community's proposal is to replace the current NTIA IANA agreement with a Service Level Agreement (SLA) between the IANA Numbering Services Operator and the five RIRs. The RIRs met with IANA staff in Dublin who provided feedback on operational aspects of the SLA. A third version of the SLA has been published and the RIRs have invited the ICANN legal team to provide its feedback publicly. You can find a track-changes version of the third SLA against the second draft here:

<https://www.nro.net/wp-content/uploads/Numbers-SLA-3.0-redline.pdf>

We'll keep you posted via the mailing lists and at various meetings on the developments in this arena.



Nikolas Pediaditis
IP Resource Analyst
RIPE NCC

Policy Implementation at the RIPE NCC

The Case of Inter-RIR Transfers

The RIPE Policy Development Process (PDP) is at the heart of the RIPE community. It sets the policies that decide how the Internet functions in our service region. The policies that emerge from the PDP are formed through an open, bottom-up process of decision-making and must reach consensus in the RIPE community before being implemented. But what actually happens when one of these policies reaches consensus? What does the RIPE NCC do to ensure that the wishes of the RIPE community are implemented effectively? In this article, I'd like to give you some insight as to what happens behind the doors at the RIPE NCC when a policy reaches consensus by looking at the case of policy proposal 2014-05, Policy for Inter-RIR Transfer of Internet Resources.

Although the implementation phase of a policy officially starts when it reaches consensus, the RIPE NCC is already making preliminary plans when a proposal moves on from the Discussion Phase. With the inter-RIR transfer policy, general planning and discussions began in earnest during the Impact Analysis stage and continued until it was accepted in April 2015. The RIPE NCC needed to carefully analyse its procedures and systems to see how they would change should the proposal be accepted as policy. In most cases, this analysis leads to overall improvements to procedure as we look to introduce efficiencies while the implementation work is carried out.

The inter-RIR transfer policy brought with it a great deal of extra complexity, involving as it did the different policies, procedures, communities and even time zones of the other RIRs. Currently, transfers are possible to and from the ARIN and APNIC service regions. And although resources are subject to the policies of the RIR they are registered with, ARIN has needs-based policies so recipients of ARIN resources in our region would need to provide a utilisation plan for 50% of the resources over a five-year period. All of this required plenty of discussions and collaboration with our colleagues in ARIN and APNIC, as this policy was new to us all and required changes to processes in all three regions.

Our collaboration with our counterparts at the other RIRs was a very productive and educational experience. We addressed each other's concerns and questions, and we quickly agreed that simplicity where possible should be the watchword. Jointly, we created a roadmap of how the process would go based on some clear and simple

rules. It was agreed the process would start with the transferring party within the source RIR service region. Only once the transferring party has completed the necessary arrangements with its own RIR would the destination RIR get involved. This is to ensure there is no crossing of the policy streams. It became apparent early on that it was important to trust completely the information that is received from the other RIR. The overall idea is to provide a seamless service to the resource holder throughout the process while maintaining an accurate registry for the community.

This policy introduced a new concept and required new processes for our Registration Services Department in managing the import and export of resources to and from the RIPE Registry. For our Software Engineering Department, to enable tools for this movement of resources, and for our Legal Team to provide all the relevant documentation, this was also a step into the unknown.

The policy by its nature demanded a great amount of collaboration from practically all departments within the organisation. Although Registration Services is responsible for the implementation of policies and handling requests relating to Internet number resources, the inter-RIR transfer policy required a lot of effort from everyone at the RIPE NCC. For example, we needed to update our DNS provisioning system with our Global Information infrastructure Team and ensure that the changes would not have any effect on the reverse DNS service for operators.

One of the most impacted departments following the acceptance of this policy proposal was our Software Engineering Department, which is responsible for all the related updates to our systems, software and, of course, the RIPE Database. This involves a full-scale risk analysis to ensure that the work carried out to implement the policy does not have a negative effect on people's operations. All of the tools created by our engineers have a relationship with other tools at the RIPE NCC, including those for the internal management of resources. In creating and updating the tools to facilitate the policy, the engineers had to consider issues of forward compatibility in case IPv6 transfers become a possibility in future.

Our data also interacts with published statistics such as extended delegated statistics and transfer statistics on

www.ripe.net, which involves further collaboration with Web Services. Other corner cases, such as accounting for legacy resources, add more considerations to the mix. And to complicate matters even more for our staff, seven policy proposals were implemented in the same period as 2014-05, three of which required extensive software deployments, documentation and legal work. So ensuring that one implementation does not affect another is a major concern and is something that we always have to be careful about.

There is a wide range of other tasks that need to be carried out by the RIPE NCC when implementing a policy such as this. This includes:

- The creation of relevant legal documentation
- Updating training course material and educating trainers
- Reviewing all related website and printed materials and updating all FAQs
- Working with our Communications Department to keep the community informed on developments
- Ensuring our Customer Services Department is aware of all the implications of the new policy
- Having our IT Department ensure all technical requirements are catered for
- Cleaning up the RIPE Database

Consensus on 2014-05 was reached on 9 April 2015 and we completed the implementation on 30 September 2015.

So what did we learn from our experience dealing with the inter-RIR policy? First of all, nothing is as simple as it seems. A big policy implementation like this involves many different stakeholders, both internally and externally, who have different viewpoints and priorities. However, we also learned that by keeping things as simple as possible and by carefully planning we can work well together regardless of the size and complexity of the project. Keeping in mind the goals of keeping an accurate registry and having a seamless transition for operators also helped us to achieve our goals.

And if you are an IP Resource Analyst at the RIPE NCC, it's nice to know there are people facing the same issues at the other RIRs, and that other departments with different skills are sitting close by, ready and willing to make things work.



Marco Schmidt
Policy Development Officer
RIPE NCC

Update from the Policy Development Office

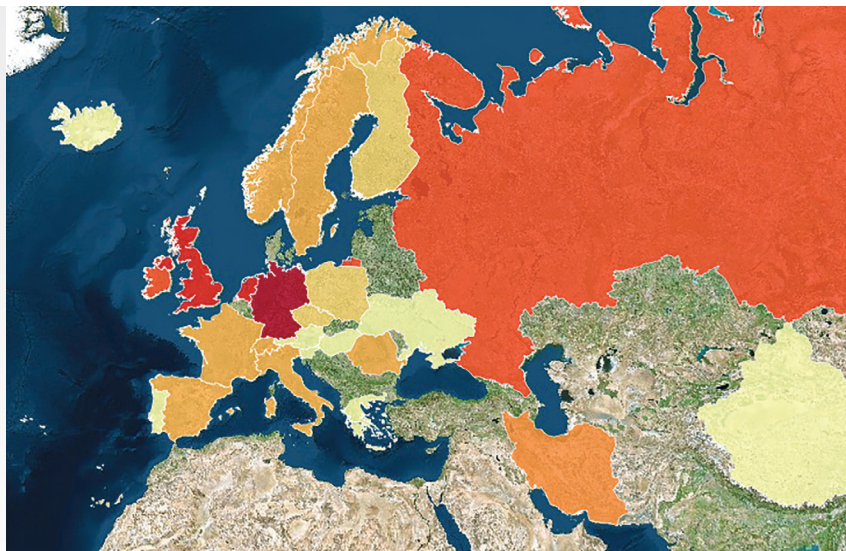
The Policy Development Process (PDP) is the tool the RIPE community uses to create and update policies for the RIPE NCC service region. Everyone can participate on this open and transparent process.

Recent policy changes have resulted in a direct impact on RIPE NCC membership developments. For example, the numbers of LIRs that have closed shortly after receiving and then transferring their /22 IPv4 allocation has dropped significantly after Policy Proposal 2015-01 was accepted. This proposal does not allow the transfer of IPv4 address space received from the RIPE NCC within 24 months of receiving the allocation. This is just one of several examples that shows the relevance of the policy development for our members. More information on this can be found in the RIPE Labs article about the RIPE NCC Membership Statistics Q3 2015:

<https://labs.ripe.net/Members/wilhelm/ripe-ncc-membership-statistics-q3-2015>

The efforts of the Policy Development Office (PDO) to raise the awareness about the PDP resulted in an increase in participation in the policy discussions. In the first ten months of 2015, around 1,400 posts have been sent to the RIPE Address Policy Mailing List, more than was ever sent before during a whole year. This high participation rate resulted mainly from controversial discussions about some of the policy proposals, including the previously mentioned 2015-01.

Not only have the amount of posts increased but the number of participants and their diversification has picked up significantly. So far in 2015, more than 170 people from 28 countries joined the discussions. Recent policy discussions also saw a higher participation from governments and non-ISP organisations. All these developments show that the awareness of the PDP has increased.



Map showing PDP participation across our service region

RIPE Policy Development Update

Policy proposals are published on the relevant working group mailing list and discussed by community members. When there is consensus on a proposal, it becomes an active policy and is implemented by the RIPE NCC.

Accepted Policy Proposals

2015-01, Alignment of Transfer Requirements for IPv4 Allocations, proposed by Elvis Velea

This proposal aligned the transfer requirements for all IPv4 allocations. LIRs that receive an IPv4 allocation from the RIPE NCC or via a transfer cannot subsequently transfer this allocation to another party within 24 months. The proposal was published in February 2015 and was accepted in July 2015.

<https://www.ripe.net/participate/policies/proposals/2015-01>

2015-02, Keep IPv6 PI When Requesting IPv6 Allocation, proposed by James Kennedy

This proposal removed the requirement that LIRs return their IPv6 Provider Independent (PI) assignment when requesting an IPv6 allocation if there are no specific routing requirements to justify both. The proposal was published in April 2015 and was accepted in August 2015.

<https://www.ripe.net/participate/policies/proposals/2015-02>

2015-03, Assessment Criteria for IPv6 Initial Allocation Size, proposed by Matthew Newton, Alexander Brinkman

This proposal introduced new criteria for the evaluation of large IPv6 allocation requests. These new criteria are "hierarchical and geographical structuring of the organisation", "segmentation of infrastructure for security" and "planned longevity". The current requirements, "number of users" and "extent of infrastructure", are retained. The proposal was published in April 2015 and after a revision in June 2015 it was accepted in October 2015.

<https://www.ripe.net/participate/policies/proposals/2015-03>

Current Policy Proposals

2015-04, RIPE Resource Transfer Policies, proposed by Erik Bais

This proposal aims to create a single transfer policy with all relevant information on the transfer of Internet number resources, replacing text in several RIPE Policies. The proposal also introduces a 24-month holding period for IPv4 addresses and 16-bit ASNs after any change of holdership. The proposal was published in August 2015 and is currently in Review Phase until 16 December 2015.

<https://www.ripe.net/participate/policies/proposals/2015-04>

2015-05, Revision of Last /8 Allocation Criteria, proposed by Radu-Adrian Feurdean and Elvis Velea

This proposal aims to allow LIRs to request an additional /22 IPv4 allocation from the RIPE NCC every 18 months. This would only be possible if the LIR has not transferred any IPv4 address space before. The proposal was published in October 2015 and currently is in Discussion Phase until 18 November 2015.

Withdrawn Proposals

2014-03, Remove Multihoming Requirement for AS Number Assignments, proposed by Saku Ytti and Job Snijders

This proposal aimed to ease the requirements when requesting an Autonomous System (AS) Number. It was proposed to remove the need evaluation, limit the amount of AS Numbers per organisation to 1,000 and require that 16-bit AS Numbers are multihomed after nine months. The proposal was withdrawn in November 2015 after the proposers declared their inability to find an acceptable solution that satisfied all parties.

<https://www.ripe.net/participate/policies/proposals/2014-03>



Michael Frearson
Communications Writer
RIPE NCC

NRO NC Election at RIPE 71

The RIPE 71 programme includes the election of a representative to the Number Resource Organization Number Council (NRO NC). The NRO NC also serves as the ICANN Address Supporting Organization Address Council (ASO AC). As such, it has a role in the global policy development process and appoints members to the ICANN Board of Directors. The ASO AC also provides advice to the ICANN Board on number resource allocation policy, in conjunction with the RIRs.

The NRO NC is made up of three individuals from each of the five RIR service regions. Of these three seats, one is filled by a representative chosen by each RIR's Executive Council (EC). This individual acts as a representative for the RIR, reporting regularly to their EC. For the RIPE NCC, Wilfried Woeber currently holds this position.

The remaining two positions on the NRO NC are filled by the election of nominees from each RIR's service region. These two members of the NRO NC act as individuals and do not represent an RIR or act as representatives of any organisation. One seat is currently filled by Filiz Yilmaz and the other by Dmitry Kohmanyuk. The three-year term of Dmitry Kohmanyuk ends on 31 December 2015.

Against the background of the ongoing IANA stewardship transition and discussions on ensuring accountability in a new stewardship structure, this election is important for the RIPE community.

The nominees for this year's election to the NRO NC are as follows:

- Dmitry Kohmanyuk
- Nurani Nimpuno
- Sander Steffann

You can find the respective nominees' biographical information and motivation online:

<https://www.ripe.net/participate/internet-governance/internet-technical-community/nro/nro-nc/nro-nc-nominations-2015/confirmed-nominees>

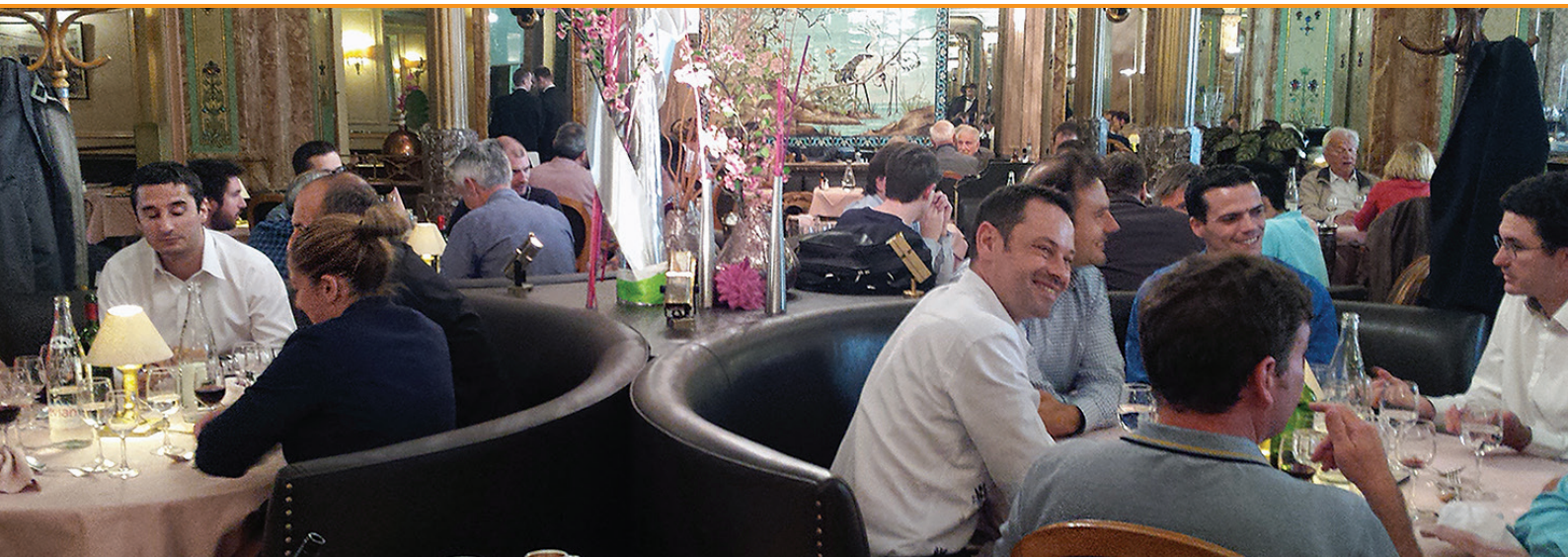
The election will take place during the Friday morning Plenary session at RIPE 71. All members of the RIPE community who are present at RIPE 71 may vote in the election. The election will be by secret ballot and each attendee will have one vote. Ballots will be distributed as audience members enter the Grand Ballroom for the Plenary. Audience members will have until end of the Plenary session to return their ballot papers to the ballot box. A member of the community will then count the votes during the break. The winner of the election will be the person with the most votes. The result will be given to the RIPE Chair, who will announce it during the Closing Plenary.

Prior to the election, the nominees will have an opportunity to address the RIPE 71 audience during the Monday Plenary Lightning Talks. During this session, the nominees will have a maximum of three minutes to express their motivation for election to the NRO NC.



Fergal Cunningham
Membership Communications Officer
RIPE NCC

RIPE NCC Member Lunches



Member lunch in Paris, March 2015

The RIPE NCC Member Lunch initiative began in late 2014 and has now become a regular part of the RIPE NCC's engagement efforts with members across the service region.

The member lunches are small-scale events organised in cities or regions that have a good concentration of members but are not often host to RIPE or other Internet community events. Hosting a small-scale event like a lunch or dinner makes it easier for people to free up time, while the local nature takes away any burden on travel.

The main goals of these member lunches are to:

- Encourage participation in RIPE and RIPE NCC activities from members in the cities we host lunches
- Provide members with information that can help their operations
- Gather feedback that can help the RIPE NCC develop its services for members
- Provide members with information on Internet governance issues
- Inform members about policy developments in the RIPE community
- Allow members to learn from each other and make connections in their own cities

While the RIPE NCC membership is well served by RIPE Meetings, RIPE NCC Regional Meetings and other events such as ENOG, MENOG and other local NOGs in which the RIPE NCC participates, long distances can still make it difficult for smaller RIPE NCC members to participate in person. The multi-day nature of these meetings can also be a burden for smaller companies, who cannot afford to allow their staff time to participate.

The informal and open atmosphere of a lunch meeting also provides a great opportunity to receive direct feedback from our membership on RIPE NCC's services and performance, and to inform them about any recent developments regarding RIPE policy or the RIPE NCC services portfolio.

To reduce costs where possible, we aim to host these events in cities where RIPE NCC staff are already present for other events or where we expect members to be gathering for other reasons. Reducing costs for the members in terms of their own travel and the RIPE NCC's travel is one of the advantages of this type of meeting.

So far in 2015, we've held member lunches in the following cities:

- Minsk
- Barcelona
- Madrid
- Tehran
- Paris
- Lisbon
- Istanbul

As we get more of these lunches under our belt, we see cultural differences come into play that we can cater for due to the small-scale nature of the events. For example, members in the ENOG and MENOG regions like to have presentations from staff whereas in Western Europe a more informal type of meeting has proved most effective.

Typically, up to 25 members attend these events and there has been a good mix of new members who have very little experience with the RIPE NCC to more long-standing

members who welcome the chance to re-engage with us. An added benefit of these meetings is the connection they can help establish between long-standing and newer members, as well as between members from very different industries, who can learn from each other and share ideas and knowledge.

Back at the RIPE NCC, we have established a formalised approach to recording the feedback we receive from members, noting what members tell us and sharing it with the relevant departments at the office who can benefit from hearing this feedback. We send a wide variety of staff to the meetings, including senior management, and where possible, we also try to send staff with local language skills.

Feedback from the members who attend these lunches has been very positive, and there have been many requests to return to host more events. All members who confirm attendance are sent information about RIPE NCC services and current issues in advance in case they want to prepare questions for our staff.

Oh, and we are planning to have two meetings in the UK in mid-December and more around the RIPE NCC service region in the new year, so keep an eye out for invitations in your city and hopefully you can join us for lunch.



The RIPE 71 Meeting: A Guide for Members

RIPE 71 runs from Monday, 16 November to Friday, 20 November, and the entire programme will be of interest to RIPE NCC members. Here, we explain some of what will happen during the week and highlight some areas that RIPE NCC members will want to follow.

All of the RIPE Meeting sessions are webcast live, the presentations are available for download and you can join discussions in the chat room. You can also click each session on the meeting programme to find the agenda and other details for that session. You can access all these via the RIPE 71 Meeting website:

<https://ripe71.ripe.net>

Here's a list of the sessions that will take place during the week. Make a note of particular subjects that catch your attention, and plan your week accordingly. All times are listed as local time in Bucharest.

Tutorials | 09:00 - 11:00 Monday

Three tutorials take place on Monday morning:

- NetDevOps – Ansible 101 to Network Nirvana
- Introduction to RIPE Meetings
- RIPE Database Tips and Tricks

Newcomers' Introduction | 11:30 - 12:30 Monday

RIPE Chair Hans Petter Holen and RIPE NCC Managing Direc-

tor Axel Pawlik will welcome newcomers to the RIPE Meeting and there will be an introduction from the RIPE Programme Committee. There are about 100 newcomers at each RIPE Meeting, so this session is a great opportunity to meet new people and find out what to expect from the week ahead.

The Plenary | 14:00 Monday – 12:30 Friday

The content in the plenary is chosen by a dedicated RIPE Programme Committee (PC) with the express purpose of selecting interesting, relevant and inspiring presentations. Every session in the plenary is webcast for the Internet community, so you can join us in person or online.

BCOP Task Force | 18:00 – 19:00 Monday

The Best Current Operational Practices is a specific forum for network operators, who gather to discuss the latest developments in operational documentation.

BoF (Birds of a Feather) | 18:00 – 19:00 Monday, Tuesday and Thursday

The BoF sessions cover the following topics, in chronological order:

- IBNEMO – Intent Based NEtwork MOdelling
- How do we Address the Problem of IP Spoofing? And is it a Problem Worth Solving?
- ENDEAVOUR: Towards a Flexible Software-Defined Network Ecosystem

RACI Session | 18:00 – 19:00 Tuesday

RACI (the RIPE Academic Cooperation Initiative) gives students and researchers the opportunity to present their work in front of some of the leading technical figures in the Internet world, receive feedback on their research from experts and have their work published on the RIPE Labs website for community feedback.

Address Policy Working Group | 09:00 – 12:30 Wednesday

The Address Policy Working Group discusses policies relating to the distribution and management of IPv4, IPv6 and AS Numbers. The topics on this year's agenda include keenly debated open policy proposals that have recently attracted a lot of discussion on the mailing list.

Connect Working Group | 11:00 – 12:30 Wednesday

The Connect Working Group discusses all subjects related to IP interconnection, raises awareness about interconnection and its role on the global Internet, and educates policymakers on how interconnection works.

Measurement, Analysis and Tools (MAT) Working Group | 14:00 – 15:30 Wednesday

This is the working group where the RIPE NCC and the community can collaborate in the areas of data, tools and analysis relating to the Internet and its infrastructure, with a loose focus on monitoring, diagnosis, analysis and forecasting.

IPv6 Working Group | 14:00 – 15:30 Wednesday and 16:00 – 17:30 Thursday

Issues relating to IPv6 deployment and measurement are the focus in this discussion.

RIPE NCC Services Working Group | 16:00 – 17:45 Wednesday

The reports from the RIPE NCC, which form part of the RIPE NCC General Meeting, will be given in this working group. There will be presentations on the RIPE NCC's implementation of RIPE Policies. We urge members to attend or join remotely to follow the proceedings in person.

Cooperation Working Group | 09:00 – 10:30 Thursday

This working group primarily discusses outreach from the traditional RIPE community to everyone else, especially governments, regulators and NGOs.

Routing Working Group | 09:00 – 10:30 Thursday

The Routing Working Group defined the RIPE Routing Registry and promoted it worldwide. The group exchanges information about various Routing Registries. It is concerned with the growth of the routing tables on the Internet and started an effort to decrease their size in Europe.

Open Source Working Group | 11:00 – 12:30 Thursday

The Open Source Working Group promotes discussion among developers, Internet Service Providers and the rest of the RIPE community about open source projects related to the RIPE community.

Anti-Abuse Working Group | 11:00 – 12:30 Wednesday

The Anti-Abuse Working Group aims to tackle online abuse from the technical and non-technical angles. This year's session includes presentations on Open Source abuse management and DDoS mitigation.

Database Working Group | 14:00 – 15:30 Thursday

The RIPE Database is crucial for members' work, and this working group deals with all matters relating to the database. The RIPE NCC will update the community on its work on the RIPE Database, including new RIPE Database software functionality.

DNS Working Group | 14:00 – 17:30 Thursday

The DNS Working Group discusses current DNS-related issues in technology and operations. Anand Buddhdev will give the DNS report from the RIPE NCC, and there are several presentations from the community, covering topics including root zone KSK Rollover and a discussion of the latest SSAC Recommendations.

NRO/RIR Reports | 09:00 – 10:30 Friday

In this plenary session, updates from the other four RIRs and the NRO are presented. This session is where the elections for the RIPE Programme Committee take place, which is extremely important for the development of future RIPE Meetings. This session will also include the election of a representative to the Number Resource Organization Number Council (NRO NC).

Next RIPE Meeting

