# 2008-2: IPv4 Transfer Policy Proposal

ARIN XXII, Los Angeles, CA
October 15, 2008

# Transfer policy proposal history - Origins

- AC proposed v1.0 of this proposal in response to request from BoT to consider approaches to IPv4 depletion and promoting IPv6 adoption.

- The AC has never been unanimously in favor of liberalizing transfer policy.

- 2008-2 has been discussed at ARIN XXI in April (Denver), on the Public Policy Mailing List, and at Caribbean sector meetings.

# Transfer policy proposal history – Votes

- At ARIN XXI: 49 for, 7 against continuing work on a relaxed transfer policy.

  - 54 for, 3 against retaining a need based qualification for recipients.

  - 35 for, 13 against an effective date sooner than the IANA IPv4 free pool depletion.

- At Kingston, the same questions were asked, with almost identical results (across fewer total voters)

# Transfer policy proposal history – Survey

- On PPML, the community was asked to respond to a detailed survey about specific aspects of a potential transfer policy. 202 respondents participated.

- Full results are at on ARIN's website at:
  http://www.arin.net/policy/proposals/surveys/pdfs/survey_summary_08242008.pdf
  and on pages 6 and 7 of your Discussion Guide.

- The same set of questions were asked at the Caribbean sector meeting in Nassau.

# Revised 2008-2 transfer policy proposal

- In response to all community feedback received to date, we have considerably simplified 2008-2, removing or modifying text and restrictions deemed unnecessary, while preserving those aspects that seem to be supported by consensus.

# Why allow these transfers?

- Provides a source of IPv4 addresses to organizations for whom migrating to IPv6 is more expensive.

- Provides incentive to IPv4 resource holders who can easily or cheaply migrate to IPv6 to free up resources for those organizations who can't.

# What transfers would be allowed?

- Potential recipients must first qualify to receive IPv4 space, as they do today.

- Recipients of space must wait 12 months before they can transfer the space to others (to further discourage speculation).

- Blocks cannot be arbitrarily deaggregated, but ARIN may allow sufficient deaggregation to ensure an adequate supply of small blocks while minimizing deaggregation.

# What other restrictions apply?

- Potential recipients must intend to use the addresses within the ARIN service area.
- Recipients must sign an RSA covering the addresses transferred. Organizations transferring space only need an RSA or LRSA if they elect to retain a portion of a block being transferred.
- To further limit deaggregation, a recipient may receive only one block every 6 months, and may receive a block large enough to provide 12 months supply.
- Minimum allocation sizes apply to any deaggregation, but smaller blocks (/24 etc.) may be transferred whole.

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# Questions/Comments?