

# **Policy Implementation and Experience Report**

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# IPv4 Waiting List



# Current IPv4 Waiting List Criteria

- Must have a /20 or less in total IPv4 holdings
- May request up to a /22
- Removed if IPv4 received via 8.3/8.4 transfer
- Eligible for needs-based transfer after five years

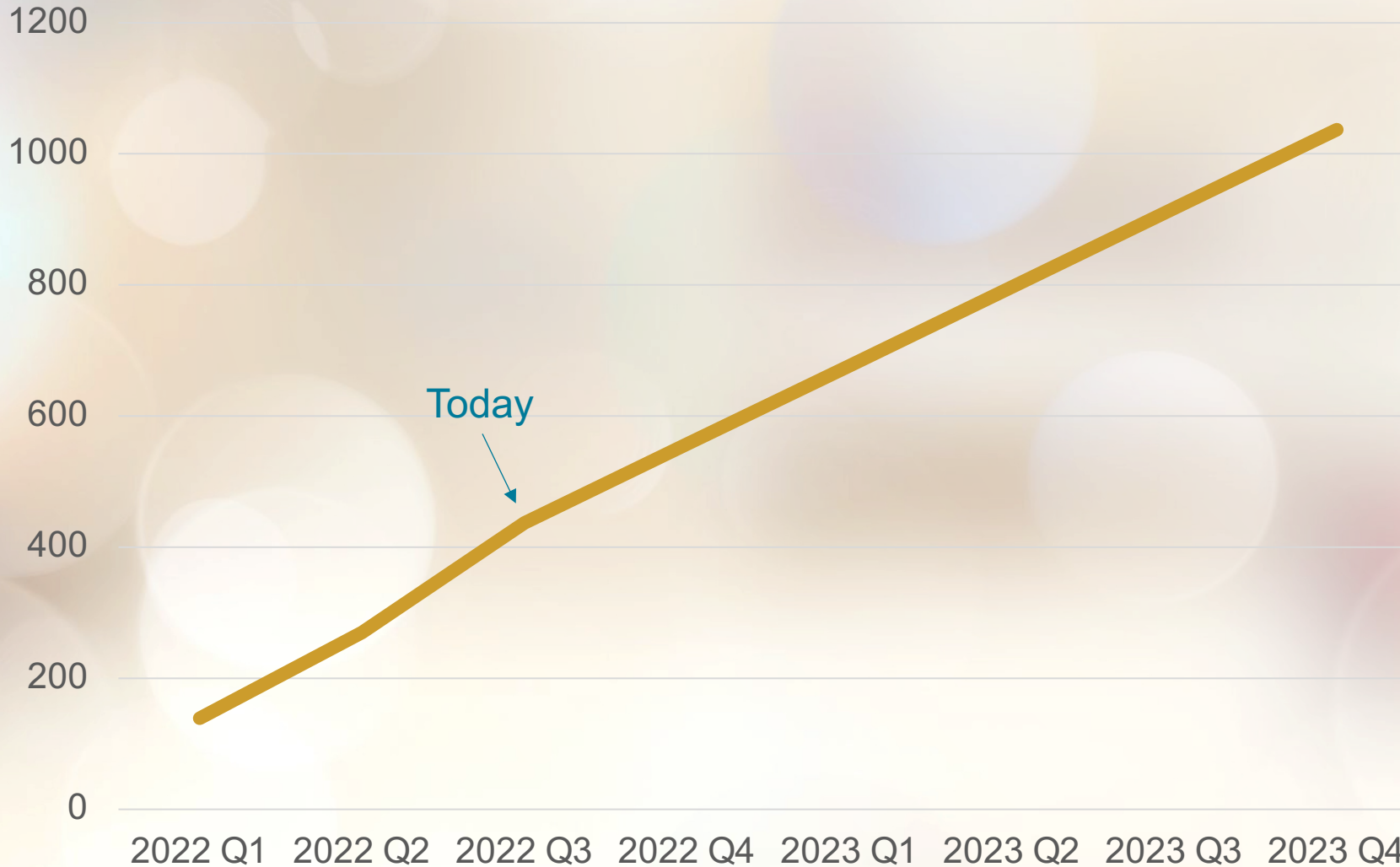


# Waiting List - Recent Data

Quarter	Requests on List	Requests Filled	Total /24s Issued
2022 Q1	298	73	161
2022 Q2	364	41	86
2022 Q3	505	69	229



# Current IPv4 Waitlist Trends



~180 requests added to the waiting list per quarter

~60 requests filled from the waiting list per quarter

Waiting list increases by ~120 requests per quarter

Do we want 1,000+ requests on the list?

Options?

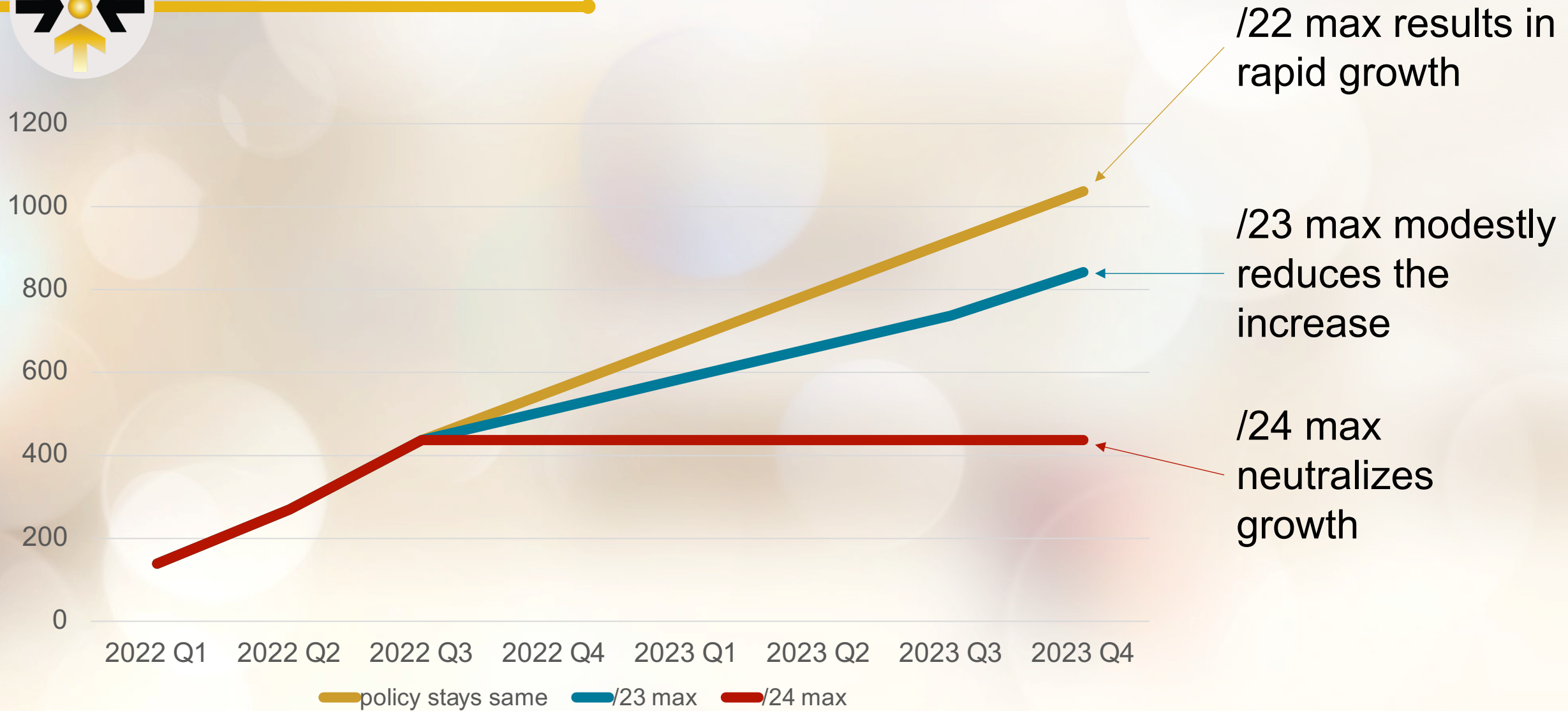


# Waiting List Options

- Lower minimum allocation size
- Lower maximum IPv4 holdings for eligibility
- Restrict/eliminate transfer of Waiting List blocks
- Not removing organizations based on 8.3/8.4 transfers



# Lowering Max Block Size





# Example: Last Waiting List

- Under current policy, 69 requests were filled ( $1/22$  maximum allocation) with 441 requests unfilled
- With a  $1/24$  maximum allocation size, 229 organizations would have received a block, leaving 276 requests on the list
- Projected Q4 fill would increase from 122 to 381





# Impact of Max Holdings Change

Max Held	Growth Slows By
/21	9.3%
/22	17.6%
/23	25.0%
/24	28.9%
None	42.4%

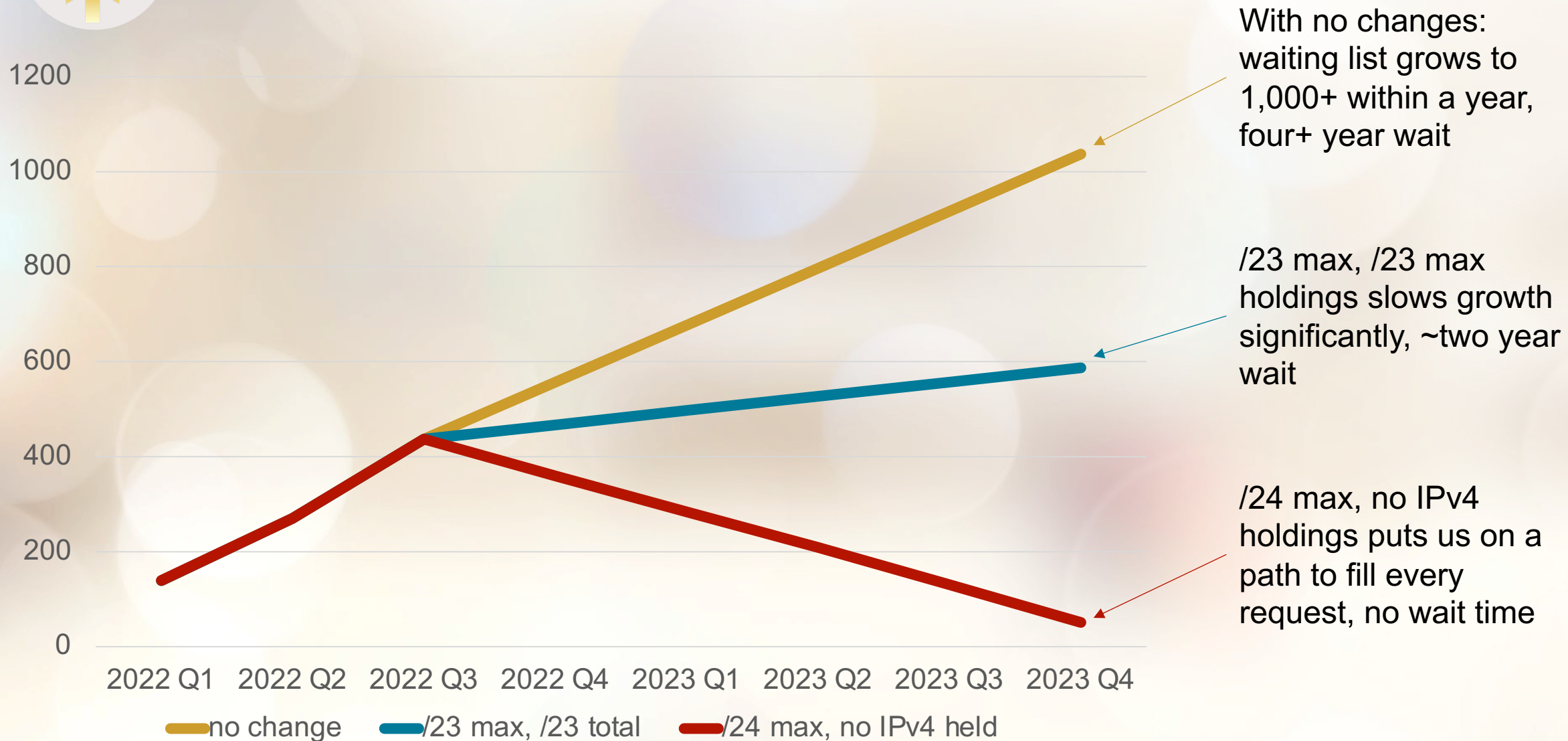


# Example: Q4 Waiting List

- With the current /20 maximum holdings, we project 561 orgs will be on the waiting list for the 2022 Q4 waiting list distribution
- Impact of reducing max holdings:
  - /21: 509
  - /22: 463
  - /23: 421
  - /24: 403
  - None: 323



# A Range of Options...





# Needs-based Source Transfers

- Current policy places a five-year waiting period to transfer addresses received via needs-based transfer
- Should waiting list blocks be permanently ineligible for needs-based transfer?
  - This would require orgs that no longer need IPv4 addresses obtained via the waiting list to return them for distribution to another org on the waiting list



# Needs-based Recipient Transfers

- Current policy: "Any requests met through a transfer will be considered fulfilled and removed from the waiting list"
- With waiting list times being in years, should an org be eligible to get a small block (e.g. /24) via 8.3/8.4 and stay on the waiting list?
- Example: Org on the waiting list has waited two years for a /22 but has a customer who needs a /24 immediately. Should they be eligible to acquire a /24 via 8.3/8.4 and stay on?



# Retroactive or Not?

- If any policy changes apply only to new requests, it will be about two years before they have a practical effect
- Previous change was initially retroactive, but a subsequent policy partially restored those removed
- Important to settle this at the time of the change



# How Do Other RIRs Handle This?

- RIPE NCC
  - LIRs with no history of IPv4 from the RIR may request a /24 so long as:
    - The space will be used to make assignments, and
    - The space will be used on a network with at least one active element in the RIPE NCC service region.

## Source:

- <https://www.ripe.net/manage-ips-and-asns/ipv4/how-waiting-list-works>



# How Do Other RIRs Handle This?

- APNIC
  - IPv4 Waiting List abolished in July 2019
  - Local Internet Registries (LIRs) may request /24 - /23
  - Requesting LIRs must have used a /24 from their provider or demonstrate immediate need for a /24, with a plan for use of at least a /23 within a year

## Sources:

- [APNIC Internet Number Resource Policies Part 2, Section 6.1](#)





# Questions for the Community

- Do nothing, no changes?
- Lower the max block size?
- Lower maximum holdings?
- Allow needs-based source transfers?
- Allow small needs-based recipient transfers to remove an org from the waiting list?
- Allow any retroactive policy changes?

**Any Questions**



**Thank You**