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10 years of 2007-01 implementation
from a member's perspective

RIPE NCC Services WG

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Sergey Myasoedov, May 22nd 2019, RIPE 78
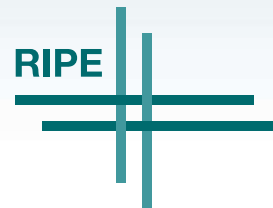
History

2007-01
"Direct Internet Resource Assignments to End Users from the RIPE NCC"

Started in April 2007
4 versions of the proposal
Huge community discussion
Finished in August 2008, implemented in 2009
Subject of the APWG

History

Reasons for accepting:
- Absence of the contractual link between holder and RIPE NCC
- Fear of a hijacking IPs
- Difficulty with resource reclaiming
- Demand of fair and transparent rules
- Billing issues (gaining PI instead of become an LIR)

Non-declared* but implied goal:
- RIPE DB data quality

*as per https://www.ripe.net/participate/policies/proposals/2007-01

History

Version 2 of 2007-01 has introduced a fee (defined by a separate document)

After acceptance the proposal, additional fee was introduced in Charging Scheme since 2009.
There were two options:
- contracted (sponsoring) LIR will pay 50€ extra fee per every PI
- PI holder will enter a direct contract with the RIPE NCC and pay 1000+€ yearly

History

All of those considerations were related to the database data and service contracts, and not to the routing.

Charging issue caused an enormous discussion among membership about inevitability of the charges.

Numbers

The amount of IPv4 Provider Independent (PI) assignments is about 20k as per May 2019. It is slightly decreased during last 5 years.
The IPv6 PIs number is 2800.
This mean the additional income is about 1.15 MEUR for the RIPE NCC yearly. AS numbers didn't change the invoice amount.

Top 10 countries according to "country" DB field (now):

3290	RU
2394	DE
2221	PL
2074	UA
1519	GB
959	FR
890	CH
835	NL
762	RO
573	AT

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Today's outlook

2009:

- Absence of the contractual link between holder and RIPE NCC
- Fear of a hijacking IPs
- Difficulty with resource reclaiming
- Demand of fair and transparent rules
- Billing issues (receiving PI instead of become an LIR)

2019:

- The contract is obligatory

- The IPs are being hijacked (see details)
- No problem with IPs reclaiming
- Rules have been set up
- Clear and transparent charges

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Today's outlook

2009:

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RIPE DB data quality is still an issue

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IP hijacking

Mostly IPv4 as a valuable asset.

The hijacks are performed using:
- Forged authority documents (certificates, trade registry extracts, IDs etc…)
- Forged transfer agreements
- Hostile company takeovers

Some hijacks can be uncovered and reverted. Some not.

There is only one conclusion: PIs hijacking does not correlate with the obligations have been set by 2007-01.

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Improvements

The main improvements with the PIs in the RIPE DB were made in spirit of 2007-01, but as a tasks run by the RIPE NCC:
- Required organization object
- IP transfers
- Abuse mailbox check (separate 2017-02 proposal)

2007-01 caused a one-off workload both for the RIPE NCC and for LIRs as predicted.

But RIPE NCC is still carrying all the functions for auditing the requests, checking the documents and communicating PI holders in case of terminated sponsorship.

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Member's concerns

Turning RIPE NCC into a routing or database police:

- An LIR is responsible for keeping the records and documents
- It's easy to cheat the sponsoring LIR at least with the person signing the contract
- Some countries allow registering companies with the exactly same name and address

All of the reasons above can cause the providing "untruthful information" to RIPE NCC,
even when LIR is acting in good faith

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A result of sending the "wrong" contract can be the termination of LIR service agreement.

Falsified documents

Just an example.

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Member's concerns

Some people think that intention of all actions is to completely remove PI assignments from the RIPE DB.

My personal opinion is that community should choose more faster way to do so. And I know exactly there is no hidden world government saying RIPE NCC what to do.

Problem statement

LIR is a registry, not a customer.

Documents submitted by the customers to the LIR can be forged as well as they could be submitted to the RIPE NCC and also be forged.

Validity of the information can change as time goes.

With this, LIR is not a police neither the LEA.

Therefore, it is always under the risk of applying of SSA paragraph 9.4 (h):
The RIPE NCC shall be entitled to terminate the RIPE NCC Standard Service Agreement with immediate effect…
if the Member provides the RIPE NCC with falsified or misleading data or provides the RIPE NCC repeatedly with incorrect data

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Problem statement

"Falsified or misleading or incorrect data":

- There is no definition of such data or documents
- There is no defined statute of limitations after you've made a mistake
- There is no option to know if you have sins or was warned to prove multiple sins
- There is no protection to be set up by somebody

All of it shouldn't be a problem for a single "customer of IPs", but it becomes a risk factor if you have many customers and operate a registry (local).

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Arbitration

What did arbiters say?

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It is just a liability shift without any rights for the member.

Conclusion

Some members feel that being a Local Internet Registry is an non-transparent game with changing rules.

Can the other members start thinking how to make the NCC's rules and decisions more predictable and transparent?

Let's add the word "deliberately" to the 9.4 (h) of SSA?

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Questions?