

## ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE INFORMATION FOR INITIAL IPv4 ALLOCATIONS

### Introduction

Currently the initial IPv4 address allocation policy establishes that the applicant must justify before LACNIC that it has a volume of IPv4 addresses previously assigned by its ISP. In addition, these IPv4 address blocks must be registered at a WHOIS Database.

Specifically, the policy establishes that the previously allocated space must be a /22 in the case of multihomed organizations (with the exception of end users) and a /21 in the case of non-multihomed organizations. These blocks must have been allocated by an Internet Service Providers, and a verification is carried out to prove the efficient usage of these IPv4 addresses.

The verification of efficient usage is performed on the basis of the type of service, the number of users, equipments, etc. It is also verified whether the block appears in a Whois database as being allocated to the organization that is presenting the application.

However, in practice, an important number of applicants make wide usage of private blocks (RFC1918) and NAT technology for Internet access.

According to the current policy, the previously allocated blocks must be registered in a whois database and must have been allocated by an Internet provider, and therefore the usage of private blocks (RFC1918) through NAT technology cannot be considered part of the justification in the application for portable IPv4 addresses.

Even when there are users, devices, links, etc. using these addresses, today they cannot be considered in an application.

This problem was identified by the staff of LACNIC while providing registry services.

There is no concrete proposal on this issue; the idea is to receive feedback on this matter from the Public Forum. Consequently, the following questions are posed, which are expected to help initiate discussions.

- How to verify blocks allocated by providers to their clients when these cannot be found in the Whois.
- Should information on usage of private blocks (RFC1918) be accepted as justification for the allocation of IPv4 address blocks?
- If so, what kind of information should be requested in order to confirm usage and necessity of the requested block?
- What other information may be used to help justify the initial allocation of IPv4 address blocks?

This criterion applies to Internet Service Providers and End Users, both multihomed and non- multihomed.