POLICY FOR ADDITIONAL IPv4 ADDRESS ALLOCATION TO TRANSNATIONAL INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDERS

Description of the problem:

Many providers that operate in several countries receive a block from the registry and allocate smaller blocks to each country so that, in turn, each country may allocate smaller blocks to their clients. This allows the local propagation of a single block which includes several clients from that country. When one country has used the entire allocated block, it will request more IP addresses from its "central office." When the "central office" runs out of IP resources it must request a new block from LACNIC. Because the use of IP resources is not uniform among the different countries, one may be at 50% utilization while another is at 90% utilization. In general, when the central office runs out of available resources, total utilization rate is less than 80%.

In order to be able to complete the 80% that is required for applying for a new block, the central office must allocate smaller blocks to each country. This results in an inefficient use of IPv4 resources, and an unnecessary increase of the global table.

Proposal:

Those members operating in more than one country who satisfy the requirements detailed below will be eligible for receiving the next block when they can justify 50% utilization of the IP resources allocated by LACNIC with allocations to their clients.

Requirements:

- To be operating in more than one country (submit documentation proving that all the offices and networks in the different countries belong to the same organization).
- To have IP address administration centralized under a single organization.
- To detail network topology and its connections with other providers.
- In total, allocations to clients must exceed 50% of the total resources received from LACNIC (considering all the blocks received up to that moment).
- The free block held by the central office (not allocated to any country) must be smaller than the minimum allocated by LACNIC.

Summary of Comments Received on the Mailing List:

1. The policy must be applied in the following cases:
   a. When each country's ISP has a different ASN
   b. When there is only one ASN in the ISP's entire network
   c. When it is a confederation of autonomous systems
2. Care must be taken in relation to the impact that these centralized allocations may have on space fragmentation, disaggregation, and the growth of routing tables, if we are speaking about independent networks that only share the common characteristic of belonging to the same country
3. To monitor the correct utilization of space and ensure that allocations to clients are effectively being performed