

The cover slide features a blue background with a faint graphic of the European Union flag (twelve yellow stars in a circle) and vertical light streaks. Overlaid text includes 'GOVERNMENTS ENABLED WITH IPv6' and 'GEN6'. The main title 'A concept for the national IPv6-addressing for governments' is centered in large purple font. Below it, a subtitle 'Introducing IPv6 in the Portuguese public administration' is also in purple. Logos for 'citkomm' (with tagline 'wir wirken wirklich') and 'European Commission' are present, along with a small note about funding from the European Union.

Introducing IPv6
in the Portuguese public administration

**A concept for the national
IPv6-addressing for
governments**

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Citkomm, Germany

This project has received funding from the European Union's

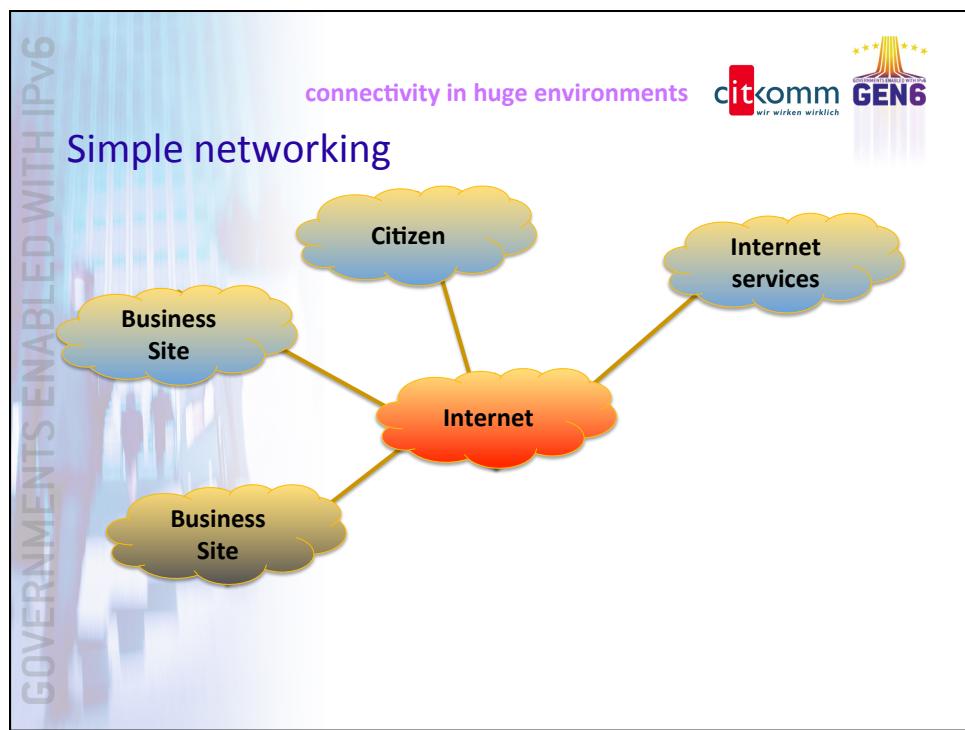
European Commission

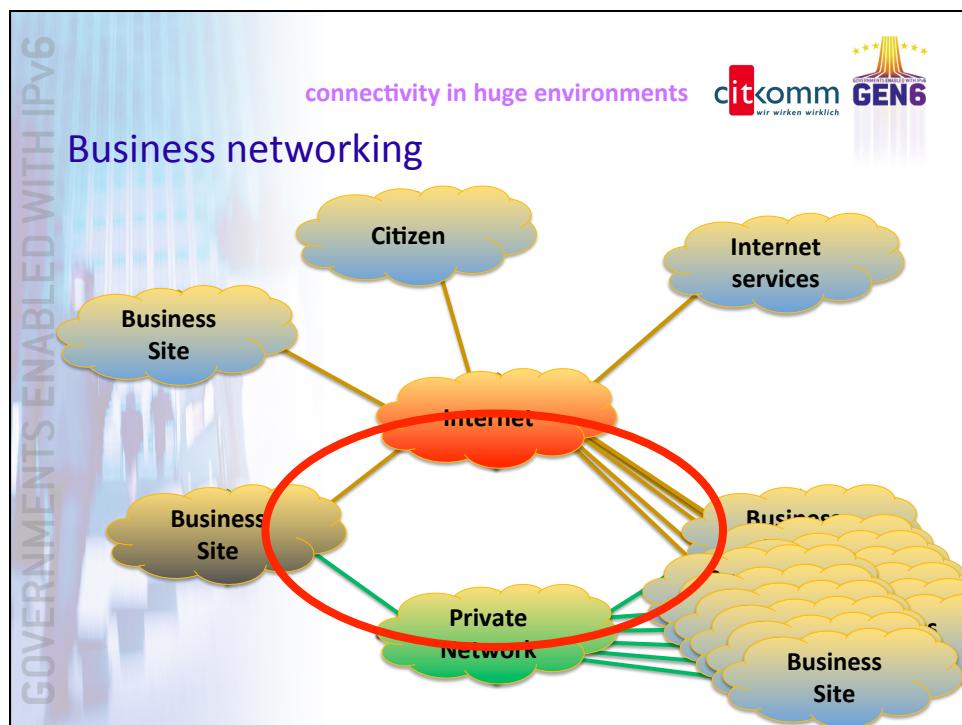
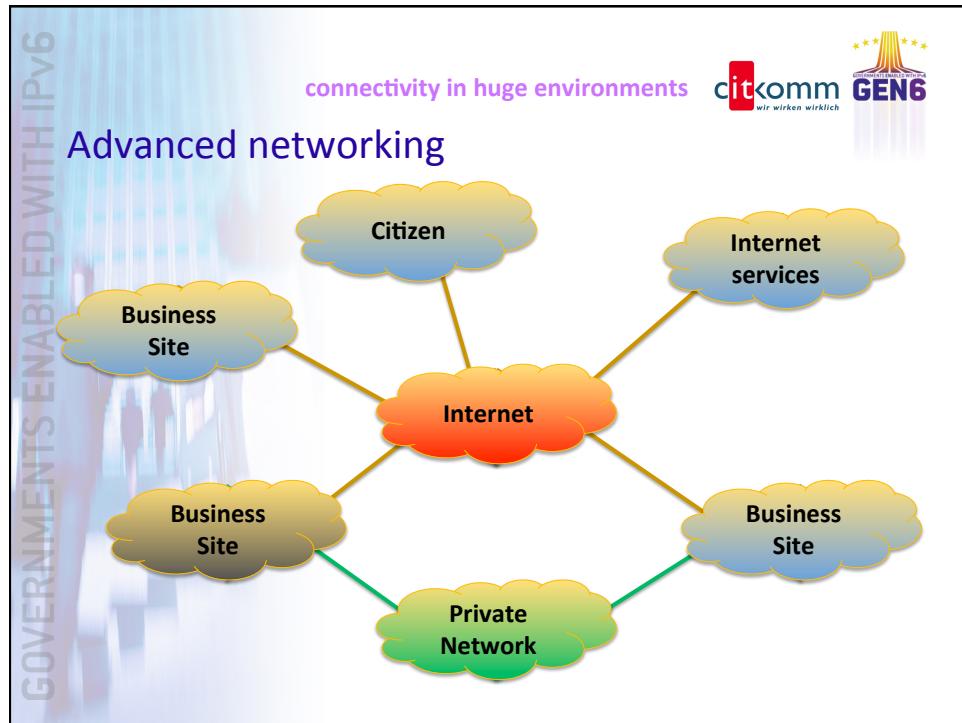
The agenda slide has a light blue background with a faint graphic of the European Union flag. The title 'challenges for IPv6 addressing in huge networks' is at the top, followed by the 'citkomm' and 'GEN6' logos. The agenda itself is titled 'Agenda' and lists four bullet points:

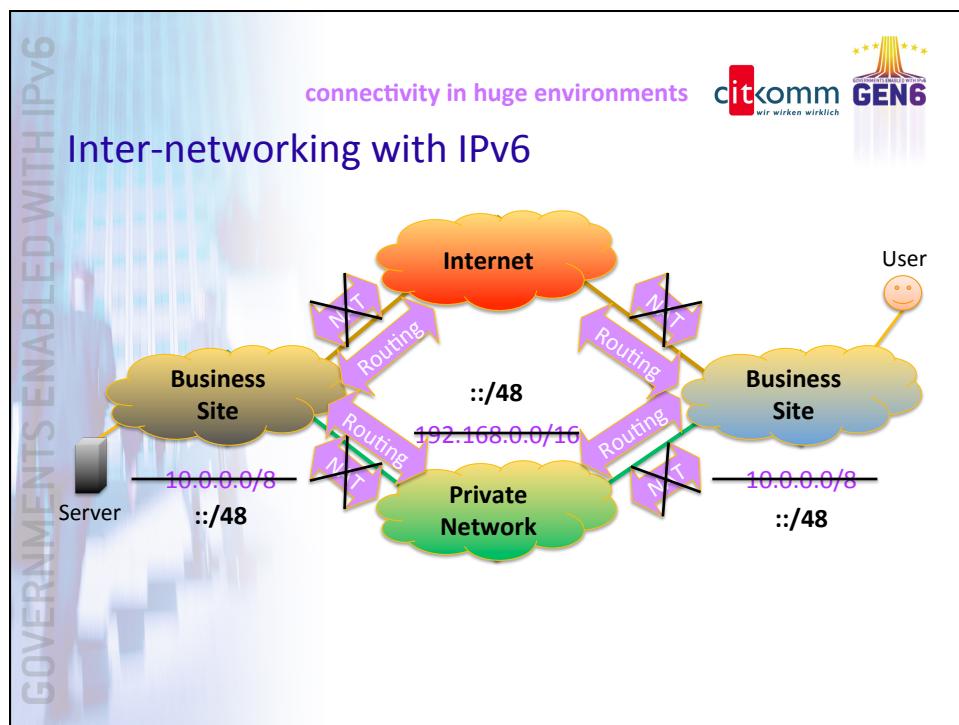
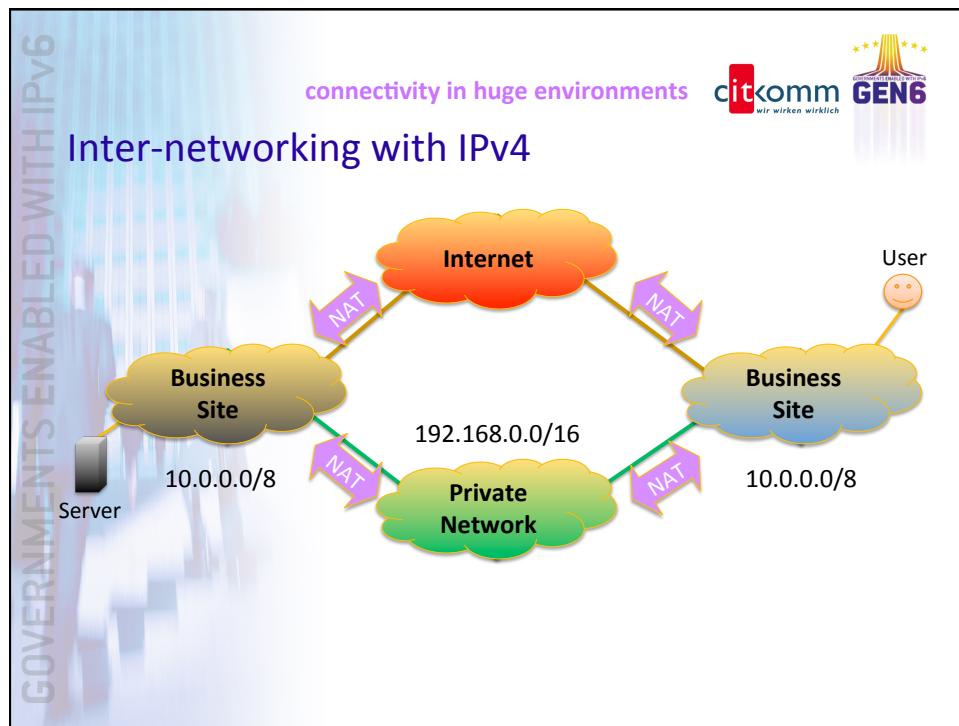
challenges for IPv6 addressing in huge networks

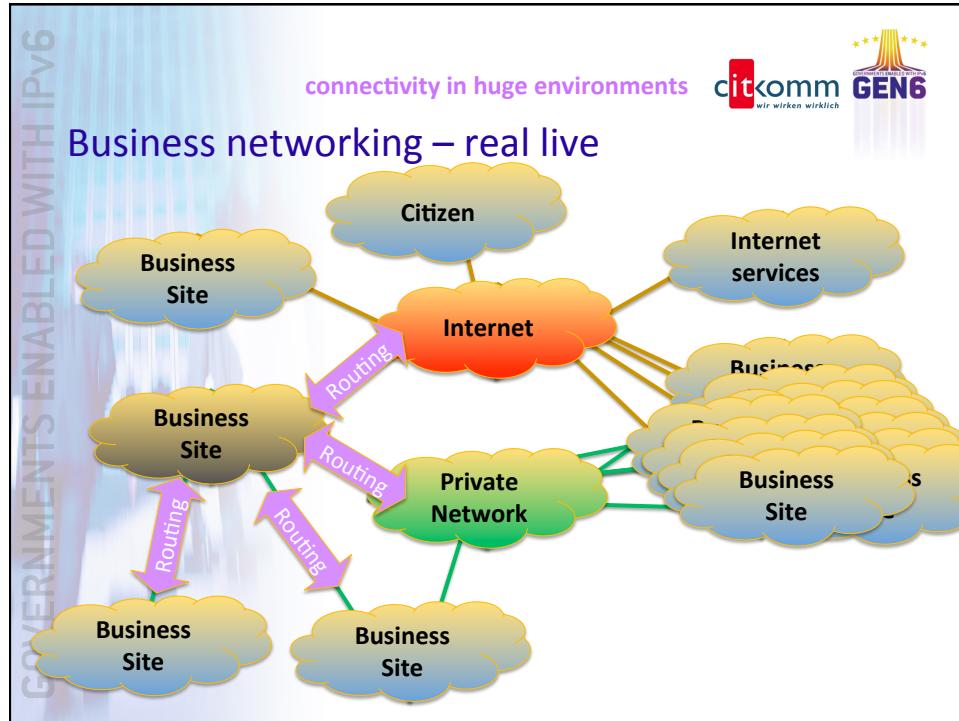
Agenda

- Connectivity in huge environments – the German government's IPv6 addressing approach
- Setup of IPv6 addressing scheme for national government
- Special support for IPv6 transition in governments









connectivity in huge environments



Resulting Challenges

- Quadratic growth of routing entries to the closed network according to linear growth of number of connecting networks
- Attendees of the closed network vary heavy in dimension – single user locations up to central governments
 - Broad difference of used routers and router capabilities
- Full set of routing entries must be handled by each router in the network – even the poorest – to enable any to any communication
- Exchange and announcement of network addresses is necessary between all participants of the private network
- Dynamic Routing is limited due to router dimension or security governance

connectivity in huge environments



What we want ...

- Easy routing decision between Internet and private networks
 - Security by transparency
 - Scalability by components
 - Scalability by network dimension
- Never need to renumber any more (after once numbering with IPv6)
- Infrastructure ready for future communication requirements (e.g. end to end to other governments, to Internet services)

connectivity in huge environments



Solution idea

- Allocation of *one* Global Unique Address per endpoint
 - Use for communication over private links
 - Use for communication with Internet peer
- Setup of a (central) governmental LIR (local internet registry)
- Design of a central (aggregatable) address space for all national governments

connectivity in huge environments



Additional advantages

- Address space for governmental end site can be used (network) provider independent
- Advanced security architecture possible
 - Management of unused address space / prevention of IP-hijacking
 - Setup of security features like Routing PKI independent from single operators possible



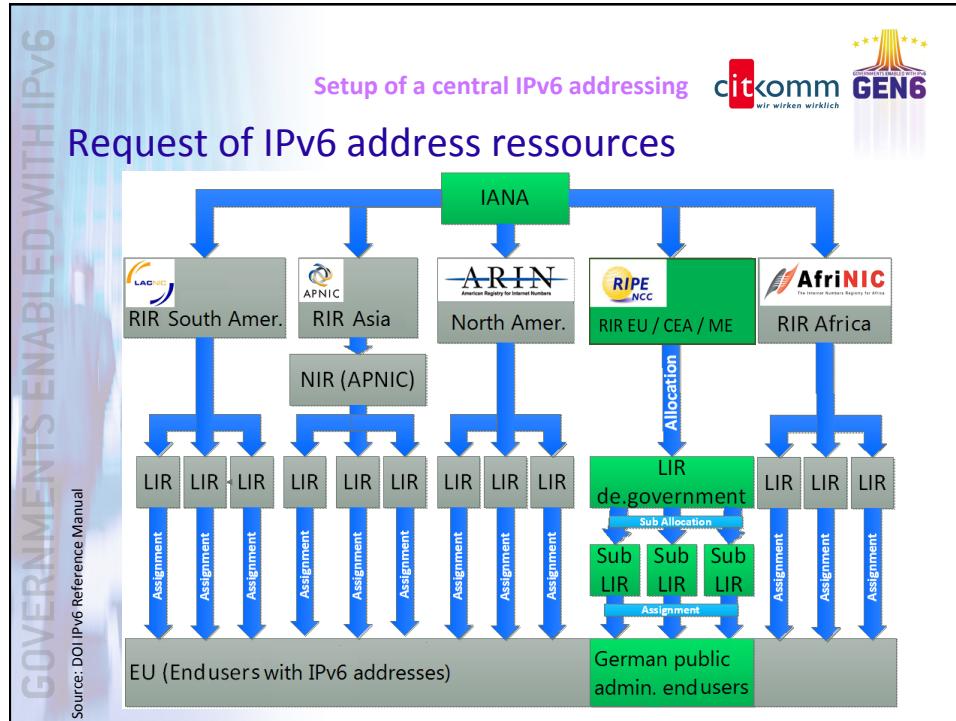
Setup of IPv6 addressing scheme for national government

Setup of a central IPv6 addressing



Setup LIR de.government

- Address block /26 was assigned in 2009
- Organisational structures had to be developed
 - National LIR localized at Federal Office of Administration
 - Setup of federal working group (the “IPv6 working group”)
 - Suggested structure was accepted by the national ICT planning council (1/2011)



Source: DOI IPv6 Reference Manual

Address concept de.government

SubLIR level

Block	No.	Dual	Prefix	Block	No.	Dual	Prefix
00: Hamburg	0	000000	2a02:1000 /32	08: Lower Saxony	8	001000	2a02:1008 /32
01: Reserve	1	000001	2a02:1001 /32	09: Reserve	9	001001	2a02:1009 /32
02: Schleswig Holstein	2	000010	2a02:1002 /32	10: Reserve	10	001010	2a02:100a /32
03: Reserve	3	000011	2a02:1003 /32	11: Reserve	11	001011	2a02:100b /32
04: Bremen	4	000100	2a02:1004 /32	12: NRW	12	001100	2a02:100c /32
05: Reserve	5	000101	2a02:1005 /32	13: Reserve	13	001101	2a02:100d /32
06: Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	6	000110	2a02:1006 /32	14: Reserve	14	001110	2a02:100e /32
07: Reserve	7	000111	2a02:1007 /32	15: Reserve	15	001111	2a02:100f /32
Block	No.	Dual	Prefix	Block	No.	Dual	Prefix
16: Hesse	16	010000	2a02:1010 /32	24: Saarland	24	011000	2a02:1018 /32
17: Reserve	17	010001	2a02:1011 /32	25: Reserve	25	011001	2a02:1019 /32
18: Reserve	18	010010	2a02:1012 /32	26: DOI+ Public SP	26	011010	2a02:101a /32
19: Reserve	19	010011	2a02:1013 /32	27: Reserve	27	011011	2a02:101b /32
20: Rhineland-Palatin.	20	010100	2a02:1014 /32	28: Saxony	28	011100	2a02:101c /32
21: Reserve	21	010101	2a02:1015 /32	29: Reserve	29	011101	2a02:101d /32
22: Reserve	22	010110	2a02:1016 /32	30: Reserve	30	011110	2a02:101e /32
23: Reserve	23	010111	2a02:1017 /32	31: Reserve	31	011111	2a02:101f /32
Block	No.	Dual	Prefix	Block	No.	Dual	Prefix
32: Brandenburg	32	100000	2a02:1020 /32	40: Baden-Württemberg	40	101000	2a02:1028 /32
33: Reserve	33	100001	2a02:1021 /32	41: Reserve	41	101001	2a02:1029 /32
34: Berlin	34	100010	2a02:1022 /32	42: Reserve	42	101010	2a02:102a /32
35: Reserve	35	100011	2a02:1023 /32	43: Reserve	43	101011	2a02:102b /32
36: Saxony-Anhalt	36	100100	2a02:1024 /32	44: Bavaria	44	101100	2a02:102c /32
37: Reserve	37	100101	2a02:1025 /32	45: Reserve	45	101101	2a02:102d /32
38: Thuringia	38	100110	2a02:1026 /32	46: Reserve	46	101110	2a02:102e /32
39: Reserve	39	100111	2a02:1027 /32	47: Reserve	47	101111	2a02:102f /32
Block	No.	Dual	Prefix	Block	No.	Dual	Prefix
48: Netze des Bundes	48	110000	2a02:1030 /32	56: BMVg res.	56	111000	2a02:1038 /32
49: Reserve	49	110001	2a02:1031 /32	57: BMVg res.	57	111001	2a02:1039 /32
50: Reserve	50	110010	2a02:1032 /32	58: BMVg res.	58	111010	2a02:103a /32
51: Reserve	51	110011	2a02:1033 /32	59: BMVg res.	59	111011	2a02:103b /32
52: Reserve	52	110100	2a02:1034 /32	60: BMVg	60	111100	2a02:103c /32
53: Reserve	53	110101	2a02:1035 /32	61: BMVg	61	111101	2a02:103d /32
54: Reserve	54	110110	2a02:1036 /32	62: BMVg	62	111110	2a02:103e /32
55: Reserve	55	110111	2a02:1037 /32	63: BMVg	63	111111	2a02:103f /32

GOVERNMENTS ENABLED WITH IPv6

Setup of a central IPv6 addressing

Initialised Sub-LIRs





by June 2014

In operation

- Sub-LIR DOI
- Sub-LIR NdB
- Sub-LIR NRW Communes
- Sub-LIR Berlin
- Sub-LIR Lower Saxony
- Sub-LIR Meck.-Western Pommerania
- Sub-LIR Bavaria
- Sub-LIR Schleswig-Holstein
- Sub-LIR Hamburg
- Sub-LIR Hessen
- Sub-LIR Saxony

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GOVERNMENTS ENABLED WITH IPv6

Special support for IPv6 transition in governments

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Special support for IPv6 transition in governments



Motivation to start IPv6 transition now

- Network provider enable IPv6 as default
- Carrier grade NAT causes potential problems
- Microsoft declared IPv6 as “mandatory part of the Windows operating system” in 2008*
 - Microsoft does no tests for evaluation on system behaviour with deactivated IPv6
 - New system services of Microsoft partly base on IPv6 only (e.g. HomeGroup, DirectAccess)

* <http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/2009.07.cableguy.aspx>
<http://www.msfaq.de/konzepte/ipv6.htm>

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Governmental specific basics - IPv6 transition guide

- Content
 - Basics on IPv6
 - Workshop modules for training and approach planning
 - Best practices for approach
 - Suggestions for solutions
 - Checklists
- Documents public available in English
 - <http://www.lir.bund.de> – best practice



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GOVERNMENTS ENABLED WITH IPv6

Special support for IPv6 transition in governments

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Governmental specific basics - IPv6 profiles

- IPv6 profiles
 - Evaluation of existing equipment
 - Support for procurement
 - Bases on existing profiles
(ripe-554, NIST USGv6, ...)
- End to end view on eGov-applications
 - Investigation of Hardware and Software
- No recommendations for configuration
- Documents public available in English
 - <http://www.lir.bund.de> – best practice



Kategorie	Kategorie	Kategorie	RFC	Titel	Merkmale, Funktionen	Projekt	Empfehlung	Kontakt
Governmental Specifics								
Kommunikation des IPv6-Kontexts								
Gesamt Anforderungen								
Internet								
			RFC 2460	Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) Specification	verpflichtend			
			RFC 4861	Flow Label Field in IPv6 Header and Forwarding Information Base (FIB) Format	verpflichtend			
			RFC 5441	Pv6 Support Requirements for IPv6-Edge Nodes	verpflichtend			
			RFC 6447	Pv6 Flow Label Specification	empfohlen			
			RFC 5722	Handling of Overlapping IPv6 Fragments	verpflichtend	Überlappende Fragmente sind erlaubt		
ICMP								
			RFC 4443	ICMPv6	verpflichtend	Überlappende Fragmente sind erlaubt		
				Erweiterung der Anwendungsfälle	verpflichtend	IPv6-Adress		

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Questions ?

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