



Government of Canada IPv6 Adoption Strategy

IEEE International Conference on Communications (ICC '12)

June 14th, 2012



IPv6 Context

- The internet is running out of IPv4 addresses now IPv6 is here
 - RIPE NCC is tracking the declining IPv4 address pool weekly at
 - http://www.ripe.net/internet-coordination/ipv4-exhaustion/ipv4-available-pool-graph
 - IANA issued its last IPv4 address blocks to the RIRs in February 2011
 - APNIC allocated the last of its IPv4 addresses in April 2011
 - RIPE expects to exhaust its remaining IPv4 addresses this July 2012
 - ARIN expects to allocate the last of its IPv4 addresses by July 2013
- IPv6 provides larger addressing space than IPv4 in support of ever increasing business needs
 - Created in 1999
 - 4.3 billion addresses in IPv4 (2³²)
 - 340 Trillion Trillion Trillion addresses in IPv6 (2¹²⁸)
- IPv6 not backward compatible with IPv4
 - Bridging can lead to uneven grade of service and transparency issues
- IPv6 adoption is gaining speed, fast.
 - IPv6 Services emerging (GOOGLE, Facebook, Yahoo!, ...)
 - Many governments have already outlined IPv6 migration strategies

IPv6 is inevitable and is at our doorstep

Business drivers

- Continuity of Government of Canada services offered to the world
 - Seamless, uninterrupted IPv4/6 access to GC services, worldwide
- Continuity of internet access to public servants
 - GC business is geographically dispersed throughout the world
 - Inter-operability with clients, suppliers, and global partners who are on IPv6 networks
- Drive for consistent implementation across GC
 - IPv6 deployments require planning and time they do not occur overnight
 - Prevent uncontrolled implementations, business disruptions
 - Facilitate knowledge and experience sharing
 - Opportunity to drive lower operational costs via integrated security and network simplification
- Demonstrate leadership in a new digital economy
 - Expanding list of G8 and G20 countries moving swiftly to implement IPv6
 - GC driver for IP relevance for citizens and future business opportunities
 - Position Government of Canada as a leader in transitioning to IPv6

Transition principles

- Must allow ubiquitous IPv6 global access to GC services by interested parties and conversely allow GC employees access to the public internet from domestic or international GC points of access
- ✓ Must ensure continued high availability of services as a result of scalable, robust and secure infrastructure
- ✓ Must align with GC enterprise network architecture and standards
- Must minimize transition and operating costs, risks and operational IT impacts to networks and systems
- ✓ Should, in addition, position Government of Canada as a leader in transitioning to IPv6 thereby encouraging the migration of domestic telecommunication service providers to IPv6

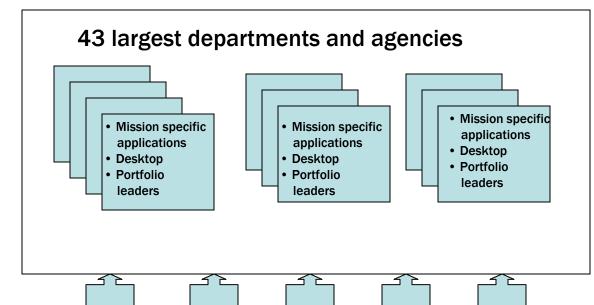
Publically available: http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/it-ti/ipv6/ipv602-eng.asp#toc21

Government of Canada IT Service Delivery Context

TBS Chief Information Officer Branch • Strategy • Policy • Standards • Enablement

Oversight

Capacity



Shared Services Canada

- Internal service provider for all IT infrastructure
- Teams initially co-located
- Services beyond 43 departments as feasible
- Management of all related assets, contracts

IPv6 Adoption Strategy will leverage this delivery context

GC IPv6 adoption strategy

- Start with the perimeter and move towards the center of the core
- Phased approach to achieve adoption of IPv6 :
 - Enabling Phase (to be completed by end of September 2013)
 - Develop IPv6 target architecture and standards, and update supporting procurement vehicle procedures, accompanied by a change management strategy for the community, including policies, communications and training
 - Establish governance bodies such as a Community of Practice and Steering Committee to oversee the transition
 - Enable IPv6 connectivity for Internet-facing websites through a shared service
 - Deployment Phase (to be completed by end of March 2015)
 - IPv6 enable principal GC externally-facing websites and ensure that new internet-facing websites and applications put in service from April 2015 onward, are IPv6-compliant
 - Provide public servants transparent access to public IPv6 internet
 - Completion Phase (April 2015 and onward)
 - Complete IPv6 enablement of websites, and as necessary the IPv6 enablement of internal applications
 - Expected to take a number of years to complete
- Business focussed and cost sensitive approach :
 - Leverage shared enterprise network architecture to minimize costs and risks
 - Plan, leverage equipment and software refresh cycles to minimize costs



IPv6 Community Engagement

Principles communication

Chief Information Officer Council

Industry consultations

Collaboration with other nations

External communication

IEEE Communications Conference

Jun 2011

Dec 2011

Feb 2012

Mar 2012

Jun 2012



