**APNIC Policy Proposal**

**Title:** Unify Transfers (prop-?)

**Version:** 1

**Name:** Jordi Palet Martínez

**Email:** jordi.palet@theipv6company.com

**Problem Statement:**

Sections 8.0 to 8.4 of the policy manual contains the text for IPv4 transfers (including Historical Resources). Section 11.0 is equivalent for IPv6 transfers (only M&A). Finally, 13.0 to 13.3, provide equivalent text for ASN transfers.

This means that there is a lot of duplication of text in different parts of the manual, which clearly make the reading and interpretation more complex.

**Objective of policy change:**

As suggested by the secretariat, ensuring that there is a single coordinated section for all kind of transfers, trying to reduce the duplication of pieces of text.

Note that this change could be done by the secretariat as an editorial change, but seems that they prefer to ensure that the community confirms their acceptance.

The proposal IS NOT intended to change the existing transfers policies, so only minor re-wording/re-phrasing is being done in order to shorten the text, avoid duplicities and making it easier to read and interpret.

**Situation in other regions:**

Some RIRs have also unified the text, but the policy manual in others is separate documents for each policy so that’s not feasible.

**Proposed policy solution:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Actual text:** | **Proposed text:** |
| 8.0. IPv4 Transfers IPv4 addresses may be transferred in accordance with the following policies. APNIC does not recognize transfers outside this policy and require organizations holding such transfers to return them to the appropriate IR.  The goal of the APNIC transfer policy is to help distribute IPv4 addresses from those who no longer need the addresses, to organizations that need the addresses, but cannot obtain them from the free pool.  APNIC recognizes there will be situations where IPv4 resources may be transferred between:   * Current APNIC account holders * Current APNIC account holders and organizations in other RIR regions * Holders of Historical IPv4 addresses without an APNIC account to current APNIC Members * Organizations through a merger, acquisition, or takeover.   Addresses delegated from the 103/8 free pool cannot be transferred for a minimum of five years after the original delegation.  During that time, if the reason for the original request is no longer valid, the resources must be returned to APNIC as required in Section 4.0. Resource License of this document.  The policies in this document ensure that all transfers of IPv4 address space are accurately reflected in the APNIC Whois Database. This ensures the integrity of the network and an accurate description of the current state of address distribution.  APNIC will maintain a public log of all transfers made under this policy. | Part 5: Resource Transfers APNIC recognize that there are situations where resources (IPv4, IPv6, ASN) may need to be transferred.  However, the conditions and options for those transfers aren’t the same among the different type of resources.  APNIC does not recognize transfers outside this policy and require organizations holding such transfers to return them to the appropriate IR.  The Resource Transfer policies ensure that all transfers are accurately reflected in the APNIC Whois Database. This ensures the integrity of the network and an accurate description of the current state of address distribution.  APNIC will maintain a public log of all transfers.  In the case of IPv4, addresses delegated from the 103/8 free pool cannot be transferred for a minimum of five years after the original delegation. During that time, if the reason for the original request is no longer valid, the resources must be returned to APNIC as required in Section 4.0. Resource License. |
| **8.1. IPv4 transfers within the APNIC region**  APNIC will process and record IPv4 address transfer requests between current APNIC account holders subject to the following conditions.  **8.1.1. Conditions on the space to be transferred**  The minimum transfer size is a /24.  The address block must be:   * In the range of addresses administered by APNIC * Allocated or assigned to a current APNIC account holder * The address block will be subject to all current APNIC policies from the time of transfer. * Addresses delegated from the 103/8 free pool cannot be transferred for a minimum of five years after the original delegation.   **8.1.2. Conditions on source of the transfer**  The source entity must be the currently registered holder of the IPv4 address resources, and not be involved in any dispute as to the status of those resources.  **8.1.3. Conditions on recipient of the transfer**  The recipient entity will be subject to current APNIC policies.  Recipients that do not already hold IPv4 resources must demonstrate a detailed plan for the use of the transferred resource within 24 months.  Recipients that already hold IPv4 resources must:   * Demonstrate a detailed plan for the use of the transferred resource within 24 months, * Show past usage rate, and * Provide evidence of compliance with APNIC policies with respect to past delegations. | 11.0. Intra/Inter-RIR Transfers APNIC will process and record IPv4 and ASN Intra-RIR (between current APNIC account holders) and Inter-RIR Transfers (between current APNIC account holders and organizations in other RIR regions).  In the case of Inter-RIR, APNIC will process and record transfers only when the counterpart RIR has a reciprocal policy. 11.1. Conditions on the Resources to be transferred The resource must be:   * Under the management of the RIR at which the transfer source holds an account and the authentic holder of the space should match with the source without any disputes. * Delegated to a current RIR account holder. * If the recipient is an APNIC account holder, will be subject to all current APNIC policies from the time of transfer. * In the case of IPv4 resources, the minimum transfer size is a /24.  11.1.1. Historical IPv4 Resources Transfers of Historical IPv4 resources as defined in Section 2.5.2 can **optionally** follow this policy. In that case, the transfer will be recognized and registered by APNIC.  APNIC does not require any technical review or approval of the resource’s current use to approve the transfer. In addition, APNIC does not review any agreements between the parties to a transfer and does not exert any control over the type of agreement between the parties.  If the historical Internet resources are not held under a current APNIC account, the recipient entity must verify they are the legitimate holder of the Internet resources.  For more information on transferring historical Internet resources, please see the transfer page of the APNIC website.  https://www.apnic.net/transfer |
| **8.2. Inter-RIR IPv4 address transfers**  APNIC will process and record inter-RIR IPv4 address transfers only when the counterpart RIR has an inter-RIR transfer policy that permits the transfer of address space between APNIC and its own region.  APNIC will process and record IPv4 address transfer requests between current APNIC account holders and organizations in other RIR regions subject to the following conditions.  **8.2.1. Conditions on the space to be transferred**  The minimum transfer size is a /24.  The IPv4 address space to be transferred should be under the management of the RIR at which the transfer source holds an account and the authentic holder of the space should match with the source without any disputes.  Some RIRs, including APNIC, have restrictions against the transfer of certain address blocks. APNIC policy does not allow the transfer of addresses delegated from the 103/8 free pool to be transferred for a minimum of five years after the original delegation.  **8.2.2. Conditions on the source of the transfer**  The conditions on the source of the transfer will be defined by the RIR where the source organization holds an account. This means:   * For transfers from an APNIC source, the source entity must be the currently registered holder of the IPv4 address resources, and not be involved in any dispute as to the status of those resources. * Where the source is in another region, the conditions on the source as defined in the counterpart RIR’s transfer policy at the time of the transfer will apply.   **8.2.3. Conditions on the recipient of the transfer**  The conditions on the recipient of the transfer will be defined by the RIR where the recipient organization holds an account. This means:   * For transfers to an APNIC recipient, the conditions defined in [Section 8.1.3.](https://www.apnic.net/community/policy/resources#8.1.3.%20Conditions%20on%20recipient%20of%20the%20transfer) will apply. * Where the recipient is in another region, the conditions on the recipient as defined in the counterpart RIR’s transfer policy at the time of the transfer will apply. | 11.2. Conditions on the Source of the transfer The conditions on the source of the transfer will be defined by the RIR where the source organization holds an account. This means:   * For transfers from an APNIC source, the source entity must be the currently registered holder of the IPv4 address resources, and not be involved in any dispute as to the status of those resources. * Where the source is in another region, the conditions on the source as defined in the counterpart RIR’s transfer policy at the time of the transfer will apply.  11.3. Conditions on the Recipient of the transfer The conditions on the recipient of the transfer will be defined by the RIR where the recipient organization holds an account. This means:   * For transfers to an APNIC recipient, the entity will be subject to current APNIC policies.   + For IPv4 transfers:     - Recipients that do not already hold IPv4 resources must demonstrate a detailed plan for the use of the transferred resource within 24 months.     - Recipients that already hold IPv4 resources must:       * Demonstrate a detailed plan for the use of the transferred resource within 24 months,       * Show past usage rate, and       * Provide evidence of compliance with APNIC policies with respect to past delegations.   + For ASN transfers the recipient entity must meet the criteria for the assignment of an ASN * Where the recipient is in another region, the conditions on the recipient as defined in the counterpart RIR’s transfer policy at the time of the transfer will apply. |
| **8.3. Transfer of Historical Internet resources**  APNIC will process and record the transfer of Historical IPv4 resources as defined in [Section 2.5.2.](https://www.apnic.net/community/policy/resources#2.5.2.%20Historical%20resources)  If Historical resources are transferred to an APNIC Member, there is the option to make the transfer under the conditions described in this policy. Transfers of Internet resources to current APNIC account holders are purely optional.  **8.3.1. Transfer procedure**  All transfers of Historical Internet resources to current APNIC Member account holders made under this policy are recognized and registered by APNIC. APNIC does not require any technical review or approval of the resource’s current use to approve the transfer. In addition, APNIC does not review any agreements between the parties to a transfer and does not exert any control over the type of agreement between the parties.  If the historical Internet resources are not held under a current APNIC account, the recipient entity must verify they are the legitimate holder of the Internet resources.  For more information on transferring historical Internet resources, please see the transfer page of the APNIC website.  https://www.apnic.net/transfer  **8.3.2. Policies applicable to transferred Historical resources**  All resources transferred under this policy are subject to the provisions of all normal address management policies. In particular, future address requests from the account holder must document the use of transferred resources as a part of their current resource holdings. | 12. Mergers & acquisitions APNIC will process and record the transfer of IPv4, IPv6 and ASN resources as the result of merger or acquisition. 12.1. Updating registration details If an organization changes ownership (due to a merger, sale, or takeover), then the new entity must register any changes to its network usage and contact personnel. If the effect of the ownership change is that the name changes, then the organization must provide relevant legal documentation supporting the changes. 12.2. Effect on membership agreement If an organization changes ownership then the new entity should advise APNIC of the change. APNIC membership is not transferable from one entity to another; however, if the effect of the ownership change is that the organization becomes a subsidiary of another entity, and the infrastructures of the respective entities remain fully independent, then the membership agreement may continue. 12.3. Consequences for delegations Following a change in ownership, APNIC will review the status of any delegations that are held by the new entity or entities, with regard to the practical effect on their infrastructures.  If the practical effect of ownership change is that the infrastructures are merged, then APNIC will not continue to make separate allocations to both. This situation will invalidate the membership agreement of the organization that is effectively subsumed.  When assessing the status of delegations, APNIC requires full disclosure of all address space held by all of the entities in question. If full disclosure is not made, then APNIC will consider any delegations to be invalid and will require that they be returned. |
| **8.4. Mergers & acquisitions**  APNIC will process and record the transfer of IPv4 resources as the result of merger or acquisition.  Addresses delegated from the 103/8 free pool cannot be transferred for a minimum of five years after the original delegation.  **8.4.1. Updating registration details**  If an organization changes ownership (due to a merger, sale, or takeover), then the new entity must register any changes to its network usage and contact personnel. If the effect of the ownership change is that the name changes, then the organization must provide relevant legal documentation supporting the name change.  **8.4.2. Effect on membership agreement**  If an organization changes ownership then the new entity should advise APNIC of the change. APNIC membership is not transferable from one entity to another; however, if the effect of the ownership change is that the organization becomes a subsidiary of another entity, and the infrastructures of the respective entities remain fully independent, then the membership agreement may continue.  **8.4.3. Consequences for allocations**  Following a change in ownership, APNIC will review the status of any allocations that are held by the new entity or entities, with regard to the practical effect on their infrastructures.  If the practical effect of ownership change is that the infrastructures are merged, then APNIC will not continue to make separate allocations to both. This situation will invalidate the membership agreement of the organization that is effectively subsumed.  When assessing the status of IPv4 delegations, APNIC requires full disclosure of all address space held by all of the entities in question. If full disclosure is not made, then APNIC will consider any delegations to be invalid and will require that they be returned. |  |
| **11.0. Transfer of IPv6 resources**  APNIC will only recognize the transfer of IPv6 addresses as the result of Merger & Acquisition activity. The following conditions and consequences apply.  **11.1. Updating registration details**  If an LIR changes ownership (due to a merger, sale, or takeover), then the new entity must register any changes to its network usage and contact personnel. If the effect of the ownership change is that the LIR changes name, then the LIR must provide to APNIC relevant legal documentation supporting the name change.  **11.2. Effect on membership agreement**  If an LIR changes ownership then the new entity should advise APNIC of the change. APNIC membership is not transferable from one entity to another; however, if the effect of the ownership change is that the LIR becomes a subsidiary of another entity, and the infrastructures of the respective entities remain fully independent, then the membership agreement may continue.  **11.3. Consequences for allocations**  Following ownership change of an LIR, APNIC will review the status of any allocations that are held by the new entity or entities, with regard to the practical effect on their infrastructures.  If the practical effect of ownership change is that the infrastructures are merged, then APNIC will not continue to make separate allocations to both. This situation will invalidate the membership agreement of the LIR that is effectively subsumed.  When assessing the status of allocations, APNIC requires full disclosure of all address space held by all of the entities in question. If full disclosure is not made, then APNIC will consider any allocations to be invalid and will require that they be returned. |  |
| **13.0. ASN Transfers**  Autonomous System Numbers may be transferred in accordance with the following policies. APNIC does not recognize transfers outside this policy and require organizations holding such transfers to return them.  APNIC recognizes there will be situations where ASNs may be transferred between:   * Current APNIC account holders * Current APNIC account holders and organizations in other RIR regions * Organizations through a merger, acquisition, or takeover |  |
| **13.1. Transfers of ASNs between APNIC account holders**  APNIC will process and record ASN transfer requests between current APNIC account holders subject to the following conditions.  **13.1.1. Conditions on resource**  The ASN must be:   * In the range administered by APNIC * Assigned to a current APNIC account holder * The ASN will be subject to all current APNIC policies from the time of transfer   **13.1.2. Conditions on source of the transfer**  The source entity must be the currently registered holder of the ASN, and not be involved in any dispute as to the status of the resource.  **13.1.3. Conditions on recipient of the transfer**  The recipient entity will be subject to current APNIC policies and must meet the criteria for the assignment of an ASN. |  |
| **13.2. Inter-RIR ASN transfers**  APNIC will recognize inter-RIR ASN transfers only when the counterpart RIR has an inter-RIR transfer policy that permits the transfer of ASNs between APNIC and its own region.  APNIC will process and record ASN transfer requests between current APNIC account holders and organizations in other RIR regions subject to the following conditions.  **13.2.1. Conditions on the space to be transferred**  The ASN to be transferred should be under the management of the RIR at which the transfer source holds an account and the authentic holder of the space should match with the source without any disputes.  **13.2.2. Conditions on the source of the transfer**  The conditions on the source of the transfer will be defined by the RIR where the source organization holds an account. This means:   * For transfers from an APNIC source, the source entity must be the currently registered holder of the resource, and not be involved in any dispute as to the status of those resources. * Where the source is in another region, the conditions on the source as defined in the counterpart RIR’s transfer policy at the time of the transfer will apply.   **13.2.3. Conditions on the recipient of the transfer**  The conditions on the recipient of the transfer will be defined by the RIR where the recipient organization holds an account. This means:   * For transfers to an APNIC recipient, the recipient entity must be an APNIC account holder and must meet the criteria for the assignment of an ASN. Following the transfer, the resources will be subject to current APNIC policies. * Where the recipient is in another region, the conditions on the recipient as defined in the counterpart RIR’s transfer policy at the time of the transfer will apply. |  |
| **13.3. Mergers & acquisitions**  APNIC will recognize the transfer of ASNs as the result of merger or acquisition.  **13.3.1. Updating registration details**  If an organization changes ownership (due to a merger, sale, or takeover), then the new entity must register any changes to its network usage and contact personnel. If the effect of the ownership change is that the name changes, then the organization must provide relevant legal documentation supporting the name change.  **13.3.2. Effect on membership agreement**  If an organization changes ownership then the new entity should advise APNIC of the change. APNIC membership is not transferable from one entity to another; however, if the effect of the ownership change is that the organization becomes a subsidiary of another entity, and the infrastructures of the respective entities remain fully independent, then the membership agreement may continue.  **13.3.3. Consequences for allocations**  Following a change in ownership, APNIC will review the status of any allocations that are held by the new entity or entities, with regard to the practical effect on their infrastructures.  If the practical effect of ownership change is that the infrastructures are merged, then APNIC will not continue to make separate allocations to both. This situation will invalidate the membership agreement of the organization that is effectively subsumed.  When assessing the status of ASN assignments, APNIC requires full disclosure of all resources held by all of the entities in question. If full disclosure is not made, then APNIC will consider any delegations to be invalid and will require that they be returned. |  |

**Advantages of the proposal:**

Fulfilling the objective above indicated, shortening the text by half and having it unified.

**Disadvantages of the proposal:**

None.

**Impact on resource holders:**

None.

**References:**