APNIC Policy Proposal

Title: Review of Policy Manual (prop-135?)

Version: 0.2

Name: Jordi Palet Martínez
Email: jordi.palet@theipv6company.com

Problem Statement:

Across the years, the APNIC policy manual has been updated by many policy proposals, which sometimes created incoherence's in different part of the manual.

In the proposed solution, they have been tagged under one or several "main" categories, such as:
- Definitions (update or rewording of definitions and terminology)
- Duplicated (content duplicated, merged and/or removed)
- Editorial (rewording without changing the meaning, to improve grammar)
- New (when some new text is needed)
- Operational (clarifications required for operational reasons)
- Removal (text removed, no longer appropriate)
- Typos (typographical errors)

Objective of policy change:

Resolve those issues that are non-contentious. Contentious issues may be discarded from this proposal, and if they still need to be resolved, submitted as independent policy proposals.

Situation in other regions:

In several regions, small similar corrections have been done, one by one, once discovered, but not a general review of the policy manual. In LACNIC there is on-going work for the same goal as this proposal, but is not yet public.

Proposed policy solution:

Category: Definitions	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
1.1. Scope	**1.1. Scope**
• The allocation and assignment of Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) address space.	• The delegation of Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) address space.

Explanation: Delegation already includes allocation and assignment, so it can be shortened to coincide with the IPv4 text ("The delegation of Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) address space").

Category: Definitions, Editorial	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
1.2. Hierarchy of resource distribution	**1.2. Hierarchy of resource distribution**
In this hierarchy, IANA allocates address space to APNIC, to be redistributed throughout the Asia Pacific region. APNIC allocates address space to Internet Registries (IRs) and also delegates to them, the authority to make assignments and allocations. In some cases APNIC assigns address space to end-users. National and Local IRs allocate and assign address space to their Members and customers under the guidance of APNIC and in accordance with the relevant policies and principals described in this document.	In this hierarchy, IANA allocates Internet Number Resources (INRs) to APNIC, to be redistributed throughout the Asia Pacific region. APNIC delegates INRs to Internet Registries (IRs) and the authority to make assignments and allocations. In some cases, APNIC assigns INRs to end-users. National and Local IRs allocate and assign INRs to their Members and customers under the guidance of APNIC and in accordance with the relevant policies and principals described in this document.

Explanation: Is not just addresses but also ASNs.

Category: Definitions, Editorial	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
2.1. Internet Registry (IR)	**2.1. Internet Registry (IR)**
An Internet Registry (IR) is an organization that is responsible for distributing IP address space to its Members or customers and for registering those distributions. IRs are classified according to their primary function and territorial scope within the hierarchical structure depicted in the figure above.	An Internet Registry (IR) is an organization that is responsible for distributing INRs to its Members or customers and for registering those distributions. IRs are classified according to their primary function and territorial scope within the hierarchical structure depicted in the figure 1 above.

Explanation: Is not just addresses but also ASNs.

Category: Definitions	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
## 2.1.1. Regional Internet Registry (RIR)	## 2.1.1. Regional Internet Registry (RIR)
Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) are established and authorized by their respective regional communities, and recognized by the IANA to serve and represent large geographical regions. Their primary role is to manage, distribute, and register public Internet address space within their respective region. There are five RIRs: AFRINIC, APNIC, ARIN, LACNIC, and the RIPE NCC.	Regional Internet Registries (RIRs) are established and authorized by their respective regional communities, and recognized by the IANA to serve and represent large geographical regions. Their primary role is to manage, distribute, and register public INRs within their respective region. There are five RIRs: AFRINIC, APNIC, ARIN, LACNIC, and the RIPE NCC.

Explanation: Is not just addresses but also ASNs.

Category: Definitions, Editorial	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
## 2.1.2. National Internet Registry (NIR)	## 2.1.2. National Internet Registry (NIR)
National Internet Registries (NIRs) are established and authorized by their respective regional communities, and recognized by RIRs to delegate address space to their Members or constituents, which are generally LIRs organized at a national level. NIRs are expected to apply their policies and procedures fairly and equitably to all Members of their constituency.	National Internet Registries (NIRs) are established and authorized by their respective regional communities, and recognized by RIRs to delegate INRs to their Members or constituents, which are generally LIRs organized at a national level. NIRs are expected to apply their policies and procedures fairly and equitably to all Members of their constituency.

Explanation: Is not just addresses but also ASNs.

Category: Definitions	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
## 2.1.3. Local Internet Registry (LIR)	## 2.1.3. Local Internet Registry (LIR)
A Local Internet Registry (LIR) is an IR that primarily assigns address space to the users of the network services that it provides. LIRs are generally Internet Service Providers (ISPs), and may assign address space to their own network infrastructure and to users of their network services. An LIR's customers	A Local Internet Registry (LIR) is an IR that primarily assigns INRs to the users of the network services that it provides. LIRs are generally Internet Service Providers (ISPs), and may assign INRs to their own network infrastructure and to users of their network services. An

| may be other "downstream" ISPs, which further assign address space to their own customers. | LIR's customers may be other "downstream" ISPs, which further assign INRs to their own customers. |

Explanation: Is not just addresses but also ASNs.

Category: Definitions, Editorial	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
2.5. Internet resources	**2.5. Internet Number Resources (INRs)**
Internet resources are public IPv4 and IPv6 address numbers, Autonomous System Numbers, and reverse DNS delegations.	Internet Number Resources (INRs) are public address numbers (IPv4 and IPv6), Autonomous System Numbers, and reverse DNS delegations.

Explanation: Is not just addresses but also ASNs.

Category: Definitions	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
2.6. Internet Exchange Point (IXP)	**2.6. Internet Exchange Point (IXP)**
An Internet Exchange Point (IX or IXP) is a layer 1 and layer 2 network structure that interconnects three or more Autonomous Systems (AS) for the purpose of Internet traffic interchange.	An Internet Exchange Point (IX or IXP) is network structure that interconnects three or more Autonomous Systems (AS) for the purpose of Internet traffic interchange.

Explanation: An IX infrastructure may be layer 3 or contain layer 3 elements.

Category: Definitions	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
2.7. Usage rate	**2.7. IPv4 Usage rate**
Usage rate is the rate at which the LIR made delegations from relevant past address space, including Historical delegations.	Usage rate is the rate at which the LIR made IPv4 delegations from relevant past address space, including Historical delegations.

Explanation: This is only relevant to the measurement of usage of IPv4.

Category: Definitions	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
2.8. Utilization	**2.8. IPv6 Utilization**

Explanation: This is only relevant to the measurement of usage of IPv6.

Category: Editorial	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**

2.8.1. HD-Ratio	2.8.1. HD-Ratio
Log (number of allocated objects) HD = -- -- Log (maximum number of allocatable objects)	$HD = \dfrac{\log(\text{number of allocated objects})}{\log(\text{maximum number of allocatable objects})}$

Explanation: HTTP presentation of the formula is broken.

Category: Definitions	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
2.9. End site	**2.9. End-site**
An end site is defined as an end-user (subscriber) who has a business relationship with a service provider that involves: • that service provider assigning address space to the end-user • that service provider providing transit service for the end-user to other sites • that service provider carrying the end-user's traffic • that service provider advertising an aggregate prefix route that contains the end-user's assignment	An End-Site is defined as the location of an End-User (subscriber) who has a business or legal relationship (same or associated entities) with a service provider that involves: • that service provider assigning address space to the End-User location • that service provider providing transit service for the End-User location to other sites • that service provider carrying the End-User's location traffic • that service provider advertising an aggregate prefix route that contains the End-User's location assignment

Explanation: An organization may be a holding of other organizations, and be their "ISP" so it is necessary to include the "legal" relationship. A single "end-user" may have multiple locations, and each location is an End-Site. This is especially relevant for IPv6, where each location will receive, for example, a /48.

Category: New, Definitions	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
	2.10. End-User
	Service subscriber or customer from an LIR.

Explanation: Useful definition, which may not be clear for new members. Following text will need to be renumbered accordingly.

Category: Definitions	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
2.10. aut-num object	**2.11. Objects in Whois Database**
An aut-num object is an object in the	The APNIC and the NIRs Whois

Whois database used to register ASN assignment details. For the purposes of this document, aut-num object also refers to the ASN registration objects in NIR databases.	Databases contains records of INRs. Each of those records contains a number of "objects", describing things. For example: • An aut-num object is used to register ASN assignment details. • An inet6num is used to register IPv6 delegation details. • An inetnum is used to register IPv4 delegation details. A complete Whois Guide is maintained by APNIC (https://www.apnic.net/manage-ip/using-whois/guide/).

Explanation: Clarification of objects, in a more generic way.

Category: Editorial	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
2.12. Transfers	**2.13. Transfers**
Resource transfers involve the re-allocation of current address blocks (or ASNs), or the re-allocation of historical resources claimed and transferred to an APNIC account.	Resource transfers are the re-delegation of INRs, either within the APNIC region (Intra-RIR transfers) or with other regions (Inter-RIR transfers).

Explanation: Rewording to make the text shorter, more comprehensive and match the "Counterpart RIR".

Category: Editorial	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
3.0. Policy framework	**3.0. Policy framework**
IP address space and other number resources, are public resources which must be managed in a prudent manner with regards to the long-term interests of the Internet. Responsible management involves balancing a set of sometimes competing goals. The following are the goals relevant to Internet number policy.	INRs, are public resources which must be managed in a prudent manner with regards to the long-term interests of the Internet. Responsible management involves balancing a set of sometimes competing goals. The following are the goals relevant to Internet number policy.

Explanation: Shortened, matching the definition of INRs.

Category: Editorial	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
3.1.1. Uniqueness	**3.1.1. Uniqueness**

Every assignment and allocation of address space must be guaranteed as globally unique. This is an absolute requirement for ensuring that every public host on the Internet can be uniquely identified.	Every delegation of INRs must be guaranteed as globally unique. This is an absolute requirement for ensuring that every public host and network on the Internet can be uniquely identified.

Explanation: Shortened, matching the definition of INRs.

Category: Editorial	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
### 3.1.5. Conservation	### 3.1.5. Conservation
To maximize the lifetime of the available resource, address space must be distributed according to actual need and for immediate use. Stockpiling address space and maintaining reservations are contrary to this goal.	To maximize the lifetime of the available INRs, they must be distributed according to actual need and for immediate use. Stockpiling INRs and maintaining reservations are contrary to this goal.

Explanation: Shortened, matching the definition of INRs.

Category: Editorial	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
### 3.1.6. Fairness	### 3.1.6. Fairness
All policies and practices relating to the use of public address space should apply fairly and equitably to all existing and potential members of the Internet community, regardless of their location, nationality, size, or any other factor.	All policies and practices relating to the use of INRs should apply fairly and equitably to all existing and potential members of the Internet community, regardless of their location, nationality, size, or any other factor.

Explanation: Shortened, matching the definition of INRs.

Category: Editorial	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
### 3.1.8. Conflict of goals	### 3.1.8. Conflict of goals
The goals described above will often conflict with each other, or with the needs of individual IRs or end-users. All IRs evaluating requests for address space must make judgments, seeking to balance the needs of the applicant with the needs of the Internet community as a whole.	The goals described above will often conflict with each other, or with the needs of individual IRs or end-users. All IRs evaluating requests for INRs must make judgments, seeking to balance the needs of the applicant with the needs of the Internet community as a whole.

Explanation: Shortened, matching the definition of INRs.

Category: Removal	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
### 3.2.1. Routability	### 3.2.1. Routability
To reduce the number of globally advertised routes, network operators may implement route filtering policies based on prefix length. As a result, small portable assignments are the most likely to suffer routability problems. Therefore, APNIC policies encourage those seeking address space to request from upstream providers rather than from APNIC directly.	

Explanation: It is inappropriate to make this suggestion, because it doesn't work with multihoming and will enforce renumbering with an ISP change. This is especially critical with IPv6.

Category: Editorial	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
### 3.2.6. Address ownership	### 3.2.6. INR ownership
The Internet community regards address space as a scarce, public resource that should only be distributed according to demonstrated need. ISPs and other organizations and individuals that use address space are considered "custodians" rather than "owners" of the resource. As address space becomes more scarce, address space management policies may be adjusted by the community.	The Internet community regards INRs as a scarce, public resource that should only be distributed according to demonstrated need. ISPs and other organizations and individuals that use INRs are considered "custodians" rather than "owners" of the resource. As INRs becomes scarcer, management policies may be adjusted by the community.

Explanation: Shortened, matching the definition of INRs.

Category: Editorial	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
### 3.2.7. Address stockpiling	### 3.2.7. INR stockpiling
Stockpiling addresses is harmful to the goals of conservation and fairness. APNIC policies must prevent stockpiling and ensure efficient deployment of address space on the basis of immediate demonstrated need.	Stockpiling INRs is harmful to the goals of conservation and fairness. APNIC policies must prevent stockpiling and ensure efficient deployment of INRs on the basis of immediate demonstrated need.

Explanation: Shortened, matching the definition of INRs.

Category: Editorial, Removal	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
3.3. Organizations seeking address space from multiple IRs	**3.3. Organizations seeking INRs from multiple IRs**
Organizations must obtain their address space from only one IR at a time. Organizations requesting address space from any IR must declare all the address space they currently hold, regardless of the source. Organizations making concurrent requests to more than one IR must declare the details of all of those requests. In certain circumstances (for example, where an organization is multihomed), strong technical reasons may justify an organization receiving address space from more than one source.	Organizations must obtain their INRs from only one IR at a time. Organizations requesting INRs from any IR must declare all the address space they currently hold, regardless of the source. Organizations making concurrent requests to more than one IR must declare the details of all of those requests.

Explanation: Shortened, matching the definition of INRs. Proper multihoming means requesting resources directly from APNIC, so that text is not appropriate.

Category: Editorial	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
4.0. Resource License	**4.0. Resource License**
It is contrary to the goals of this document and is not in the interests of the Internet community as a whole, for Internet number resources to be considered freehold property. Internet resources are regarded as public resources that should only be distributed according to demonstrated need. The policies in this document are based upon the understanding that globally-unique unicast address space is licensed for use rather than owned.	It is contrary to the goals of this document and is not in the interests of the Internet community as a whole, for Internet Number Resources (INRs) to be considered freehold property. INRs are regarded as public resources that should only be distributed according to demonstrated need. The policies in this document are based upon the understanding that INRs are licensed for use rather than owned.

Explanation: Shortened, matching the definition of INRs.

Category: Editorial	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
4.1. License Renewal	**4.1. License Renewal**

Actual text:	Proposed text:
Specifically, APNIC will delegate Internet resources on a 'license' basis, with licenses subject to renewal on a periodic basis (normally one year). • That address space is properly registered at the time of renewal.	Specifically, APNIC will delegate INRs on a 'license' basis, with licenses subject to renewal on a periodic basis (normally one year). • That INRs is properly registered at the time of renewal.

Explanation: Shortened, matching the definition of INRs.

Category: Editorial	
Actual text:	Proposed text:
4.1.1. Review	**4.1.1. Review**
In those cases where a requesting organization is not using the address space as intended, or is showing bad faith in following through on the associated obligation, IRs reserve the right to not renew the license.	In those cases where a requesting organization is not using the INRs as intended, or is showing bad faith in following through on the associated obligation, IRs reserve the right to not renew the license.

Explanation: Shortened, matching the definition of INRs.

Category: Editorial	
Actual text:	Proposed text:
4.2. Closure and recovery	**4.2. Closure and recovery**
If an LIR holding APNIC address space ceases to provide Internet connectivity services, all of its address space must be returned to APNIC. It is the responsibility of the LIR (or any liquidator or administrator appointed to wind up the Member's business) to advise all of its customers that address space will be returned to APNIC, and that renumbering into new address space will be necessary. In the case that a new LIR takes over the business or infrastructure of the closed LIR, the existing address space may be transferred to the new LIR, however such a transfer is subject to re-examination by APNIC and may be treated as a new address request process.	If an LIR holding APNIC INRs ceases to provide Internet connectivity services, all of its INRs must be returned to APNIC. It is the responsibility of the LIR (or any liquidator or administrator appointed to wind up the Member's business) to advise all of its customers that INRs will be returned to APNIC, and that renumbering or other changes will be necessary. In the case that a new LIR takes over the business or infrastructure of the closed LIR, the existing INRs may be transferred to the new LIR, however such a transfer is subject to re-examination by APNIC and may be treated as a new INRs request process.

Explanation: Shortened, matching the definition of INRs.

Category: Editorial, Operational	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
4.2.1. Recovery of unused historical resources	**4.2.1. Recovery of unused historical resources**
To recover these globally un-routed resources and place them back in the free pool for re-delegation, APNIC will contact networks responsible for historical address space in the APNIC region that has not been globally routed since 1 January 1998. To recover un-routed historical AS numbers, APNIC will contact networks responsible for resources not globally used for a reasonable period of time.	APNIC will periodically and automatically monitor the INRs not globally used for a reasonable period of time. In those cases, APNIC will contact network responsible for those and if there is no justification, recover the INRs and place them back in the free pool for re-delegation.

Explanation: Shortened, matching the definition of INRs and following prop-017 intent to resolve the operational question.

Category: New, Operational	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
	4.2.2. Status of recovered historical resources
	Historical INRs, once recovered, will be re-classified as "Current resources" (2.5.1.).

Explanation: Resolves the operational question as requested by secretariat.

Category: Editorial	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
5.0. Resource Management	**5.0. Resource Management**
All NIRs and LIRs that receive address space from APNIC (either directly or indirectly) must adopt delegation policies that are consistent with the policies described in this document. NIRs and LIRs must ensure that address space for which they are responsible is only allocated or assigned subject to agreements consistent with the license provisions in this document. Also, NIRs must, wherever possible, apply slow start, assignment window, and second opinion policies to their own members in a manner consistent with the way APNIC applies such policies.	All NIRs and LIRs that receive INRs from APNIC (either directly or indirectly) must adopt delegation policies that are consistent with the policies described in this document. NIRs and LIRs must ensure that INRs for which they are responsible is only allocated or assigned subject to agreements consistent with the license provisions in this document. Also, NIRs must, wherever possible, apply slow start, assignment window, and second opinion policies to their own members in a manner consistent with the way APNIC applies such policies.

Explanation: Shortened, matching the definition of INRs.

Category: Removal	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
### 5.2.1. Assignment window for LIRs	
APNIC and NIRs shall apply an assignment window mechanism to help LIRs understand and comply with APNIC policies and the address management goals. The assignment window indicates the maximum number of addresses an LIR may delegate to an end-user without first seeking a "second opinion". If an LIR wishes to make a delegation that exceeds its delegation window, the LIR must first submit a second opinion request. LIRs start with a delegation window of zero, meaning all proposed delegations must first be approved. APNIC, or the relevant NIR, will regularly assess the proficiency of LIR staff in making delegations and seeking second opinions and will review the size of the assignment window accordingly. As the LIR staff become more proficient, the size of their assignment window may be raised. The maximum IPv4 assignment window given to any LIR will be a /19 (8,192 addresses). If an LIR's staff appears to become less proficient (for example, due to the training of new staff or other relevant circumstances) then that LIR's assignment window may be temporarily reduced.	

Explanation: SOR doesn't apply to IPv6, as rules are clear, and there is no IPv4 space to be applied to … In addition, LIRs, know their work. If they do it wrong, they will not get further allocations, or have problems in reviews, etc. Following sections should be renumbered accordingly.

Category: Editorial, Duplicated	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
### 5.3.1. Requirements for IPv4 addresses	### 5.3.1. Requirements for INRs
IRs are responsible for promptly and accurately registering their address space use with APNIC as follows: • All delegations from APNIC to the IR must be registered. • All delegations to downstream IRs must be registered. • Delegations made to networks greater than a /30 must be registered. • Delegations made to networks of a /30 or less may be registered, at the discretion of the IR and the network administrator. • Delegations to hosts may be registered, at the discretion of the IR and the end-user. IRs can choose whether or not to designate this information "public". Customer registration details that are not designated "public" will not be generally available via the APNIC Whois Database. The database record will instead direct specific whois enquiries to the IR concerned.	IRs are responsible for promptly and accurately registering their INRs use with APNIC as follows: • All delegations from APNIC to the IR must be registered. • All delegations to downstream IRs must be registered. • Delegations made to networks greater than a /30 (IPv4) or /48 (IPv6) must be registered. • Smaller delegations may be registered, at the discretion of the IR and the network administrator. • Delegations to hosts may be registered, at the discretion of the IR and the end-user. IRs can choose whether or not to designate this information "public". Customer registration details that are not designated "public" will not be generally available via the APNIC Whois Database. The database record will instead direct specific whois enquiries to the IR concerned.
### 5.3.1.1. Updating registration details	### 5.3.1.1. Updating registration details
IRs must update their registration records when any of the registration information changes. This is the responsibility of the IR concerned. However, this responsibility may be formally assigned to the end-user as a condition of the original delegation.	IRs must update their registration records when any of the registration information changes. This is the responsibility of the IR concerned. However, this responsibility may be formally assigned to the end-user as a condition of the original delegation.
### 5.3.2. Registration requirements for IPv6 addresses	
When an organization holding an IPv6 address allocation makes IPv6	

address assignments, it must register assignment information in a database, accessible by RIRs as appropriate (information registered by an RIR/NIR may be replaced by a distributed database for registering address management information in future). Information is registered in units of assigned /48 networks. When more than a /48 is assigned to an organization, the assigning organization is responsible for ensuring that the address space is registered in an RIR/NIR database. RIR/NIRs will use registered data to calculate the HD-Ratio at the time of application for subsequent allocation and to check for changes in assignments over time. IRs shall maintain systems and practices that protect the security of personal and commercial information that is used in request evaluation, but which is not required for public registration. Organizations that receive an allocation from APNIC can choose whether or not their customer assignment registrations should be publicly available. If the organization does not indicate a choice, or it chooses to hide its customer assignment registrations, then those records will not be visible in the public whois database. Whois queries on these records will return details of the allocation.	
### 5.3.3. Registration requirements for AS Numbers	
All ASNs assigned must be publicly registered in the APNIC, or relevant NIR, Whois database. APNIC, or the relevant NIR, will create the aut-num object. All attributes of the aut-num object	

must be properly registered in accordance with the APNIC or NIR whois database documentation. Without limiting these general requirements, Section 5.3.3.1 and Section 5.3.3.2. describe particular requirements for ASN registration.	
5.3.3.1. Registering routing policy	**5.3.1.2. Registering routing policy**
APNIC recommends that the routing policy of the AS is registered for each ASN assigned.	APNIC recommends that the routing policy of the AS is registered for each ASN assigned.
5.3.3.2. Updating registration details	
Organizations responsible for ASNs should update the aut-num object in the appropriate database if any of the registration information changes.	

Explanation: Shortened, matching the definition of INRs and merged for the 3 types of INRs. Following section (5.3.4. Registering Contact Person) should be renumbered to 5.3.2.

Category: Editorial, Duplicated	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
5.6. General requirements for requests	**5.6. General requirements for requests**
All requests for address space must be supported by documentation describing: • The network infrastructure of the organization making the request, • Any address space currently held by that organization (including Historical address space), • Previous assignments made by that organization (including assignments made from Historical address allocations), and • The intended use for the address space requested. In addition to this general requirement, more specific documentation may also	All requests for INRs must be supported by documentation describing: • The network infrastructure and topology of the organization making the request. • Addressing and routing plans. • Any INRs currently held by that organization (including Historical address space). • Previous assignments made by that organization (including assignments made from Historical address allocations). • The intended use for the INRs requested. In addition to this general requirement, more specific documentation may also be requested to justify the request.

be requested, as outlined below.

5.6.1. Documentation

To properly evaluate requests, IRs must carefully examine all relevant documentation relating to the networks in question. This documentation may include: • Network engineering plans • Subnetting plans • Descriptions of network topology • Descriptions of network routing plans • Equipment invoices and purchase orders • Other relevant documents All documentation should conform to a consistent standard and any estimates and predictions that are documented must be realistic and justifiable.	

Explanation: Shortened, matching the definition of INRs and merged.

Category: Editorial, Operational	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
### 5.7.2. Allocations for experimental purposes	### 5.7.2. Allocations for experimental purposes
APNIC will allocate public Internet resources to be used for experimental purposes. These experimental allocations are subject to the eligibility criteria, conditions, and restrictions described below. An experiment is eligible for an allocation if it meets the criteria described in either 5.7.2.1 or Section 5.7.2.2 below.	APNIC will allocate public Internet resources to be used for experimental purposes. These experimental allocations are subject to the eligibility criteria, conditions, and restrictions described below. An experiment is eligible for an allocation if it meets the criteria described in either 5.7.2.1 or Section 5.7.2.2 below. In the case of IPv4, no experimental allocations will be provided from the last /8.

Explanation: IPv4 doesn't require more experiments when is already exhausted. It is more relevant to keep the last available addresses for new ISPs or organizations.

Category: Editorial	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
### 8.1. IPv4 transfers within the	### 8.1. IPv4 transfers within the

APNIC region **11.0. Transfer of IPv6 resources** **13.0. ASN Transfers**	APNIC region **11.0. Transfer of IPv6 resources** **13.0. ASN Transfers**

Explanation: As proposed by secretariat, the complete sections should be renumbered and moved to a new "Part 5" of the end of the policy manual (before the HD-Ratio appendix).

Category: Typos	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
9.2.2. Account holders without existing IPv4 space	**9.2.2. Account holders without existing IPv4 space**
The allocation size, in case an address block bigger than the default one (as indicated in 9.2.1.) is requested, will be based on the umber of users, the extent of the organization's infrastructure, the hierarchical and geographical structuring of the organization, the segmentation of infrastructure for security and the planned longevity of the allocation.	The allocation size, in case an address block bigger than the default one (as indicated in 9.2.1.) is requested, will be based on the number of users, the extent of the organization's infrastructure, the hierarchical and geographical structuring of the organization, the segmentation of infrastructure for security and the planned longevity of the allocation.

Category: Typos	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
9.3.1. Existing IPv6 address space holders	**9.3.1. Existing IPv6 address space holders**
Organizations that received /35 IPv6 allocation under the previous IPv6 address policy [RIRv6-Policies] are immediately entitled to have their allocation expanded to a /32 address block, without providing justification, so long as they satisfy the criteria inSection 9.2.2.	Organizations that received /35 IPv6 allocation under the previous IPv6 address policy [RIRv6-Policies] are immediately entitled to have their allocation expanded to a /32 address block, without providing justification, so long as they satisfy the criteria in Section 9.2.2.

Category: New, Operational	
Actual text:	**Proposed text:**
12.4. Providing ASN to customer	**12.4. Providing ASN to customer**
	5. The ASN could be transferred, instead of returned, in cases such as the customer using the ASN becomes an APNIC member.

Explanation: An ASN provided to a customer will not need to be returned in cases where the customer becomes an APNIC member and request its own resources. In this case, or

similar ones, it doesn't make sense that the customer need to change its ASN.

Advantages of the proposal:

Fulfilling the objective above indicated and having a single policy proposal that resolves all those issues that are non-contentious.

Other proposal can be "spin-off" from this one for any contentious issues.

Disadvantages of the proposal:

None.

Impact on resource holders:

None.

References:

For the end-site and related text, RIPE-NCC already adopted the proposal 2019-06:
https://www.ripe.net/participate/policies/proposals/2019-06