

**prop-096: Maintaining
demonstrated needs
requirement in transfer policy
after the final /8 phase**

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Introduction

- Propose to maintain the requirement for recipients of IPv4 transfers to justify their need for address after the final /8 phase begins.

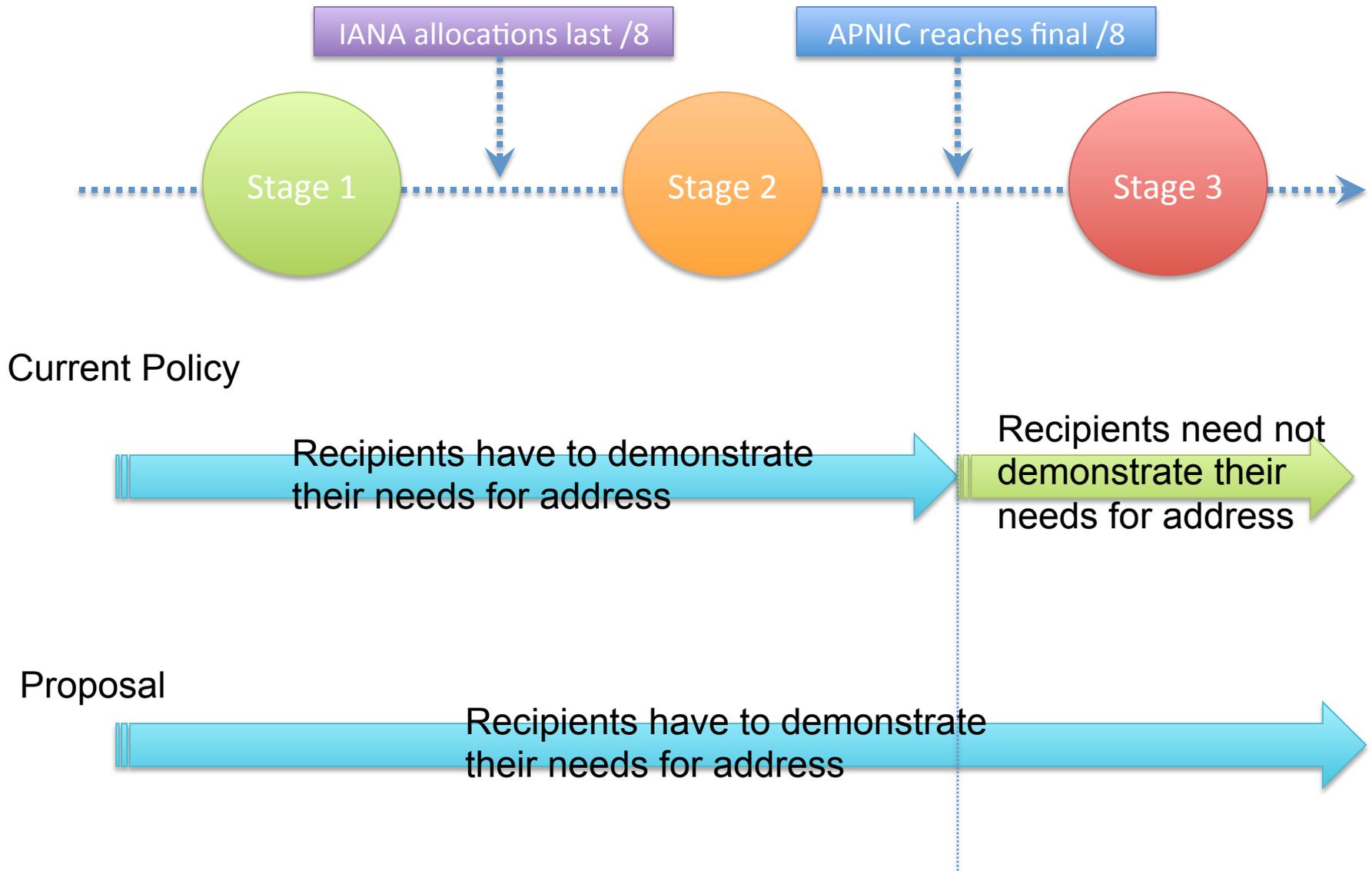
Current problem

- Current APNIC transfer policy removes the requirement to demonstrate a need for transferred IPv4 addresses after the final /8 phase begins.
 - Removal of justification of need will make APNIC the only RIR that does not require a demonstrated.
 - Proposed prop-095 try to define inter-RIR address transfer is permitted under the requirements of 'source' RIR.
 - Other RIRs might make some conditions be necessary for address transfer .

Proposal

- Recipients of transfers continue to be required to justify their need for IPv4 address space after the final /8 policy is activated

Proposal



Situation in other RIRs 1/2

All other RIRs that adopt the IPv4 transfer policy require demonstrated need.

AfriNIC:

- AfriNIC permits transfers of IPv4 addresses as part of name changes and transfers of tangible assets associated with addresses.
 - Utilization of the addresses must be verified. See Section 8.1, "Introduction" in "IPv4 Address Allocation Policies":
 - <http://www.afrinic.net/docs/policies/AFPUB-2005-v4-001.htm>

ARIN:

- ARIN policy requires that transfers to specified recipients can take place provided the recipient can demonstrate the need for such resources, as a single aggregate, in the exact amount which they can justify under current ARIN policies. See Section 8.3, "Transfers to Specified Recipients" in the "ARIN Number Resource Policy Manual":
 - <https://www.arin.net/policy/rpm.html#eight2>

Situation in other RIRs 2/2

LACNIC:

- LACNIC policy has a transfer policy that will take effect when LACNIC or any of its NIRs becomes unable, for the first time, to cover an IPv4 block allocation or assignment because of a lack of resources. Under this policy, the recipient of the transfer must be able to justify its need for the IPv4 addresses. See Section 2.3.2.18, "Transfer of IPv4 Blocks within the LACNIC Region," in the LACNIC Policy Manual (v1.4):
 - <http://lacnic.net/en/politicas/manual3.html>

RIPE:

- The RIPE policy permits transfers of complete or partial blocks of IPv4 allocations. The RIPE NCC will evaluate the real need of the receiving LIR as per the policies for further allocation. For more, see section 5.5, "Transfers of Allocations", in "IPv4 Address Allocation and Assignment Policies for the RIPE NCC Service Region":
 - <http://www.ripe.net/ripe/docs/ripe-509.html>

Benefits/disadvantages

Advantages:

- It will prevent the APNIC region from having its address space transferred to other regions without the recipient in the other region needing to demonstrate a need for those addresses (prop-095).
- It places APNIC policy in line with other RIRs on the transfer conditions during APNIC's final /8 phase.
- Allows APNIC to maintain consistency with the pre-final /8 transfer policy and to observe its impact before any potential future removal of the justification requirement.

Benefits/disadvantages

Disadvantages:

- Justifying need is an unnecessary additional requirement to the transfer of IPv4 addresses in the final /8 phase and could potentially be a barrier to the accurate recording of transferred IPv4 blocks registered in the APNIC Whois.

Implementation

- Remove the conditions for recipients after the use of the "final /8" allocation measures in “APNIC transfer, merger, acquisition, and takeover policy” document

Summary

- Propose to maintain the requirement for recipients of IPv4 transfers to justify their need for address after the final /8 phase begins
 - make APNIC transfer policy be equivalent with other RIRs’.
 - Inter-RIR transfer policy might make the demonstration needs requirements necessary