



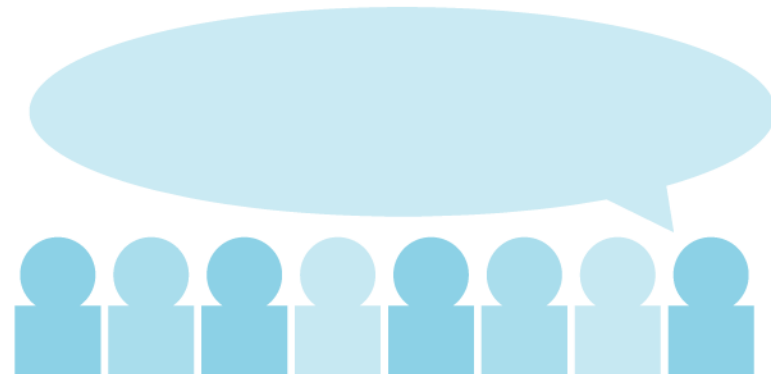
Recommended Draft Policy

2013-1

Section 8.4 Inter-RIR Transfer of ASNs

2013-1 – Problem Statement

- ASNs are already transferable within the ARIN region but are not transferable under inter-RIR resource transfer policies. This proposal would also allow transfers with another participating RIR.



2013-1 – Benefits

- Allows idle ASN resources to be recovered and utilized efficiently and where needed
- Allows the registry to be updated to reflect who is actually using which ASNs
- ASN transfers are already allowed: this would just allow them between organizations served by different RIRs



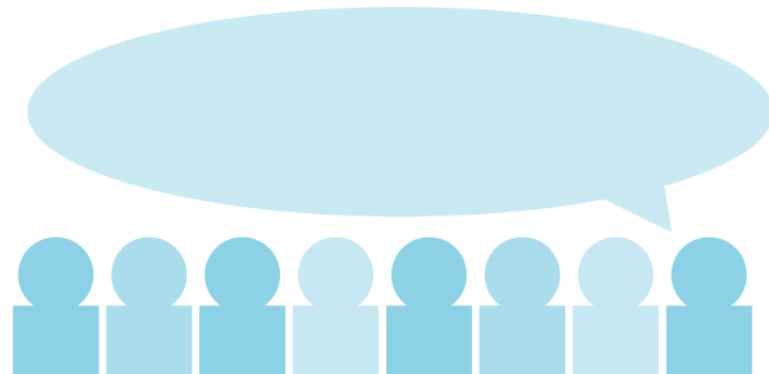
2013-1 – Drawbacks

- The proposal may be unnecessary
 - Some have argued that within-ARIN ASN transfers were unnecessary, so they believe allowing inter-RIR ASN transfers is also unnecessary for the same reasons.
 - This policy change has no effect unless another RIR adopts a similar policy to allow inter-RIR ASN transfers.
 - There is currently no shortage of ASNs.



2013-1 – Discussion questions

- Is this proposal necessary and useful?
- Should the AC move the policy forward or abandon it?



2013-1 Appendix – Draft Policy Text

Add the red underlined text to the first and fourth bullet points of Section 8.4, so that they read:

- The source entity must be the current rights holder of the IPv4 address resources or ASNs to be transferred, as recognized by the RIR responsible for the resources, and not be involved in any dispute as to the status of those resources.
- Source entities within the ARIN region must not have received a transfer, allocation, or assignment of that same resource type (IPv4 number resource or ASN) from ARIN for the 12 months prior to the approval of a transfer request. This restriction does not include M&A transfers.

2013-1 Appendix – AC assessment

Enables fair and impartial resource administration, supporting the goals of efficient utilization and accurate registration, by allowing for the inter-RIR transfer of ASN resources under the same guidelines already allowed for within-ARIN ASN transfers and inter-RIR IPv4 number resource transfers. Discussion to date has identified moderate support for the proposal. Most opposition to date has centered on the argument that the proposal is unnecessary, but the AC shepherds believe that it is worthwhile to allow transfers of ASNs, to help ensure that idle resources are both recovered and utilized efficiently and where needed, and to allow the registry to be updated to reflect who is actually using which ASNs.

2013-1 Appendix – Current NRPM 8.4

8.4. Inter-RIR Transfers to Specified Recipients

Inter-regional transfers may take place only via RIRs who agree to the transfer and share reciprocal, compatible, needs-based policies.

Conditions on source of the transfer:

- The source entity must be the current rights holder of the IPv4 address resources recognized by the RIR responsible for the resources, and not be involved in any dispute as to the status of those resources.
- Source entities outside of the ARIN region must meet any requirements defined by the RIR where the source entity holds the registration.
- Source entities within the ARIN region will not be eligible to receive any further IPv4 address allocations or assignments from ARIN for a period of 12 months after a transfer approval, or until the exhaustion of ARIN's IPv4 space, whichever occurs first.
- Source entities within the ARIN region must not have received a transfer, allocation, or assignment of IPv4 number resources from ARIN for the 12 months prior to the approval of a transfer request. This restriction does not include M&A transfers.
- The minimum transfer size is a /24.

Conditions on recipient of the transfer:

- The conditions on a recipient outside of the ARIN region will be defined by the policies of the receiving RIR.
- Recipients within the ARIN region will be subject to current ARIN policies and sign an RSA for the resources being received.
- Recipients within the ARIN region must demonstrate the need for up to a 24-month supply of IPv4 address space.
- The minimum transfer size is a /24.

2013-1 Appendix –NRPM 8.4 w/ 2013-1

8.4. Inter-RIR Transfers to Specified Recipients

Inter-regional transfers may take place only via RIRs who agree to the transfer and share reciprocal, compatible, needs-based policies.

Conditions on source of the transfer:

- The source entity must be the current rights holder of the IPv4 address resources or ASNs to be transferred, as recognized by the RIR responsible for the resources, and not be involved in any dispute as to the status of those resources.
- Source entities outside of the ARIN region must meet any requirements defined by the RIR where the source entity holds the registration.
- Source entities within the ARIN region will not be eligible to receive any further IPv4 address allocations or assignments from ARIN for a period of 12 months after a transfer approval, or until the exhaustion of ARIN's IPv4 space, whichever occurs first.
- Source entities within the ARIN region must not have received a transfer, allocation, or assignment of that same resource type (IPv4 number resource or ASN) from ARIN for the 12 months prior to the approval of a transfer request. This restriction does not include M&A transfers.
- The minimum transfer size is a /24.

Conditions on recipient of the transfer:

- The conditions on a recipient outside of the ARIN region will be defined by the policies of the receiving RIR.
- Recipients within the ARIN region will be subject to current ARIN policies and sign an RSA for the resources being received.
- Recipients within the ARIN region must demonstrate the need for up to a 24-month supply of IPv4 address space.
- The minimum transfer size is a /24.

Discussion

