Let $G=\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{T}^n$ or $\mathbb{Z}^n$. A bi-linear operator $T: L^{p_1}(G)\times L^{p_2}(G)\to L^{p_3}(G)$, $\frac{1}{p_1}+\frac{1}{p_2}=\frac{1}{p_3}$, is called a bilinear multiplier if it commutes with simultaneous translations and satisfying $\|T(f,g)\|_{p_3}\leq C\|f\|_{p_1}\|g\|_{p_2}$. Each such $T$ is associated with a symbol $m(\xi,\eta)$ in the following way

$$T(f,g)(x)=\int_{\hat{G}}\int_{\hat{G}} m(\xi,\eta)\hat{f}(\xi)\hat{g}(\eta)e^{2\pi i x(\xi+\eta)}d\xi d\eta,$$

for "nice" functions $f$ and $g$. Denote $M^{p_3}_{p_1,p_2}(G)$ as the set of all such symbols. In this talk we will explore the relations between the spaces $M^{p_3}_{p_1,p_2}(G)$ when $G=\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{T}^n$ or $\mathbb{Z}^n$ using transference techniques. This will be analogous to classical results for Fourier multiplier spaces due to deLeeuw and Jodeit.