PRESS RELEASE

EUROPE AND JAPAN DRIVE NEXT GENERATION INTERNET

Euro IPv6 Task Force and IPv6 Promotion Council of Japan Forge Strategic Alliance to foster IPv6 deployment world-wide

Brussels, September 16, 2002 – The European Commission-initiated IPv6 Task Force and the IPv6 Promotion Council of Japan have forged a cooperation agreement to foster promotion and deployment and garner support for the new generation Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6).

IPv6, known as the Next Generation Internet Protocol, is the new protocol designed to solve the scaling issues of today's Internet. IPv6 supports new features and enhances others, including larger address space, end-to-end connectivity, "plug & play" auto-configuration, built-in security, mobility, multicast, anycast, larger data packets, renumbering and extensibility.

"IPv6 has already taken off. In 2002, we have witnessed its widespread use among well-established services and applications in such forms as OS, IPv6 connectivity service, routers and remote controllers etc. No doubt, IPv6 has now become a communication protocol in actual use, though, engineers and others, engaged in IPv6 advancement from various sectors in Japan, still have to make a considerable amount of efforts to define and solve rough-and-ready areas around IPv6. I should say that those areas should not be limited to those base technologies identified at the recent IETF meeting in Yokohama, Japan, but security, seamless transition, business models and address policy must also be addressed. In 2001, the IPv6 Promotion Council of Japan gained much experience from the IPv6 field trial involving over 800 general users on commercial network nationwide. I believe that Japan and the EU will jointly achieve success in advancing IPv6 by sharing our deployment experiences." states Prof. Jun Murai, Chairman of the IPv6 Promotion Council of Japan.

"The first phase of the IPv6 Task Force was launched last year by the European Commission with the full support of industry. Its work has been successfully concluded.", reports Erkki Liikanen, member of the European Commission, responsible for Enterprise and Information Society, "It resulted in a series of recommendations as well as a Communication to the Council and Parliament in February this year. At the European Council in Barcelona in March 2002, Heads of States and Government attached priority to the development of Internet protocol IPv6. Furthermore the Telecommunication Council, in June, stressed its support to IPv6 by notably calling on the Member States and the Industry to take further steps towards its deployment. These political developments have effectively set the agenda for the second phase of the IPv6 Task Force. I am convinced the successful completion of this next phase will contribute significantly to the deployment of IPv6 throughout Europe by 2005, in line with the target of the new eEurope Action Plan 2005."

"The initiative of the European Commission under Commissioner Erkki Liikanen to re-conduct the mandate of the successful IPv6 Task Force into the second phase is another strategic milestone to push forward this large-scale undertaking. This phase II initiative has a clear dual mandate of initiating country/regional IPv6 Task Forces across the European states and seeking global cooperation around the world to further fine-tune the IPv6 roadmap leading to design of aggressive programmes in research and early deployment across the entire European landscape to advance forcefully knowledge and expertise in industry and research" states the Chairman of the IPv6 Task Force, Latif Ladid, VP Ericsson Telebit and Trustee, Internet Society (ISOC).

The IETF has developed IPv6 over the last decade as a replacement for the current protocol IPv4, and ensured that the transition from IPv4 networks is seamless and non-disruptive. IPv4 has been robust and resilient. However, the current Internet is reaching the end of its long life span and needs an overhaul to sustain its growth and address the new demands of the future applications requiring peer-to-peer communication and always-on services not achieved so far on the Internet.

Background Outline & Profiles

- ## The IPv6 Promotion Council of Japan

IPv6 Promotion Council of Japan was established in Oct. 2000. Its original member numbered only 18. As of Sep. 2002, 280 members join the council. The members are from various business fields: Carriers, ISPs, hardware venders, and software venders. The organization of the council consists of chairman (Prof. Jun Murai), the committee, the general assembly, and nine working groups. The name of the WGs' are self explanatory and are Master Planning and Steering Group, Train-Mobile Special Group, Application WG including Telecom Sub-WG, Network WG, Security WG, Certification WG, Global Strategy WG, Address Policy WG, and Base System WG. The council is the most active and influential IPv6 organization in Japan, and is the formal contact point appointed by the government office in charge to handle requests from overseas private IPv6 promotion bodies, such as IPv6 Task Force, for technical and deployment cooperation.

The council conducted many IPv6 deployment activities in 2001 and 2002:

1. Demonstration program of home IPv6 appliances(over 800 users join the program, on going).
2. IPv6 showroom, "Galleria v6"(Tokyo and Osaka).
3. Various IPv6 service proposals at exhibitions.
4. 1st IPv6 internet live concert in history (December, 2001).
5. Internet access service trial on the Narita Express trains (East Japan Railway Company) via WLAN/IMT2000 and in the Narita International Airport via WLAN (from May to July, 2002).
6. Digital Video streaming project using IPv6 DVTS(Digital Video Transmission System) in national high school baseball championship games (August, 2002).
7. Large space IPv4 trial program in preparation for future IPv6 deployment.
8. Global cooperation: Participation in "Global IPv6 Summit in China", holding IPv6 ad-hoc meeting with Korea, and collaboration with European Commission IPv6 Task Force.
9. "IPv6 seminar" for businesses and individuals.

We discussed our basic policy at the general assembly meeting on 23rd, Aug. and decided to emphasize on the four points as our important activities in 2002 to 2003.

1. Global cooperation
   - Support for deploying IPv6 technology and IPv6 applications in Asia.
   - Test-bed construction to cover and to cooperate with EU, Asia, and the US.
   - Proposal regarding practical use of IPv6 address policy.

2. Security
   - Security model construction for the ubiquitous Internet.
   - Study on minimum-security level as social infrastructure and on security technologies to realize the minimum.

3. Certification
   - Study and research on performance test methods for IPv6 appliances.

4. IPv6 application expansion
   - To city planning and the Internet ITS (Intelligent Transport Systems).
   - To human welfare, healthcare, education, etc.

- **The European Commission IPv6 Task Force**

MOVING FORWARD WITH IPv6

The European Commission established the IPv6 Task Force in April 2001. The principal mandate of the Task Force was to map out a strategy for achieving the validation of the technical case for IPv6. This was achieved by a global and collective consensus calling on experts from the technical community from equipment manufacturers, ISPs, telecom operators and research and education sector (including members from ETSI, Eurescom, IETF, ISOC, IPv6 Forum, ITU, etc.). The net results of this consensus have been summarised in the five recommendation documents published Jan 30, 2002 and listed in the IPv6 Task Force web page (www.ipv6tf.org).

- Main Recommendation Report.
- Wireless Solutions Reports.
- Fixed Networks Reports.
- Next Generation Applications Report.
- Test-beds Recommendations Report.

The findings of this task force were clearly advocating the adoption of IPv6 as it's today the only viable solution designed over the past ten years by the IETF (www.ieft.org) and no new protocol is foreseen to come in the future to change it drastically. IPv6 is the protocol of choice to cater for scalability, extensibility, flexibility, robustness, return to simplicity, restoration of the end-to-end model, end-to-end security and privacy, low cost network administration, mobility and many other features built in this architecture.

Members of this IPv6 Task Force were instrumental in setting-up two large-scale European test-beds with the prime objective to verify and validate the findings, features and benefits, IPv6 holds as a promise. Details of these projects can be found under: Euro6IX (www.euro6ix.org) and 6NET (www.6net.org).

New initiatives have been proposed to take IPv6 forward. A recently launched IST project named Eurov6 (www.eurov6.org) focuses on deployment of IPv6 with pre-commercial IPv6 applications in the peer-to-peer areas, home networking and car industry to name just a few. This initiative is global in its nature as a co-operation with the IPv6 Promotion Council of Japan (www.v6pc.jp/library/tasks_e.html) and similar bodies is being set-up.

The IPv6 Task force was also instrumental in preparing the ground for policy initiatives namely the Commission Communication on the "Next Generation Internet – priorities for action in migrating to the new Internet protocol IPv6" (February 2002), that puts forward a number of recommendations to the EU Member States and the Industry at large (ftp://ftp.cordis.lu/pub/ist/docs/ka4/mb_com_parlipv6.pdf).

This was followed shortly thereafter (June 2002) by the position taken by the European Council of Telecommunications which adopted a series of conclusions on "The transition to Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)" that complement the statements of the European Council of March 2002 that recognised IPv6 as a priority issue. (http://europa.eu.int/rapid/start/cgi/guesten.ksh?p_action.gettxt=gt&doc=MEMO/02/141|0|RAPID&lg=EN&display=)

IPv6 is also a key aspect of the eEurope 2005 Action Plan as adopted by the European Council in Seville, http://europa.eu.int/information_society/eeurope/news_library/documents/eeurope2005/eeurope2005_en.pdf.

In its Communication and with the support of the Council, the European Commission has called for the renewal of the mandate of the "IPv6 Task Force, as a platform for debate on critical issues concerning the deployment of IPv6. Indeed, the need is acutely felt for a platform that enables an exchange of views amongst all economic and industrial sectors likely to be impacted by IPv6, including the consumer and white goods sector, research institutions, and independent data protection authorities as well as representatives of national or regional IPv6 Councils and appropriate representatives from candidate countries.

On the basis of the Communication of the Commission, the mandate of the Task Force should include:

- Ensuring a working liaison with standards and Internet governance bodies such as ISOC, IETF, ICANN, ITU, RIPE NCC, 3GPP, ETSI, IPv6 Forum, Eurescom, ETNO, UMTS Forum and GSM Europe.
- Providing a regularly updated review and plan action ("the European IPv6 Roadmap") on the development and future perspectives of IPv6 in order to co-ordinate European efforts on IPv6.
- Establishing collaboration arrangements and working relationships with similar initiatives being launched in other world regions.

In line with the Communication of the Commission and the Council conclusions, this second phase of the IPv6 Task Force, to start with its first meeting September 12th, 2002, will take the original recommendations a step further and will in particular take action regarding the:

- Creation of Regional / Country IPv6 Task Forces for field deployment and proximity work with all actors at large.
- Promotion of development of applications that will make the real business case for IPv6 in seeking endorsement by the peer-to-peer sector, Home service sector and transportation industry (Airbus, Car industry).
- Launching of high-level awareness activities through briefings to European industry CEO/CTOs and government officials.

Naturally, the initiatives to be taken would relate to:
- Increased support towards IPv6 in public networks and services.
- Launch of educational programmes on IPv6.
- Promotion of IPv6 through awareness raising campaigns.
- Further stimulation of Internet across Europe.
- Creation of a stable and harmonised IPv6 policy environment.
- Strengthening of IPv6 activities in the 6th Framework Programme of R&D.
- Strengthening of support towards the IPv6 enabling of national and European Research Networks.
- Acceleration of contributions towards IPv6 standards work.
- Integration of IPv6 in all strategic plans concerning the use of new Internet services.

With the launch of the second phase of the IPv6 Task Force, a unique opportunity is offered to the IPv6 stakeholders to contribute to a competitive and fast growing market, to participate in the shaping of future development of IPv6 in Europe and beyond, notably by ensuring that its deployment responds to the market demand, that high transition costs are avoided and that relevant and tested implementations are offered in the market place.

For further information, please contact:

European Commission IPv6 Task Force

Web Site: www.ipv6tf.org - Email: info@ipv6tf.org

Contacts:

Latif Ladid – Ericsson
31, Domaine de Brameschhof
L-8290 KEHLEN – Luxembourg
Tel: + 352 30 71 35
Fax: + 352 30 53 64
Email: latif.ladid@village.uunet.lu

André Zehl – T-Systems - Berkom
Goslarer Ufer, 35
10589 Berlin - Germany
Tel: +49 30 3497 3126
Fax: +49 30 3497 3127
Email: andre.zehl@t-systems.com

IPv6 Promotion Council of Japan

Web Site: www.v6pc.jp - Email: info@v6pc.jp

Contacts:

Takashi Arano – Co-Chair Global Strategy WG
c/o JPNIC, Kokusai-kogyo-kanda Bldg. 6F
2-3-4 Uchikanda
Chiyoda-ku 101-0047
Tokyo, Japan
Tel: +81 3-5209-4588
Fax: +81 3-3255-9955

Shuji Nakamura, Secretariat

2-3-6 Otemachi
Chiyoda-ku 100-8141
Tokyo, Japan
Tel: +81 3-3277-0733
Fax: +81 3-3277-3476