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**TELECOMMUNICATION
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**SG3 REGIONAL GROUP FOR ASIA
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Title: A.13 justification form for TR_IPv6-AO “Technical report on the challenges, use cases and related economic and cost advantages of IPv6 for the Asia and Oceania Region”

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Abstract: This TD contains the revised ITU-T A.13 justification form for proposed draft new Technical Report ITU-T TR_IPv6-AO “Technical report on the challenges, use cases and related economic and cost advantages of IPv6 for the Asia and Oceania Region”.

**ITU-T A.13 justification for proposed draft new Technical Report ITU-T TR_IPv6-AO
“Technical report on the challenges, use cases and related economic and cost advantages of
IPv6 for the Asia and Oceania Region”**

Question:	Q6/3	Proposed new ITU-T technical report	Bangkok, 11-12 September 2023
Reference and title:	ITU-T TR_IPv6-AO "Technical report on the challenges, use cases and related economic and cost advantages of IPv6 for the Asia and Oceania Region"		
Base text:	-	Timing:	2025-09
Editor(s):	Shri Bharat Bhatia, IAFI, bharat.bhatia@itu-apt.org Shri Misha Bajpai, IAFI, mishabajpai@yahoo.co.in		Approval process: Agreement
<p>Purpose and scope (Define what this document will address and its intent or objectives in order to indicate the limits of its applicability):</p> <p>IAFI through SG3RG-AO C23, highlights the challenges faced by industry in transition from IPv4 to IPv6 and its economic impact and proposes to start a new work item for technical report for Asia and Oceania Region on the challenges, use cases and related economic and cost advantages of IPv6.</p>			
<p>Summary (provides a brief overview of the proposal):</p> <p>Overall, the economic impact of the transition from IPv4 to IPv6 is likely to be mixed. There are both potential benefits and challenges, and the overall impact will depend on several factors, such as the pace of the transition and the level of investment in IPv6. In the short term, the transition to IPv6 is likely to have a relatively small economic impact. However, in the long term, the benefits of IPv6 could outweigh the costs, leading to several economic benefits for businesses and consumers. The transition to IPv6 is already underway. Many large organizations have already begun to migrate to IPv6, and the trend is expected to continue.</p> <p>But the transition to IPv6 is not without its challenges. Some devices and networks do not yet support IPv6, and there are some compatibility issues that need to be addressed. However, the long-term benefits of IPv6 are clear, and it is likely that IPv6 will eventually replace IPv4 as the standard for IP addressing on the internet. However, despite WTSA-20 mandate, the progress of transition is slow, and we do not have any independent document in public domain which documents the challenges, use cases and related economic and cost advantages in the long run for the Asia and Oceania Region. Barring China there is no case study from the Asia and Oceania Region (https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/ipv6/Pages/cstudies.aspx).</p>			
<p>Relations to ITU-T Recommendations or other documents (approved or under development):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handbook on Internet Protocol (IP)-Based Networks and Related Topics and Issues, • https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/ipv6/Pages/default.aspx, • https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/ipv6/Pages/itudocs.aspx 			
<p>Liaisons with other study groups or with other standards bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU T Study Group 2, • IPv6 Forum, • Internet Society, • IGF Internet Governance Forum, • WSIS World Summit Information Society, • APNIC for Asia and the Pacific region. 			
<p>Supporting members that are committing to contributing actively to the work item:</p> <p>ITU-APT Foundation of India (IAFI), Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd., China, Nepal, Vanuatu, Bhutan, Indonesia, Cambodia</p>			

