

**Addendum 11 to  
Document WTDC14/23-E  
5 February 2014  
Original: Russian**

**SOURCE:** ITU Member States, members of the Regional Commonwealth in the field of Communications (RCC) (see Annex 1 to Document WTDC14/23)

**TITLE:** Proposal to revise Resolution 63, on IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6 in the developing countries

## **1 Introduction**

The matter of IPv6 address deployment is directly related to the issue of IPv4 address exhaustion and is quite complex, involving as it does economic, technical and operational, as well as policy, considerations.

In PP-10 Resolution 120 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010), it is stated that management of the registration and allocation of Internet domain names and addresses must fully reflect the geographical nature of the Internet, taking into account an equitable balance of interests of all stakeholders.

The resolution refers to the WSIS outcomes, to the effect that all governments should have an equal role and responsibility for international Internet governance and for ensuring the stability, security and continuity of the existing Internet and its future development and of the future internet, and that the need for development of public policy by governments in consultation with all stakeholders is also recognized.

It also emphasizes that the role of governments includes providing a clear, consistent and predictable legal framework, in order to promote a favourable environment in which global ICT networks are interoperable with Internet networks and widely accessible to all citizens without any discrimination and to ensure adequate protection of public interests in the management of Internet resources, including domain names and addresses.

Issues relating to Internet address allocation are also taken up in PP-10 Resolution 180 (Guadalajara, 2010), which states that in view of the imminent exhaustion of IPv4 addresses and in order to ensure the stability, growth and development of the Internet, specific actions must be defined for the transition to IPv6.

That same resolution instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau, in coordination with the Director of Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, to assist those Member States that require support in the management and allocation of IPv6 resources, to monitor the current allocation mechanisms (including the equitable distribution of addresses) for ITU Member States or Sector Members, and to identify and point out any underlying flaws in the current allocation mechanisms.

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Exhaustion of the IPv4 address space is a complex and multifaceted issue. Also a very important consideration is the fact that different countries are consuming their allocated IP addresses at different rates, making it necessary to determine the period of time during which a given region will be able to continue with its IPv4 address space before making the transition to IPv6.

Migration to IPv6 is, however, an inevitable stage in the process of Internet and overall telecommunication development, and since implementing IPv6 is a long-term project, it is in the interests of Member States to plan their strategy for IPv4 to IPv6 transition in good time.

The following definition of Internet governance was proposed within the framework of WSIS: "The development and application by governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures, and programmes that shape the evolution and use of the Internet".

Internet governance must come down to the establishment of rules governing allocation of the network address space at both the international and national levels – coordination and inventorying of IP addresses, and use by telecommunication operators (providers) of the IP addresses allocated within their territory, having regard to the public interest – since IP address blocks are allocated by regional registrars without any reference to state territories, unlike, for example, the telephone numbering resource.

Having regard to the foregoing, it seems appropriate to make a number of changes to Resolution 63.

## **2 Proposal**

Make appropriate changes to Resolution 63.

RCC/23/14 Objective(s): 2

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RESOLUTION 63 ([Rev. Dubai, 2014](#))

**IP address allocation and encouraging the deployment of IPv6  
in the developing countries<sup>1</sup>**

The World Telecommunication Development Conference ([Dubai, 2014](#)),

*recognizing*

that IPv4 to IPv6 migration and deployment is an important issue for Member States and Sector Members,

*noting*

a) that Internet Protocol (IP) addresses are fundamental resources that are needed for the development of IP-based telecommunication/information and communication technology networks and for the world economy;

b) that many countries believe that there are historical imbalances between the developed and developing countries related to IPv4 allocation;

c) that transition from IPv4 and migration to and deployment of IPv6 addresses is necessary in order to respond to global needs;

d) that developing countries need expert technical assistance, as well as a margin of time, for making this transition,

*resolves*

1 to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), taking into account the ITU Council's approval:

- to develop guidelines through Programme 2, as requested for developing countries, to enable adjustment of the organizational frameworks and policies necessary for migration to and deployment of IPv6;
- to collaborate closely with relevant entities (e.g. IETF, LIRs, RIRs, the Internet Society, in addition to others), as well as with Member States, to provide human capacity development, training and other assistance in line with Programme 4;
- to initiate the project under Programme 2 to assist developing countries, after having determined regional needs in respect of the transition, taking into account Resolution 64 ([Rev. Dubai, 2012](#)) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly and also the results of the work of Correspondence Group 1 of the IPv6 Group in the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector;
- to allocate the necessary funds to implement this resolution within existing BDT budgetary resources;

<sup>1</sup> These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

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- 2 to call upon Member States and Sector Members:
- [to assist developing countries in the coordination and inventorying of the IP addresses in use within their respective territories for the purposes of evaluation, development and monitoring;](#)
  - [to provide the necessary support for implementation of this resolution.](#)
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