

I T U - T 会 合 へ の 提 出 寄 書 概 要
(会合名：I T U - T S G 1 1 Virtual Plenary会合)

提出元：総務省

寄 書 名	原 題	Comments on the proposed questions for New IP / FVCN		
	和 訳	New IP / FVCNに係る課題設置提案に対するコメント		
開催期間		2020年12月18日	開催地	遠隔開催
課題番号	課題名			
提出寄書の意図・目的： <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A:問題提起のための寄書 <input type="checkbox"/> B:新規勧告草案提示の寄書 <input type="checkbox"/> C:既存勧告案に対する審議進捗のための寄書				
寄書の内容： 中国（Huawei中心）より、次会期へ向けた新たな検討課題として「新しいネットワーク・プロトコル（New IP、FVCN:Future Vertical Communication Networks）」に係る提案（Q.0、Q.P）が行われており、本年7月のSG11会合においても、我が国からも問題提起のための入力を行った。 10月に開催されたTSAG会合においても欧州各国等から問題提起の入力があり、我が国としてこれらの入力をサポートするとともに、改めて懸念を表明するための入力を行う。				
勧告に対する外国の状況： 前回TSAG会合において、欧州各国等が「あらかじめ詳細なギャップ分析や問題のステートメント及びユースケースの検証を行うべき」等とする寄書（TSAG-C-139）を入力。他方、中国やロシア等が新課題（Q.0及びQ.P）の作成に賛成している。				
他のSG、他の機関との関連： ITU-T TSAG SG11, IETF, IEEE, 3GPP, ETSI等				

**Question(s):** PLEN

Fully Virtual meeting, 18 Dec 2020

CONTRIBUTION**Source:** Japan**Title:** Comments on the proposed questions for New IP /FVCN**Purpose:** Discussion

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Keywords: New IP; Next Study Period; Future Vertical Communication Network; FVCN**Abstract:** Japan maintains the position that has been stated previously, and supports the contribution from ITU member states in Europe, the European Commission, GSMA, and RIPE NCC.

- Although it has been claimed that New IP and FVCN are different from each other, the term “New IP” (or “Deterministic IP”) has been removed and a new term “FVCN” has been introduced in SG11-C551 and C552(Q.O and Q.P). Therefore, Japan also supports the proposal “That discussions of the proposed study questions should clarify the exact meanings of the terms used in the proposed study questions” from TSAG-C139 submitted from ITU member states in Europe, the European Commission, GSMA, and RIPE NCC to TSAG in September 2020.
- Japan supports TSAG-C139 in terms of the point that gap analyses and agreements with other SDOs including IETF are important. Especially, it is stated that “We see no evidence that the challenges described in the proposals cannot be met by continuing to evolve the existing IP protocol suite.” in TSAG-TD837, which is the liaison statement from IETF. Japan has the same understanding as this statement.

It can be said that the consensus on existing frameworks can contribute to avoiding the mixture of multiple protocols, degraded interoperability, and fragmentation of the Internet and telecom networks. Therefore, Japan expresses concerns about the creation of Q.O and Q.P considering the current situation of coordination with SDOs such as IETF.

Conclusion:

Japan maintains the position that has been stated previously and supports TSAG-C139 in terms of the above two points.
