

Windows Protected Print And Internet Printer Protocol

The print device interface with Windows has been evolving over the last few years to eliminate the need for integration of third-party code into the heart of the Windows operating system, for obvious security reasons. Microsoft removed the need for print device manufacturers to provide their own installers, drivers, and utilities with the release of Windows 10 21H2. Instead, vendor print support apps could be downloaded and installed from the Microsoft Store. Microsoft published a timeline for end of servicing for legacy printer drivers with key points updated in May 2025 as below (subject to further updates).

- Windows 11 24H2 introduced Windows Protected Print (WPP) Mode.
- WPP is designed to work with Internet Printer Protocol (IPP) printers.
- Cloud printing such as Microsoft's Universal Print will be supported with IPP.
- Multi-function printers (print, scan, fax) will print via IPP, fax via IPP Fax Out, and scan via Windows Service Scan (WS-Scan) or eXtensible Scanner Control Language (eSCL) for network connected printers. USB connected printers will only work with the USB interface in IPP Over USB mode for print and IPP Fax Out, and only eSCL for scan.
- January 15, 2026 No new printer drivers will be published to Windows 11 updates. Existing printer driver updates may be allowed on a case-by-case basis. Windows will continue to allow vendor-supplied printer drivers to be installed via separate installation packages.

- July 1, 2026 IPP will be the default printing standard for Windows systems.
- July 1, 2027 No third-party printer driver updates will be published to Windows 11 updates except for security-related fixes.

Eventually printer devices using older printer standards may no longer function with Windows. New printers should be confirmed to support the IPP standards. The Printer Working Group maintains a list of printer models supporting IPP.

List of IPP Printers: [IPP Everywhere™ Printers - Printer Working Group](#)