ITU Interconnection Workshop 17 August 2001

Role of the Regulator

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Interconnection

- Preparation
- Regulatory Guidance
- Negotiation
- The agreement terms and conditions
- Dispute resolution

Preparation

- Telecommunications policy
- Legislation
- Regulator

Telecommunications Policy

- Industry structure
- \rightarrow monopoly d
- duopoly Multi operators

• Institutional arrangement

 \rightarrow single agency

multi agencies

• Interconnection regulation

 \rightarrow full intervention

light handed

Legislation

- Appointment & powers of regulator
- \rightarrow explicit

administrative

• Power to issue licence

 \rightarrow regulator

other agencies

• Interconnection

- \rightarrow detailed provisions
- general provisions

Numbering

- \rightarrow detailed provisions
- general provisions

- Sharing of facilities
- \rightarrow detailed provisions
- general provisions

Regulator

Industry specific \rightarrow yes no

Resources \rightarrow in-house outside consultants

Independent \rightarrow yes no

Regulatory Guidance

- Type of interconnection
- Carrier-to-carrier relationship
- Carrier-to-carrier charging principles
- Accounting principles

Type of Interconnection

Carrier-to-carrier

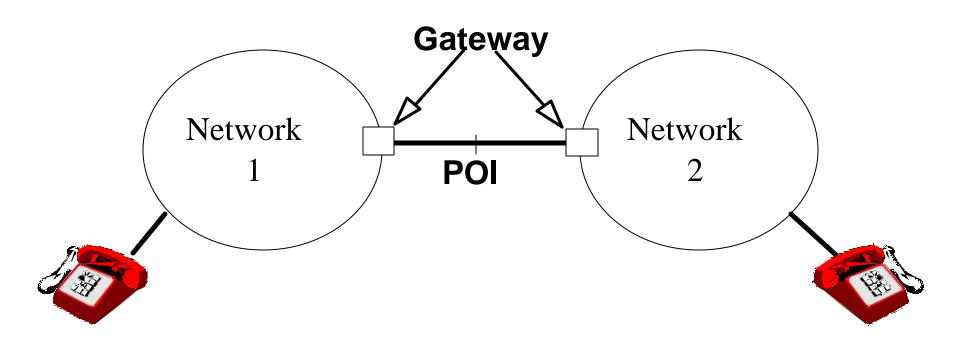
- International to long distance
- International to local
- International to mobile
- Long distance to long distance
- Long distance to local
- Long distance to mobile
- Local to mobile
- Local to local
- Mobile to mobile

Type of Interconnection

Carrier-to-non carrier

• International/long distance/local/mobile to value added networks

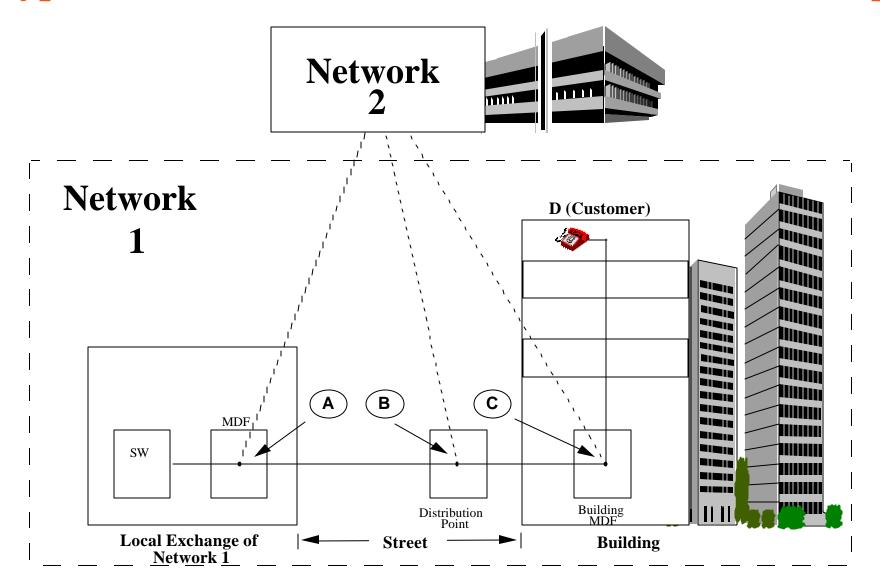
Type I Interconnection between Network Gateways



Main Characteristics of Type I Interconnection

- Gateways can be toll exchanges, tandem exchanges, local exchanges or dedicated interconnect gateways
- A point of interconnection (POI) is a notional point in the mid-point of the link interconnecting the gateways of two networks
- Interconnection in this configuration should be made on the request of any network operator

Type II - Interconnection at Points in the Local Loop



Main Characteristics of Type II Interconnection

- Interconnection of Network 2 to Network 1 is possible at any of the points A, B or C
- Interconnection in this configuration is only permissible upon the request of the customer at point D to become a direct customer of Network 2
- After interconnection, the customer at point D becomes a direct access customer of Network 2
- After interconnection, the operator of Network 1 continues to own, maintain and support the local loop

Carrier-carrier Relationship

- Carrier to carrier basis equal rights and obligations
- Principle of cost causalty the carrier which causes the cost to be incurred by another carrier pays the other carrier
- Principle of benefiting party the carrier using (receiving benefits from) the interconnect service to pay the provider of the service

Carrier-carrier Relationships (continued)

- Principle of 'any-to-any' any customer of any carrier should be able to call any other customer of another carrier
- Non-discrimination
 - equal opportunity to supply service e.g. equal access, portable number
 - equal treatment of services supplied to other carriers and own operation

Carrier-carrier Relationship (continued)

- Unbundling carrier entitled to negotiate with another carrier for the provision of services or facilities on an unbundled basis
- Exchange of information
 - to exchange essential information for planning, establishing and maintaining its networks and services
 - information to include that required for establishing interconnection

Accounting Principles

Separate accounts for different segments of service

 Clear allocation of cost on which interconnect charges should be based

Negotiation

- Operator to operator alone; no industry specific regulatory intervention
- Operators to negotiate first; regulator to intervene if requested by either party
- Operators to negotiate first; regulator to intervene if requested by either party or in the public interest

Negotiation (continued)

• Operators to negotiate first; regulator to approve agreement or to intervene if no agreement after a reasonable period of time

• Regulator to approve tariff for some or all interconnections

Pros

Cons

Negotiation by operators only

- \rightarrow Faster if fewer operators each of same or similar power
- \rightarrow Slower if more operators, one or more are very dominant

- **Regulator to approve** \rightarrow **certainty for new** tariff for some or all interconnections
- → minimum resources on regulator
- \rightarrow uncertainty for new entrants
- entrants and more transparent
- \rightarrow heavy resources on regulator
- \rightarrow faster in most cases
- \rightarrow may not be optimum solution

Negotiation by operators first; regulator to intervene if requested or

necessary

 \rightarrow market solution

 \rightarrow less transparent

 \rightarrow slower in some cases

 \rightarrow medium resources on regulator

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Terms and Conditions

- Scope of agreement
- Interpretation
- Interconnect specifications

Operational aspects

- \rightarrow services covered
- \rightarrow definitions
- \rightarrow point of interconnection
- → transmission capacity
- \rightarrow interface standards
- \rightarrow quality of service
- → testing and maintenance
- \rightarrow traffic forecast
- \rightarrow network changes

Terms and Conditions (continued)

- Interconnect charges
- \rightarrow charges for links
- \rightarrow charges for usage
- \rightarrow charges for co-location
- \rightarrow charges for other services
- \rightarrow recording and billing

- Payment arrangement
- Customer access and billing
- Other normal terms
- → responsibilities of contracting parties
- \rightarrow liabilities, assignment, etc

Dispute Settlement - Option 1

- No agreement between operators
- Dispute settled by arbitration by a body to be appointed by operators
- Further dispute settled by court of law

Dispute Settlement - Option 2

- No agreement between operators
- Tariff for some or all interconnections approved by regulator
- Enforcement of tariff and terms e.g. financial penalty
- Further dispute settled by another agency or court of law

Dispute Settlement - Option 3

- No agreement between operators
- Determination by regulator if requested or necessary
- Enforcement of determination e.g. direction, financial penalty
- Judicial review of regulator's decision

Interconnection cases

Agreements by operators 134 cases

• Determined by regulator 14 cases