THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TANZANIA COMMUNICATIONS REGULATORY AUTHORITY

REPORT ON PARTICIPATION TO ITU-T STUDY GROUP 2

1. **Implementation of Child Help Lines**

   Tanzania presented the contribution (see **Annex: A**); Members present supported it as a result, the **E.164 supplement 5** was reviewed by ITU-T SG2 (see **Annex: D** sections **7** and **8**).

2. **EACO Initiative to Effective Participation in ITU-T Standardisation Activities**

   Tanzania presented a contribution (see **Annex: B**) during the November 2009 ITU-T SG 2 meeting regarding the EACO Congress decision on this matter. The objective of the contribution was to seek recognition by ITU-T. Accordingly, the EACO Standardization Group was adopted and approved by the ITU-T SG2 (see **Annex: C**). Further, a **web page** was also created and activated as:

   http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/studygroups/como2/rg2eaco/index.html

   However, the site needs to be loaded with EACO materials................

3. **Other Information to consider undertaking from ITU-T SG2 Nov. 2009 Meeting**

   A workshop is being organised by ITU-T SG2 on **08th November 2010** in Geneva, as part of its work on the Future of Numbering, for implementing WTSA-08 Resolution 60 (Johannesburg, 2008) dealing with the numbering evolution issues related to NGN and the Future Networks.

   The **Theme** of the workshop is to focus on the impact of emerging technologies in the field of numbering, naming, addressing and identification, including the Challenges on the Evolution of the Numbering System and its Convergence with IP based Systems/Networks;

The **Audience** will include: Participants in all ITU-T Study Groups working on the topics of NGN and NNA&I, including Future Network and any other related activities; People from other entities working on these topics outside ITU-T ; Others, such as scholars being interested in this topic.

There will be a **Session on Need for Future of Numbering (FoN).** This will deal with the following questions:

- Why do we need to think about the future of numbering?
    - Does future of numbering mean a new numbering plan?

- What is wrong with existing numbering plans? Exhaustion? New technologies to which the existing plans do not fit anymore? What are these new technologies and why do not existing plans fit anymore? What are the cost benefits that can motivate a change in numbering plans with the advent of any of these new technologies?

- What kind of requirements should be placed for future numbering plans? Is it any perspective or in the horizon of a killer technology that deserves to stop thinking that numbering is neutral regarding the technology? If numbering will not be neutral with technology what will be the impact for interconnection and interoperability of networks, nationally and internationally.
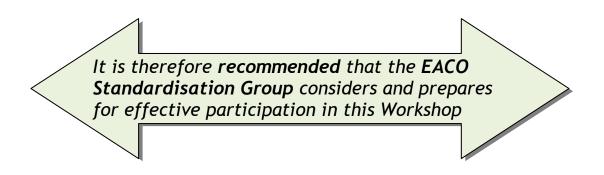
There will be another **Session on Market player's View,** which will attempt to answer for the following questions:

- Do the market players have concrete plans for future networks and the numbering plans in them? What are these plans (highlights)?

- How do terminal equipment manufacturers see the future networks and numbering/ naming/ addressing within them?
  Do the future networks/future of numbering place new requirements or knowledge for the end-users? Are future networks only for nerds?

There **will** be another **Session to explore on Administrations' View** and attempt to answer to the following questions:

- Does future of numbering mean killing the existing numbering plans and creation of a new one?

- What kind of administrative and management requirements shall be placed for numbering plans also in the future (e.g. portability, nomadicity, legal intercept, interoperability)?

- Will the existing administrative models fit also for future numbering plans? Will the competition legislation takeover of the telecommunication legislation? Will future numbering plans have an economical impact? Will administration of numbering be needed anymore?

- The Machine-to-Machine **(M2M)** which is defined as communication between machines or automated systems without human intervention is in the near future, very likely that its use will grow significantly.

- **M2M** deployments in many national /international level projects such as for smart grid/ smart metering may require numbering (E164 or E212) scheme to be advanced. **M2M** deployment in NGN is in the billions on machines that may require a resource for identification which may impact both E164 and E212 resources management. What would be the administrations' issues on it?

- Numbering issues like **CLI** will be considered as well.

- Interrelation between numbering and economical issues e.g. settlement and accounting rates, basis for allocation fees.

> *It is therefore **recommended** that the **EACO Standardisation Group** considers and prepares for effective participation in this Workshop*

4. **Sharing Experiences with other African Sub regions**

The ITU had organized a Workshop on Numbering Planning and Convergence issues in Accra, Ghana, from 28-30 April 2010.

The objective of the Workshop was to provide the participants from ICTs Regulators and Operators tools to familiarize with the ITU-T recommendations related to numbering, and exchange of concrete country experiences to fully understand the issues and rules for efficient planning and management of numberings, including E-numbering their portability and pricing among others.

The Workshop was attended by about **100** participants from **11** west African countries.

Eng. **James Kilaba** from **TCRA** was picked by ITU to serve as one of the Senior Experts in conducting the Workshop and based on a **12-Sessions** programme, he was able to give presentations as summarized herein below:-

Session 3 - The major challenges of numbering: The current Numbering plans at all levels are confronted by various challenges. This Session attempted to provide highlights on various challenges including Obligations of Stakeholders Vs Competition; Issues relating to Need for Number Changes; Convergence of Services and Networks; and the communication between machines or automated systems without human intervention which could have consequences for the use of current E. 164 and E. 212 numbers. Finally, the session presented the TU-T's Initiative on Future Numbering Plan.

SESSION 4 - Regulatory framework and management of the numbering plan: This Session provided the Introduction to Numbering Systems and Trends covering areas like Introduction of Numbering Systems; Brief History of Numbering Plans; Applicable Definitions; The Role of Numbering Systems and Numbering Scarcity as a result of fast growing communications sector.

It further addressed Principles of Numbering Plans covering issues like: Drivers of Numbering Plan; Components of Numbering Planning; Options for Numbering Plans; Numbering Plan Formats and the philosophy behind designing any Numbering Plan.

Finally, the session discussed Numbering Resources Administration and Regulation, through Review on International Numbering Administration; Numbering Administration at National level as well as National Numbering Regulation.

Session 6 - Introduction to Domain Name Systems (DNS): This Session discussed few aspects associated with DNS. The participants knew from the presentation, What is it? How can it be compared to Telephone Directory; Its Structure; How it works; Risks stemming from its use and the available Security initiatives around the globe.

SESSION 7 - Business model and methods of billing numbers: This Session discussed a range of aspects in relation to Numbering charges. The paper also defined the Business Model with associated attributes; it further elaborated the Telecom numbering as a product and provided answers to questions like: Why Charging Numbering Resources? How? Who Pays?

Session 12 - Harmonization and implementation of numbering plan in the East African (EA) Region: This Session was in the form of a *Case Study* and was able to highlight the East African Motivation for Harmonization; The process involved; The Harmonized Communications Numbers and the Future works.

The other Sessions (1,2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10 & 11) were done by an Expert from Nigeria.

Session 1: Introduction to ITU-T Products and Tools relating to Numbering:
• Res. 20; • Res. 47; • Res. 49 and • Res. 60

Session 2: ITU-T Recommendations E.164 – E.169

Session 5 : Development of a Numbering Policy

Session 8: Introduction to IP telephony

Session 9 : Introduction to Number Portability

Session 10 : Misuse of Numbering, Naming, Addressing and identification resources

Session 11: Development of best practices and guidelines in numbering issues (case study)

James M. Kilaba/VICE CHAIRMAN ITU-T SG2

ANNEX : A

Question(s):	1/2

STUDY GROUP 2 – CONTRIBUTION 37

Source:	EARPTO
Title:	Revised version of E.164 Supplement 5: Guidance with regard to the selection of numbers for helplines for children

Introduction:

EARPTO is the East African Regulatory, Postal and Telecommunications entities' Organization with Partner States of Republic of Burundi, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania and Republic of Uganda.

It is a regional discussion Forum on Policy, Regulatory and Technical issues in regard to Telecommunications/ICT and Postal affairs.

The Contribution:

This contribution proposes revisions to the **E.164 Supplement 5** on Guidance with regard to the selection of numbers for helplines for children to bring the text into alignment with the current situation in East Africa as is the case in the countries of the European Union and the CEPT. The modifications are based on the last EARPTO's comments (**TD 244 (WP1/2)**) submitted to the Editor, E.ihlr at the 6-15 May 2008 SG2 meeting and subsequent revision of draft supplement TD 268 (WP 1/2) before it was further revised to **Rev.1**.

The revisions are on Sections 7 and 8 of the E.164 Supplement 5 as presented below:

7   Numbering Examples

7.1   In the countries of the European Union and the CEPT the issue of child help lines has been considered at length. It has been agreed that the number combination 116 111 and 116 000 will be made available for the purposes of child help line. The decision makes no commitment as to how these numbers might be implemented amongst multiple agencies with more that one existing number for the child help line purpose.

7.2   In East Africa under EARPTO, there is a harmonization discussion to use a short code **116** for Child Help Line(s) service in the entire block of countries. Currently, the code **116** is nationally assigned for that purpose in almost all the five countries.

8. Invitation

8.1 ~~All Administrations are invited to consider the allocation of the number 116 111 as a number giving access to helplines run by organizations dedicated to the welfare of children.~~Administrations are invited to consider that if the short code 116 or 116111 is currently used or reserved for child help line purposes it would not be necessary to make any changes.

8.2 All Administrations are invited to assign the code (116 or 116 111) as a number giving access to helplines run by organizations dedicated to the welfare of children.

8.3 Those Administrations whose countries do not have child helplines are invited to recommend the use of either 116 or 116 111 for telephone access to any such child helplines that may be established in the future.

~~8.3~~8.4 Those Administrations that have existing child help lines operating on a variety of numbers are invited to consider ways and means of introducing any of the number 116 or 116 111 in parallel to the other numbers being used.

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ANNEX : B

Question(s):   1/2   Geneva, 16-24 November 2009

TEMPORARY DOCUMENT

Source: Vice Chairman SG2

Title: EACO Initiative to Effective Participation in ITU-T Standardisation Activities

1. Introduction

The East African Communications entities' Organisation (**EACO**) Congress convened on 29th May 2009 at the Kunduchi Beach Hotel, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania; **noted** the need to consider ways to improve effective implementation of the WTSA-08 Recommendations and Resolutions.

WTSA-08 produced many resolutions and recommendations which if effectively implemented; they serve to improve ICTs in countries. Some of the resolutions and recommendations have impact on ways we do things in ICTs. It is therefore important that a formal mechanism is put in place to ensure that countries in the region implement the recommendation or resolution as a region and as countries.

2. Major Challenges to WTSA-08 Implementation of decisions

The major reasons facing implementation include;

> Internalizing of all the WTSA-08 decisions and their impact
> Need for consultative and preparatory meetings in the region
> Cost of participations in ITU-T meetings (Study Groups and TSAG)
> Complexity of the work and activities being carried out

3. Opinion on implementation of WTSA-08 Recommendations/ Resolutions

As **EACO**, collaboration needs to be enhanced in order to address the above challenges as well as improve her participation in the ITU activities in general and ITU-T in particular.

4. Decision by EACO Congress

4.1 Emulating from other regions (e.g. Arab, European Union) it was resolved to form an **EACO standardisation Group**. This Standardization Group have a **Management Team** which include all the Vice Chairs of the Study Groups and **eight** co-opted members:-

i)   Eng. James M. Kilaba   -   Vice Chair ITU - T SG 2: (Tanzania)
ii) Mr. Matano Ndaro   -   Vice Chair ITU – T SG 3: (Kenya)
iii) Mr. Simon Bugaba   -   Vice Chair ITU – T SG 13: (Uganda)
iv) Eng. Patrick Mwesigwa   -   Vice Chair ITU – T SG 17: (Uganda)
v)   Mr. Daniel K. Waturu   -   Chair ARG ITU – T SG 12: (Kenya)
   vi)   Co-opted members on merit shall join the Team

4.2 The **TORs** for the Management Team shall include:-

(a)   Prepare plans and mechanisms to promote the standardization activities in the region
(b)   Co-ordinate consultative and preparatory meetings
(c)   Co-ordinate drafting of regional contributions to ITU-T meetings
(d) Co-ordinate participation in the ITU-T meetings
(e)   Prepare and present reports as feedback to relevant **EACO** Meetings

4.3 The Working methods would be emulated from the current Arab Group.

4.4 The Management Team **leadership** shall be on **rotational** basis as follows:-

UGANDA   -   2009
RWANDA   -   2010
TANZANIA   -   2011
KENYA   -   2012
BURUNDI -   2013

4.5 The work to start immediately.

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ANNEX : C

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

COM 2 – LS 47 – E

TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR

STUDY PERIOD 2009-2012

English only

Original: English

Question(s):	ALL	Geneva, 16-24 November 2009

Ref.: TD 146 Rev.1 (PLEN/2) - E

Source:	ITU-T Study Group 2 (Geneva, 16-24 November 2009)
Title:	SG2 relationship with the newly created African Communications Entities Organization (EACO) Standardisation Group

LIAISON STATEMENT

For action to:	**Chairman - East African Communications entities Organization (EACO)**
For comment to:	--
For information to:	--
Approval:	**ITU-T SG2 plenary, 24 November 2009**
Deadline:	

Contact:	Marie-Therese Alajouanine ARCEP France	Tel: +33 1 40 47 71 24 Fax: +33 1 40 47 71 89 Email: Marie-Therese. ALAJOUANINE@arcep.fr

SG2 wishes to inform EACO that its Standardisation Group has been formally recognised as a regional group for SG2 in the indicated region in line with Resolution 54 (WTSA 2008, Johannesburg).

SG2 further invites EACO to actively participate in ITU-T SG2 work.

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